





---

---

*With Compliments of*

GEORGE B. RICHMOND,

*Mayor.*

---

---



# CONTENTS.

---

1. Inaugural Address of Hon. George B. Richmond, Mayor, 11 pages.
2. Municipal Register, 12 pages.
3. Water Report, 64 pages.
  - Members and Officers of the Board, . . . . . 2
  - Eighth Annual Report of the Acushnet Water Board, . . . 3-11
  - Report of the Water Registrar, . . . . . 12-17
  - Report of the Superintendent, . . . . . 18-35
  - Diagram showing monthly consumption of water, to face page 30.
  - Statistical Tables, . . . . . 36-42
  - List of Water Mains, Stop-Gates and Hydrants, . . . . 43-63
  - Inventory of Pipe Stock, . . . . . 64
4. Library Report, 24 pages.
  - Officers of the Library, . . . . . 3
  - Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Trustees, . . . . . 5-12
  - Financial Statements, . . . . . 13-16
  - Necrology, . . . . . 17-21
  - Donations to the Library, . . . . . 22-24
5. Fire Department Report, 50 pages.
  - Organization of the Department, . . . . . 2-3, 18-25
  - Annual Report of the Chief Engineer, . . . . . 5-13
  - Statements of Expenditures, . . . . . 15-17
  - Fires and Alarms, Losses and Insurance, . . . . . 26-29
  - Fire Alarm Telegraph, . . . . . 30-32
  - Location of Hydrants and Reservoirs, . . . . . 33-46
  - Inventory of Property, . . . . . 47-50
6. School Report, 85 pages.
  - Annual Report of the School Committee, . . . . . 3-23
  - Graduates of Training and High Schools, . . . . . 25
  - Organization of the School Board, . . . . . 26-27
  - Expenditures from the Income of the Sylvia Ann Howland Fund, . . . . . 28
  - Report of the Superintendent of Schools, . . . . . 29-78
  - List of Teachers and their Salaries, . . . . . 79-82
  - Truant Officer's Report, . . . . . 83-85
7. Report of the Superintendent of Street Lights, 3 pages.
8. Annual Report of the Chief of Police, 8 pages.
9. Annual Report of the Superintendent of Streets, 12 pages.

## 10. Finance Reports, 95 pages.

Auditor's General Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, 4-5

The same in detail, . . . . . 6-72

Abatement on Taxes,.....	67	New School House,.....	56
Appropriations, .....68, 71		Police,.....	44-48
Cemeteries,.....	62	Poor,.....	6-13
Common Sewers,.....53-54		Public Property,.....	65-66
Commonwealth of Mass., ..... 63		Real Estate Tax account,.....	64
Debt,.....63, 65, 67		Repairs of Public Property,....	49-51
Fire Department,.....21-25		Salaries,.....	61
Free Public Library,..... 60		School Incidentals,.....	36-40
Heirs of Isaiah Chace, ..... 30		School Teachers,.....	31-35
Highways and Streets, .....14-20		Special Appropriations,.....	68-69
Incidental Expenses,.....41-44		Trust Funds,.....	57-59, 72
Lighting the Streets,.....51-52		Unappropriated Tax account,..	70
New Bedford Bridge,..... 55		Water Works,.....	26-30

Schedule of City Property, . . . . . 73-76

Public Debt, . . . . . 77

Valuation, Polls, and Taxes, . . . . . 78

Appropriation and Salary Orders, . . . . . 79-80

Auditor's Balance Sheet, . . . . . 81

Statement of the Collector of Taxes, . . . . . 85-87

Statement of the Treasurer, . . . . . 89-95

## 11. Report of the Overseers of the Poor, 42 pages.

Annual Report to City Council, . . . . . 3-9

Organization of the Board, . . . . . 10

Report to the Board of State Charities, . . . . . 11-12

General Laws, &amp;c., . . . . . 13-42

## 12. Ordinances, 2 pages.

In relation to the Police, . . . . . 1

To discontinue the Farm School, . . . . . 2

1878—CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

---

THE

ADDRESS

OF

GEORGE B. RICHMOND,

MAYOR OF NEW BEDFORD,

TO

THE CITY COUNCIL,

January 1, 1878.



NEW BEDFORD:

E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1878.



## ADDRESS.

---

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL :

At one of the most quiet elections ever held in our city, and remarkable for its freedom from partisan strife and bitterness, by a very emphatic majority, we were called to assume the trust upon which we now enter. I desire at the outset to express my grateful sense of the confidence thus renewedly reposed in me by my fellow-citizens, and to assure them anew of my determination to devote my time and energies to the faithful discharge of official duties.

We are honored in being summoned to these positions ; but we can make the position honorable to ourselves only by making our performance of these duties valuable to the city. There are delicate and important trusts committed to our charge, the administration of which demands of us not only the sacrifice of a little time and personal ease, but the constant exercise of watchful care and discriminating judgment. It needs not that I repeat here my views upon the question of temperance and the suppression of the unlawful traffic in intoxicating drinks. Those views in regard to the sad effect of intemperance upon individuals and upon all the interests, material, social and moral, of the city ; and of our clear duty to protect individual sufferers and society at large by a rigorous and impartial

enforcement of the laws forbidding the sale of liquor, are unchanged. I have no new policy to announce or to recommend. Regretting the relaxation of the stringency of the prohibitory statute, I shall not fail in effort to secure the execution of the existing law upon the subject, confident that, sustained by the public sentiment, and aided by the faithful cooperation of the police, much may be done towards lessening the evils now flowing from the traffic, by the prosecution of those unlawfully pursuing it.

In all the discussions during the late municipal canvass, the necessity of retrenchment in city expenditures and the practice of rigid economy was insisted upon. We cannot overlook the need of lessening the burden of taxation, which in this time of diminished incomes, reduced profits from business and scant remuneration of labor, has become so onerous; nor should we hesitate to give all the relief in our power, by reducing appropriations to the lowest point consistent with a proper regard to the public needs, and closely scrutinize the expenditure of every dollar of the public money. For some years most municipal governments have been complained of as recklessly lavish in appropriations and extravagant in expenditures. In some cases such complaints have been well grounded, and in a few instances the grossest corruption has prevailed, and the public interests have been sacrificed to private greed. In our own municipality, however, if at times the appropriations have been large, there has seemed to be a need for them, and in no instance has there been any reason for impugning the motives of those making them. Pending the war, many needed improvements were postponed, and

in some departments expenditures deemed necessary were considerably retrenched. For a time our streets were neglected, and our school-houses and other public buildings received but small care. At the close of the war, large outlays were demanded by prudence and a wise economy. It was deemed good policy to stimulate enterprise by various improvements and make our city attractive to new comers by its greater accommodations for travel and traffic, its ampler facilities for education, the multiplication and improvement of streets, the extension of our admirable system of sewerage, and the enlarged means of security against fire.

The grave doubts honestly entertained of the wisdom of incurring the expense of the fire alarm telegraph, of the opening of North Third street, of the lay-out of new streets in the northwestern and southern sections of the city, and the enlargement of some school-houses and the erection of new ones, have given place to a settled conviction of the wisdom of these expenditures. North Third street has already become one of the most important thoroughfares of the city, and the increased taxable value of property upon its line will soon pay for the outlay. So of the new streets opened in various sections, it has been amply demonstrated that they were needed. Upon most of these, dwellings have been erected, and lands heretofore lightly taxed, now contribute materially to the city's income from rates. Statistics from the Assessors' books show that in the past nine years 919 dwelling-houses have been erected; and besides these, many buildings for mechanical and manufacturing uses, of which the Assessors make no returns.

But whatever view be taken of past municipal legislation, we are called to consider it only in the light of present duty. That duty is to retrench our expenditures and lighten the burden of taxation. A comparison of the valuation of the city for 1876 with that of the year just closed	
shows an increase in real estate of	\$198,000
and a decrease in personal estate of	804,905
<hr/>	
Showing a loss in valuation of	\$606,905

I learn from the Chairman of the Board of Assessors, that the present year will probably show a still further decline in the valuation of personal estate. With this decline in valuation has come a shrinkage not only of fixed incomes, but of earnings in almost all departments of business and labor. There is in consequence need of close economy in all private expenditures, and there should be a rigorous reduction in our municipal outlays. It will be my pleasure, as it is clearly my duty, to cooperate with you in efforts to effect such reduction.

#### CITY DEBT.

The permanent debt of the city amounts to \$1,148,000, it having been reduced \$30,000 by the annual payment in October last. The permanent debt was contracted for the following purposes :

Water works,	\$700,000
Public improvements, (bonds issued in 1876,)	223,000
New Bedford bridge,	65,000
New High school-house lot,	12,000
Old bonds, mostly for war purposes,	148,000

The whole amount to be paid upon the debt during the present year, including the interest upon the trust funds, is \$99,706.

Principal,	\$25,000
Interest,	74,706

The special appropriations which have been made during the present year amount to \$10,050, as follows :

School-house on South Third street,	\$7,500
Poor department,	1,700
Incidentals,	850

By an estimate made by the city auditor, and presented to the city council last Thursday evening, further appropriations will be required to meet the necessary expenditures of the present financial year, which will close on the last day of February, to the amount of \$19,950. The estimated deficiencies are as follows :

Poor department,	\$8,800
Schools, (teachers,)	4,000
Schools, (incidentals,)	1,500
Highways and streets,	4,000
Incidentals,	1,650

These sums, added to the special appropriations already made, make an aggregate of \$30,000, which will have to be included in the general appropriations of the next financial year, and raised in the next tax levy.

#### POLICE.

The proper organization of a police force is one of the most important of official duties. That force is continually under the eye of the public, and subject to a merciless

criticism. If its merits are sometimes overlooked, its mistakes and failures never escape comment. The police officer occupies a post of great responsibility, and the proper discharge of his duties requires peculiar qualifications. He should be, in the best sense of the word, a gentleman; courteous, but firm; vigilant, but reserved; affable, but with few intimacies; watchful in detection of crime and quick in procuring proofs of guilt, and ever watchful, too, of his own reputation. He is exposed to great temptations, and needs to be constantly on his guard against the cunning and insidious attempts of the vicious to entrap or corrupt him. The present pay of the police, \$730 per year, though more than the average received by our best mechanics, is perhaps none too large, but it should command faithful, intelligent and constant service.

The present system of police adopted by ordinance a year since is clearly an improvement upon the old, though susceptible of further improvement. Its machinery should be simplified. What is appropriate for a city of 50,000 inhabitants is out of place in one of half of that population. A body of twenty-six patrolmen certainly does not require six officers, — a chief, a deputy chief, two captains and two lieutenants. Thirty-two men, if they devote their whole time to police duty as required by the ordinance, are enough. A slight revision of the system, and the correction of some defects, will reduce the outlay and make it sufficient for all practical purposes.

## ALMS-HOUSE.

It is not out of place here to call your attention to the incongruous use to which the city alms-house is applied. Upon the same grounds and under one roof are the alms-house, the home provided for the unfortunate poor; a work-house, to which are sentenced for varying terms the vicious, corrupt and corrupting; also a reform school for boys: three institutions utterly dissimilar in character. The alms-house was designed for the accommodation of the poor. The city has justly been proud of the imposing building, with its ample accommodations, its airy and pleasant site, and the fine grounds surrounding it; and with good reason has boasted that its inmates are as comfortably lodged and generously fed as are a majority of citizens in their own homes. Pride in the institution, however, is materially abated by the facts that drunkards and prostitutes are sent thither as a punishment, and that boys needing reform, are associated with those older in depravity. There is no necessity for the city incurring the expense, varying from \$2000 to \$4000 a year, of a penal institution, when at a distance of a mile from the District Court the county has erected a house of correction. The annual expense of maintaining the farm school for the past years has been from \$2600 to \$5800. I am confident that an efficient truant officer, compelled to devote five hours a day to looking after children in our streets, will do more to break up truancy and the crimes it engenders, than will the terrors of commitment to the farm school. I trust, therefore, that you will give this

whole subject careful consideration. Sever from the alms-house these two penal institutions, and you will promote good morals and save thousands of dollars to the tax-payers.

#### SCHOOL AND POOR DEPARTMENTS.

The reports of those in charge of the various departments will be laid before you, and furnish you with the detailed information which I now am unable to impart. With the exception of the departments of schools and the poor, they are all under your immediate care and control. The departments named, it is claimed, cannot be restricted within the limits of annual appropriations, as are other branches of expenditures. In the poor department the dictates of humanity, as well as the law of the State, compel us to relieve the destitute and suffering; though in the bestowal of charities, the overseers' action must be kept within legal limits. There is no law known, written or unwritten, compelling or authorizing the school board to exceed in expenditure the annual appropriation. It stands upon the same footing as other departments, bound to be governed in its expenditures by the action of the city council upon the estimates submitted, and certainly bound in these times to the exercise of a wise economy. It is not recommended, nor will it ever be recommended by me, that the appropriations for the support of the poor or the schools be other than ample and generous. But I insist that when full consideration has been given to the needs of these departments, and the city council has made appropriations, each board should keep its expenditures

within the limits prescribed. I learn that the expenditures of these two departments will exceed the annual appropriations, some \$15,000.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I again invoke your hearty cooperation in all proper efforts, that I may make to subserve the varied interests of the city intrusted to our supervision. The experience gained in the position I now occupy, has given me a keen sense of its responsibilities, and I feel my inadequacy to discharge them efficiently without your constant and generous aid. We are called to these posts committed to an economical administration of city affairs, and to the maintenance of our city's reputation for temperance and good order. Let us not disappoint the just expectations of those who confided to us such grave trusts. Through you, gentlemen, I ask the prayers of our people, that wisdom may be given unto us by our heavenly father, that by the blessings of heaven resting upon our honest endeavor, we may do something to lighten the burdens upon property and industry, and that which is of higher consideration, may rescue men from ruin, and give quiet and happiness to many a now distracted and desolate home.



# CITY GOVERNMENT, 1878.

---

MAYOR.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND.

---

ALDERMEN.

Ward 1—JAMES E. STANTON.

Ward 2—SAVORY C. HATHAWAY.

Ward 3—ISAAC W. BENJAMIN.

Ward 4—JOHN HASTINGS.

Ward 5—AUGUSTUS A. GREENE.

Ward 6—SHEARJASHUB T. VIALI.

---

COMMON COUNCILMEN.

PRESIDENT—THOMAS R. RODMAN.

*Ward One.*

THOMAS TRUMAN,  
GEORGE A. POTTER,  
GEORGE W. HILLMAN,  
FRANCIS C. TERRY.

*Ward Two.*

HARRY J. LEACH,  
ISAAC N. MARSHALL,  
HENRY H. BRALEY,  
ROBERT S. LAWTON.

*Ward Three.*

JOHN M. FOSTER,  
EMANUEL SULLAVOU,  
ISAAC B. TOMPKINS, JR.,  
HENRY W. BRIGGS.

*Ward Four.*

GIDEON D. GIFFORD,  
ANTHONY D. HALL,  
NATHAN CHASE,  
CHARLES W. BROWNELL.

*Ward Five.*

THOMAS R. RODMAN,  
HIRAM W. WENTWORTH,  
HENRY HOLCOMB,  
WALTER CLIFFORD.

*Ward Six.*

J. H. J. DOANE,  
PHILIP D. SLOCUM,  
ALBERT G. STANTON,  
GEORGE NELSON.

CITY CLERK.

HENRY T. LEONARD.

---

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

---

AUDITOR.

EDWARD M. LUCE, to April 8, 1878.

HIRAM WEBB.

---

CITY MESSENGER.

WILLIAM FERGUSON.

---

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

---

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ON POLICE—The Mayor, Aldermen Stanton and Viall.

ON LAYING OUT, WIDENING AND REPAIRING STREETS—The Mayor, Aldermen Stanton and Viall.

ON BURIAL GROUNDS—Aldermen Hathaway, Greene and Viall.

ON LICENSES—Aldermen Stanton, Hathaway and Benjamin.

ON ENROLLMENT—Aldermen Benjamin, Hathaway and Stanton.

---

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

ON FINANCE—The Mayor, Alderman Hastings and the President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Terry, Marshall, Foster, Chase and Stanton.

ON ACCOUNTS—Aldermen Benjamin and Stanton, and Councilmen Wentworth, Braley and Brownell.

ON PUBLIC PROPERTY—Aldermen Greene and Benjamin, and Councilmen Leach, Briggs and Holcomb.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Aldermen Hastings and Benjamin, and Councilmen Clifford, Gifford and Truman.

ON ROADS, BRIDGES, MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS—Aldermen Hastings and Greene, and Councilmen Foster, Brownell and Nelson.

ON FIRE DEPARTMENT—Aldermen Stanton and Hathaway, and Councilmen Lawton, Holcomb and Doane.

ON ALMS-HOUSE AND POOR—Aldermen Viall and Hastings, and Councilmen Braley, Chase and Nelson.

ON LIGHTING THE STREETS—Aldermen Hathaway and Stanton, and Councilmen Hall, Tompkins and Slocum.

ON WOODEN BUILDINGS IN THE FIRE DISTRICT—Aldermen Greene and Benjamin, and Councilmen Gifford, Lawton and Hillman.

- ON ARMORIES AND MILITARY PROPERTY—Aldermen Benjamin and Greene, and Councilmen Briggs, Lawton and Slocum.
- ON WATER WORKS—Aldermen Hastings and Viall, and Councilmen Stanton, Clifford and Terry.
- ON PRINTING—Alderman Stanton, and Councilmen Marshall and Tompkins.
- ON CLAIMS—Aldermen Viall and Benjamin, and Councilmen Gifford, Hall and Sullavou.
- ON FUEL—The Mayor and Alderman Stanton, and Councilmen Chase, Marshall and Stanton.
- 

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

- ON ELECTIONS AND RETURNS—Messrs. Leach, Hillman and Truman.
- ON ENROLLED ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS—Messrs. Clifford, Braley and Doane.
- ON BILLS IN SECOND READING—Messrs. Sullavou, Wentworth and Potter.
- 

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Chairman *ex officio*.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

THOMAS R. RODMAN, President of Common Council, *ex officio*.

Ward 1—J. H. Cornell, J. Webster, E. W. Stanton.

Ward 2—J. W. Hervey, I. S. Cornish, C. R. Price.

Ward 3—B. S. Batchelor, H. A. Kempton, I. W. Benjamin.

Ward 4—S. W. Hayes, G. T. Hough, G. H. Dunbar.

Ward 5—L. M. Kollock, C. T. Bonney, H. W. Seabury.

Ward 6—Betsey B. Winslow, Peleg Pease, C. H. Sanford.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 8½ to 9 A. M., 12½ to 1 P. M.  
Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

## TRUANT OFFICERS.

BARTHOLOMEW OTHEMAN, Jr.

LUTHER M. DAYTON.

## OFFICERS TO HAVE CARE OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

BARTHOLOMEW OTHEMAN, Jr., and HENRY F. HARRINGTON,  
Superintendent of Schools.

**ASSESSORS.**

Office, No. 4 Library Building.

DAVID B. WILLCOX, Chairman, 1 yr. WILLIAM TALLMAN, 2 yrs.  
CHARLES D. TUELL, 3 years.

**ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.**

Ward 1—JOSEPH W. CORNELL.  
Ward 2—JOHN A. RUGGLES.  
Ward 3—JOHN A. GOMLEY.  
Ward 4—THOMAS H. SOULE.  
Ward 5—LYMAN WING.  
Ward 6—JOSIAH S. BONNEY.

---

**OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.**

Office in City Hall Building.

His Honor GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor, *ex officio* Chairman.

PELEG S. MACY, Secretary.

Ward 1—MARCUS W. TABER.  
Ward 2—HENRY R. WILCOX.  
Ward 3—JOB B. SHERMAN.  
Ward 4—ATWOOD HOLMES.  
Ward 5—PELEG S. MACY.  
Ward 6—SIMON S. POLLOCK.

---

**WARD OFFICERS.****WARDENS.**

Ward 1—JOHN F. KIRK.  
Ward 2—LUTHER G. HEWINS, JR.  
Ward 3—HENRY B. ALMY.  
Ward 4—HIRAM WEBB.  
Ward 5—CHARLES S. KELLEY.  
Ward 6—ALBERT G. STANTON.

**WARD CLERKS.**

Ward 1—FRANK G. TRIPP.  
Ward 2—JOHN L. GIBBS, 2d.  
Ward 3—AUGUSTUS G. MOULTON.  
Ward 4—FRANK C. BARROWS.  
Ward 5—AMOS W. HADLEY.  
Ward 6—PELEG PEASE.

## INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

*Ward One.*

PAUL WATSON,  
CHARLES E. TRIPP,  
JOSEPH LEWIN.

*Ward Two.*

DAVID W. HOLMES,  
STEPHEN F. ADAMS,  
GEORGE R. GRAY.

*Ward Three.*

JAMES D. ALLEN,  
PHILANDER F. MANCHESTER,  
WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS.

*Ward Four.*

GEORGE D. GIFFORD,  
JAMES B. RUSSELL,  
WILLIAM J. GOMLEY.

*Ward Five.*

THOMAS G. WING,  
WILLIAM B. ANTHONY,  
GEORGE F. COLE.

*Ward Six.*

CHARLES R. SHERMAN.  
Vacancy.  
Vacancy.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

## CHIEF ENGINEER.

Office in City Hall Building.

FREDERICK MACY.

## ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

First Assistant—MICHAEL F. KENNEDY.

Second Assistant—NATHAN M. BROWN.

Third Assistant—JOHN H. JUDSON.

Fourth Assistant—AUGUSTUS A. WOOD.

## CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

LUTHER G. HEWINS, Jr.

**FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

## TRUSTEES.

Office in Library Building.

His Honor GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor, *ex officio* President.

THOMAS R. RODMAN, President of the Common Council *ex officio*.

JOHN HASTINGS, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council  
on Public Instruction, *ex officio*.

WARREN LADD, for 1 year.

OLIVER A. ROBERTS, for 1 year.

S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN, for 2 years.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., for 2 years.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., for 3 years.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR, for 3 years.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

THE MAYOR.

CLERK.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.

COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY—The Mayor, Messrs. Ladd, Geo. Howland, Jr.,  
Morgan and Rodman.

ON THE BUILDING—Messrs. Hastings and Rodman.

ON BINDING AND BLANKS—Messrs. Abraham H. Howland, Jr., and  
Morgan.

ON THE MUSEUM—Messrs. Morgan, Roberts and Dunbar.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK,

MARY E. BROWN.

---

## NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD.

Office in City Hall Building.

His Honor GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor, *ex officio* President.

THOMAS R. RODMAN, President of the Common Council, *ex officio*.

HENRY F. THOMAS.

THOMAS BENNETT, JR.

THOMAS W. COOK.

SUPERINTENDENT AND ENGINEER.

WILLIAM B. SHERMAN.

CLERK AND WATER REGISTRAR.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

Office in Library Building.

COMMITTEES.

ON MAINS—President, Messrs. Bennett and Rodman.

SERVICES—Messrs. Thomas and Cook.

SUPPLIES—Messrs. Thomas, Cook and Rodman.

ENGINE AND ENGINE-HOUSE LOTS—The President, and Messrs. Bennett and Cook.

**POLICE.**

CHIEF.

**JETHRO C. BROCK.**

Office, Central Police Station, South Second Street.

CAPTAIN.

**JAMES L. WILBER.**

LIEUTENANTS.

**LUTHER M. DAYTON,****WILLIAM E. MACOMBER.**

POLICEMEN.

Daniel A. Butler,	Seth Hinckley,	John Savage,
Lemuel D. Adams,	Edward F. Jennings,	William L. Wade,
John Corey,	John Lincoln,	Ellery Peirce,
James Craft,	Charles N. Wood,	John P. Chadwick,
Thomas A. Howland,	Henry W. Bumpus,	Thomas W. Comstock,
James A. Mitchell,	John H. Deane,	Jacob H. Demby,
Timothy Sullivan,	Frederick Hussey,	Michael Stevens,
Edward W. Waite,	Isaac M. Jones,	Peter G. Law,
James W. Arnett,	Robert Moynan,	Seth E. Bryant.
Thomas S. Dunham,		

CONSTABLES.

CHIEF, CAPTAIN, and LIEUTENANTS OF POLICE, and POLICE OFFICERS, as above.

KEEPER OF LOCKUP.

**DANIEL A. BUTLER.**

SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS.

Michael Burke,	James B. Russell,	Charles F. Goff,
John H. Cook,	David W. Smith,	Francis Harrison,
Richard T. Durfey,	Thomas W. Shaw,	Frank Hill,
George K. Dammon,	George E. Saxon,	John H. Jenifer,
Reuben S. Eldridge,	Gideon S. Taber,	James Johnson,
Loum H. Faunce,	William Akin,	James W. Makepeace,
William C. Gifford,	Squire W. Butts,	Joseph R. Mosher,
William G. Howland,	Isaac Barnes,	Joseph D. Manchester,
Joseph B. Howland,	Frederick Cushman,	James A. Russell,
James I. Harper,	Cornelius Cronin,	Henry S. Swain,
Allen L. Lee,	Timothy Driscoll,	John J. Wilson,
Henry B. Makepeace,	Michael Dugan,	William H. Watkins.
John M <sup>c</sup> Afee,		

*At Wamsutta Mills.*

Stephen J. Stratton,	James M. Dwyer,	Joseph Perry,
Frederick P. Spooner,	Ellery C. Lincoln,	Eber C. Simmons,
George W. Lapham,	Joseph H. Gifford,	George W. Hillman,
John Saxby,	George Crow,	David G. Chadwick.
Anthony Baker,		

*For Zion Church.*

Fountain Ellis.

*City Hall and Library Building.*

William Ferguson.

*Coal Pockets.*

John Welch,	George A. Taylor,	Samuel Eldredge.
-------------	-------------------	------------------

*Oak Grove Cemetery.*

Charles F. Cornell.

*Rural Cemetery.*

Thomas Davis.

*George Delano & Co's. Oil Factory.*

Robert Lawson.

*South Mission Chapel.*

Asa Bowman,	William Bradburn.
-------------	-------------------

*Bethel Church, Kempton Street.*

Henry Martin,	John Oliver,	George T. Fisher.
---------------	--------------	-------------------

*Banks and Insurance Offices.*

George H. Clark,	Caleb Spooner,	William W. Thomas.
------------------	----------------	--------------------

*Salem Baptist Church.*

Isaac Gwinn,	James R. Reynolds.
--------------	--------------------

*Central Engine-House.*

Lewis G. Allen.

*William Street Church.*

Edward Dugan.

*Liberty Hall.*

Benjamin C. Card,	Frederick S. Case,	John Valentine,
Joseph B. Wing,	Daniel P. Lewis,	John H. Thomson.
Charles D. Tuell,		

*Mechanics' Hall.*

Marshall S. Greene.

*Potomska Mills.*

George Couch,

Henry B. Macomber, Richmond A. Gifford.

*Fish Island.*

Daniel D. Mitchell.

*North Christian Church.*

Thomas T. Allen.

*General Thompson's Farm.*

John J. Holmes.

*High School.*

Charles J. R. Carson.

*Parker Street School.*

Henry Smith.

*Spruce Street Church.*

George H. Mitchell.

*Central Wharf.*

John S. Vincent.

*Gosnold Mills.*

Henry Howard.

*Union for Good Works.*

Theodore Taylor.

*Second Baptist Church, Middle Street.*

William Sanders.

*Cannonville.*

Benjamin T. Booth.

*Howland Chapel.*

James H. Saxon.

*Light Extinguishers.*

Isaac R. Allen,

Arthur H. Jones,

William H. Howland.

Frederick P. Bliss,

Frank Ellis,

*Members of the Protecting Society.*

Gideon Allen, Jr.,	Gardner T. Sanford,	Ezra Holmes,
Edward H. Allen,	E. Kempton Taber,	A. W. Hadley,
William B. Anthony,	Charles M. Taber,	Charles S. Kelley,
Francis T. Akin,	Alfred G. Wilbor,	Edmund F. Maxfield,
Henry C. Denison,	Alfred Wilson,	William F. Potter,
Hump'y A. Gifford, Jr.,	Horace Wood,	Wm. A. Robinson, Jr.,
Jonathan Handy,	Charles Almy,	Obed N. Swift,
Charles B. Hillman,	Robt. C. P. Coggeshall,	William T. Smith,
Lemuel M. Kollock,	Samuel H. Cook,	Henry J. Taylor,
Gilbert D. Kingman,	Charles A. Case,	Joseph Tillinghast,
Edward M. Luce,	George R. Gray,	William H. Willis,
Charles H. Lawton,	Charles A. Gray,	Thomas G. Wing,
George R. Phillips,	George D. Gifford,	William O. Woodman.
William F. Read,	Charles M. Haskell,	

---

**BOARD OF HEALTH.****MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.**

HEALTH OFFICER.

**JETHRO C. BROCK.**

Office, Central Police Station.

QUARANTINE PHYSICIAN AND PHYSICIAN TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

No appointment.

---

CITY SOLICITOR.**WILLIAM C. PARKER, JR.**

Office, northwest corner of Union and North Second streets.

---

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.**SETH C. CALDWELL.**

Office, City Yard, 64 High street.

---

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREET LIGHTS.**THOMAS LAPHAM.**

At residence, 69 Elm street.

---

SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIAL GROUNDS.**WILLIAM H. JENNEY.**

Office of Overseers of the Poor, City Hall Building.

## SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

**JAMES H. PEASE.**

Office, City Hall Building.

## SEALER OF COAL BASKETS.

**JAMES H. PEASE.**

Office, City Hall Building.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY CLOCK.

**JAMES S. KELLEY.**

Office, 83 Union street.

## CITY BELL RINGER.

**ISAAC BARNES.**

Residence, 92 Acushnet avenue.

## CITY LAND SURVEYOR.

**ROBERT C. P. COGGESHALL.**

At office of Supt. of Water Works, City Hall Building.

## HARBOR MASTER.

**OZIAS P. RECTOR.**

## MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

<b>A. Davis Ashley,</b>	<b>John Trafton,</b>	<b>Elihu Wood, Jr.,</b>
<b>Joseph A. Bullard,</b>	<b>Thomas W. Butts,</b>	<b>George A. Cobb,</b>
<b>Ira M. Chace,</b>	<b>Andrew T. Craigie,</b>	<b>Shadrach Davis,</b>
<b>George L. Dyer,</b>	<b>Ebenezer Howland,</b>	<b>Albert W. Holmes,</b>
<b>George Pickens,</b>	<b>Thomas Pelan,</b>	<b>Augustus C. Tripp.</b>

## WEIGHERS OF BOILERS AND HEAVY ARTICLES.

<b>Zenas H. Adams,</b>	<b>Michael Dugan,</b>	<b>John S. Perry,</b>
<b>Isaac S. Ashley,</b>	<b>Edward H. Field,</b>	<b>Thomas Pelan,</b>
<b>Joseph A. Bullard,</b>	<b>H. A. Gifford, Jr.,</b>	<b>Philip S. Sherman,</b>
<b>George A. Cobb,</b>	<b>Albert W. Holmes,</b>	<b>Charles S. Spooner,</b>
<b>Ira M. Chace,</b>	<b>Henry Howard,</b>	<b>Eber C. Simmons,</b>
<b>Andrew T. Craigie,</b>	<b>Moses E. Hatch,</b>	<b>Augustus C. Tripp,</b>
<b>James M. Dwyer,</b>	<b>Joseph W. Lumbard,</b>	<b>John E. Tripp.</b>
<b>Richmond A. Gifford,</b>	<b>Salmon F. Perry,</b>	

## WEIGHERS OF COAL.

<b>Zenas H. Adams,</b>	<b>Joseph A. Bullard,</b>	<b>H. A. Gifford, Jr.,</b>
<b>Ira M. Chace,</b>	<b>Andrew T. Craigie,</b>	<b>Joseph W. Lumbard,</b>
<b>Benj. F. Hathaway, Jr.,</b>	<b>Albert W. Holmes,</b>	<b>Richmond A. Gifford,</b>
<b>Philip S. Sherman,</b>	<b>Frank C. Parker,</b>	<b>John E. Tripp.</b>

## SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Charles M. Briggs, Frederick W. Vinal, C. A. V. Terry.  
Leonard Jenney, Thomas W. Croacher,

---

## MEASURERS OF GRAIN AND MEAL.

John A. Bullard, Charles S. Phillips.

---

## FENCE VIEWERS.

Robert C. P. Coggeshall, Holder Howland.

---

## FIELD DRIVERS.

Darius Booth, Jethro C. Brock, Thomas Davis.  
Charles F. Cornell,

---

## POUND KEEPER.

William P. Doty.

---

## INSPECTOR OF PETROLEUM OIL.

Harrison Delano.  
Office, 17 Middle street.

1878—CITY DOCUMENT No. 3.

---

New Bedford Water Works.

---

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL.

CONTAINING:

I.

The Report of the Acushnet Water Board for the year 1877.

II.

The Report of the Water Registrar.

III.

The Report of the Superintendent.

---

DECEMBER 27, 1877.

---

NEW BEDFORD:

E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1878.

# Acushnet Water Board,

1878.

---

GEORGE B. RICHMOND,

*Mayor of the city.*

THOMAS R. RODMAN,

*President of the Common Council.*

HENRY F. THOMAS.

THOMAS BENNETT, JR.

THOMAS W. COOK.

---

CLERK OF THE WATER BOARD.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

---

WATER REGISTRAR.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

---

SUPERINTENDENT.

WILLIAM B. SHERMAN.

# REPORT.

---

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.  
OFFICE OF THE ACUSHNET WATER BOARD,  
December 27th, 1877.

*To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN, — In accordance with the provisions of the Water Ordinance, we now present to you the Eighth Annual Report of the Acushnet Water Board.

Constituting a part of this report, you will receive with it the following documents.

1. The report of the Superintendent of the Water Works, William B. Sherman.

2. The report of the Water Registrar, James B. Congdon.

3. The statement of James B. Congdon, City Treasurer and *ex officio* Water Registrar, exhibiting the financial operations of the water department for the year ending December 1st, 1877, and an aggregated and classified arrangement of both to the same date.

We would respectfully refer you to these reports and statements for the details of the operations of the department since our last report.

We present them to you with confidence and satisfaction. From them you will be informed of all the details of our receipts and expenditures, and obtain a clear and comprehensive view of the operation of the works and of their present condition.

We believe that you will agree with us in the statement that these several documents give evidence of creditable ability and faithfulness on the part of the employes of the city who have had the charge of the respective branches, and we are further assured that they bear testimony to the facts that on the part of the Water Board a vigilant oversight has been maintained, judicious arrangements made, and economy kept in view in every expenditure.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

For the details of these we would refer to the accounts of the City Treasurer and Water Registrar.

The balance to the credit of the department at the close of the year 1876 was		\$17,596.19
Receipts from all sources,		41,034.55
		<hr/> \$58,630.74
Amount of payments,	\$51,172.98	
Balance in treasury December 1,	7,457.76	\$58,630.74
Balance from last year as above,		\$17,596.19
Amount of receipts for water,		34,980.31
		<hr/> \$52,576.50
Expenditures for management and repairs,		\$13,800.37
Expenditures for extensions,		16,563.57
		<hr/> \$30,363.94
Balance,		22,212.56

Which balance would have been now in the treasury if the operations of the department had been confined to such as strictly belong to its ordinary movements.

In addition to the ordinary outlay, the following payments have been made.

To Parkman M. Lund and others,	\$4,964.56
To City Treasurer, transfer to public debt,	12,000.00
	<hr/> \$16,964.56
And there has been received for the sale of reservoir lots,	2,209.76

Leaving a balance of	\$14,754.80
Which balance, deducted from the above sum of	22,212.56
	<hr/> \$7,457.76
Leaves the sum of	
now in the treasury, as shown above.	

We condense from the accounts of the City Treasurer a statement of the outlay upon the works from the commencement of the undertaking to the present date.

The amount expended has been	\$1,058,221.15
To provide for this outlay there has been appropriated by the city council,	\$895,000.00
Paid by water takers,	199,567.05
Amount of receipts,	\$1,094,567.05
Deduct the outlay as above,	1,058,221.15
Showing a balance of	\$36,345.90

Had no part of the receipts been appropriated under the statute towards the payment of the interest on the water bonds, the above would have been the balance at this time to the credit of the water works on the books of the treasury.

From this balance of	\$36,345.90
there is to be deducted as follows :	
Paid towards the interest on the water debt,	
1875,	\$4,888.14
1876,	12,000.00
1877,	12,000.00
	\$28,888.14

Which leaves a balance of \$7,457.76  
to the credit of the New Bedford Water Works, as shown by the City Treasurer's account.

To find the actual outlay upon the works there should be deducted from the aggregate of the outlay as shown above,	\$1,058,221.15
The amount placed to the account of management and repairs,	104,205.93
Showing the permanent expenditure to have been	\$954,015.22
Of this sum there has been met by "appropriations,"	\$895,000.00
From the water receipts,	59,015.22
	\$954,015.22

The disposition made of the sum received by the Water Registrar for rates is shown as follows :

Paid towards the works,	\$59,015.22
Paid as interest on water bonds,	28,888.14
Paid for management and repairs,	104,205.93
	<hr/>
	\$192,109.29
Balance on hand unexpended,	7,457.76
	<hr/>
Whole amount received for water,	\$199,567.05

The outlay for management and repairs has been a little in excess of last year, although it did not reach the estimated amount of the average annual expenditure for that branch of the works.

The amount expended for new mains and for the necessary connections is \$16,563.57. About *seven thousand dollars* of the excess over the outlay of last year for the same purpose has been owing to the extensions of twelve and sixteen-inch pipe on Ash, Bedford, Borden, Allen and Grinnell streets.

Our Superintendent, in his report, has clearly set forth the necessity that existed for this extension and enlargement.

The extension, this season, of the sixteen-inch main from Maple street, on Ash street, to the intersection of Allen and Orchard streets, and the laying of the twelve-inch pipe from this latter point through Orchard and Grinnell streets to Water street, will prove of great benefit as regards a more abundant supply of water in case of an extensive fire in the south part of the city.

The sixteen-inch pipe for this much needed enlargement was on hand, and the means for the balance of the expenditure being within their control, the Water Board did not hesitate to direct the work to be done.

This operation has exhausted the means now at the disposal of the Board for the extension of the mains. The funds now in the treasury are no more than will be required to meet the ordinary expenditures of the depart-

ment for the present financial year ; and of the income of the department for the coming year, no further amount can be expended by the Board than may be required to lay two thousand feet of mains. Any extension beyond this will require the authorization of the city council, and that provision should be made for the necessary outlay.

The water receipts have amounted to	\$34,980.31
Last year the amount was	32,708.32
Showing an increase of	<hr/> \$2,271.99

The increase in the number of applications has been unexpectedly large. The number for the last three years is as follows :

1875,	319
1876,	363
1877,	306

This exhibit shows not only a growing confidence in the benefits derived from the use of the Acushnet water, but that there has been a gratifying increase in the building operations of the city.

The application book at the Water Registrar's office now numbers *three thousand and thirty-three*.

It is estimated that the number of families now supplied with the Acushnet water is about 3800, and that the number of persons using it is but little short of *sixteen thousand*.

There has been transferred from the income of the water rates towards the payment of the interest upon the water bonds the same sum as last year, *twelve thousand dollars*. It is not probable that this amount can be materially increased for the year 1878. The whole amount which has been thus transferred is *twenty eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars fourteen cents*, and the aggregate of the city appropriations has been reduced by that amount.

With reference to these transfers, we give you the statement of our last report.

These payments have been made in accordance with the laws of the State and the ordinances of the city.

You are respectfully referred to our last annual report for a full account of the circumstances connected with these transfers. The law and the by-law make it imperative upon those having the custody of the funds derived from the water receipts to dispose of them in a certain manner. The expenses of the management and repairs of the works are first to be provided for,—the outlay called for to lay down *two thousand feet* of mains may then be reserved, and the balance applied to the payment of the interest of the water bonds.

These provisions of law are fully understood and recognized by the Water Board, and both the last and the present years the City Treasurer has been authorized to make the transfers which are set forth in his accounts, and of which we have spoken.

The annual payment for interest upon our water bonds is *forty-three thousand dollars*. The annual transfer of *twelve thousand dollars* from the water receipts towards this payment reduces it to *thirty-one thousand dollars*, which constitutes the item for this purpose in the general appropriations.

The rates established by the order of the city council, passed May 3d, 1877, went into operation July 1st last. The changes and additions made by the order, although rendered necessary by the experience of the operations at the Water Registrar's office, had no important effect upon the income of the department. The amount that will be received for the year ending July 1, 1879, will, no doubt, be somewhat increased above the sum now reported, but such increase cannot be large enough to render it probable that any important addition can be made to the sum heretofore devoted to the payment of interest.

By the payment of the claim of Parkman M. Lund and others, the last demand for damages arising out of the construction of the New Bedford Water Works has been disposed of. The sum paid is stated in the accounts.

The number of claims of this description has been very great, and it is not only gratifying to be able to state that the last one has been settled, but also that with few exceptions they have been adjusted without a resort to the agency of the courts.

Every owner of a mill privilege upon the Acushnet, every proprietor of the soil flowed by the enlargement of the storing reservoir, every owner of the land crossed by the conduit, every landholder whose property was required for the reservoirs and the pumping station was, by the act by which they were injured in their property or dispossessed of the same, constituted a creditor of the city.

A portion of the land in the neighborhood of the distributing reservoir belonging to the city and connected with the works has been sold. The amount received has been paid into the city treasury, and appears in the accounts. These lots made no part of the original acquisition for the purposes of the works. They were purchased by the Water Board for the purpose of settling claims which the former owners presented for alleged damages from water which flowed upon them from a small leak in the reservoir. The end of their purchase was attained, and as they are now sold upon the express condition that no claim can ever be made upon the city for any injury from this source, both the purchase and the sale may be considered as profitable operations.

The highway which crosses the storing reservoir makes a part of one of the public ways of the town of Acushnet. When the dam was built and the water raised it became necessary to raise the highway. This, with the consent of the authorities of Acushnet, and under their inspection, was done by the Water Commissioners of the city. By the act of the city a public way which the town was by law bound to maintain was rendered impassable, and the town's obligation was assumed by the commission and

the road kept in a proper condition. It does not appear that the commissioners assumed for the time or for the future any of the town's legal responsibilities with regard to the road. The road stands in need of repairs, and the subject has been here introduced because it has been intimated that the obligation to keep it in repair is upon the city of New Bedford.

Upon the recommendation of this Board the city council directed that the proper notice be given of an application to the General Court for liberty to enlarge our sources of supply. Such an application would have been made to the last legislature but for an accident that prevented the required preliminary notice from being given. The grounds of the application are briefly set forth in our report of last year, at pages 9, 10 and 11, and the subject of our water supply is noticed in the report of the Water Superintendent of the present year. To these sources of information you are respectfully referred.

We would call your attention to the full and conclusive statements of the Superintendent in relation to the quality of the Acushnet water. The subject has received from him an intelligent and reliable examination. We feel assured that the council and the people they represent will not hesitate to adopt the conclusion of the Superintendent, that "*as regards quality this city is supplied with water exceptionally free from contaminating influences of a nature to affect the healthfulness of its inhabitants.*"

There are now laid down in the city *thirty-seven* miles of mains for water distribution. This is about two thirds of the linear extent of the streets comprehended within the area which can be reached by our means for water supply.

The condition of the unsupplied streets is such as to warrant the opinion that the demand for the extension of our mains through them will be gradual, and that the

provision of the ordinance by which a limited number of feet may be annually laid down through the means supplied by the water rates will meet the wants of the inhabitants.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALANSON BORDEN,	}	Acushnet Water Board.
WILLIAM H. MATHEWS,		
THOMAS BENNETT, JR.,		
HENRY F. THOMAS,		
THOMAS W. COOK,		

## REPORT OF THE WATER REGISTRAR.

---

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.OFFICE OF THE TREASURER AND WATER REGISTRAR,  
December 1st, 1877.*To the Acushnet Water Board:*

GENTLEMEN, — It has become my duty, in accordance with the ordinances of the city and the rules of the Acushnet Water Board, to lay before you an abstract of the operations of this office for the year ending this date.

This statement will present to you, —

1. The detailed account of the expenditures of the year which have been authorized by you, arranged in the order of monthly payments.

2. An abstract of the expenditures so arranged as to show the payments under each head.

3. A statement by which is made to appear the whole amount of the outlay upon the New Bedford Water Works up to this date, so arranged as to show the expenditure under the several heads. This statement also gives the sources from which the means have been derived for carrying on its operations.

4. The amount of the receipts for water is shown in this statement.

The audits of the Board being monthly, my general account is made to conform to this arrangement, the payments being arranged as made each month, and showing the amount of each month's audit.

The abstract of this general account sets forth the net expenditures under each head of disbursement.

I have, as heretofore, given a statement showing the amount which has been expended upon the works from the commencement of the operations of the department.

This statement is so arranged as to show not only the outlay upon the works, but the aggregate cost of their management and repairs. It shows, —

1. The amount expended.
2. The amount appropriated.
3. The aggregate of the receipts for water.
4. The amount transferred to the public debt account towards the payment of the interest upon the water bonds.
5. The balance now to the credit of the works upon the books of the treasury.

#### EXPENDITURES FOR 1877.

The expenditures under the direction of the Acushnet Water Board for the year ending December 1st, 1877, have been as follows.

##### MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Engineering and superintendence,	\$3,112.90
Water Registrar and clerk-hire, and Clerk of the Water Board,	1,111.25
Fuel for pumping engines,	3,181.60
Engineer and fireman, pumping engines,	2,567.71
Repairs on pumping engines and engine-house and lot,	802.17
Repairs on reservoirs and conduit,	860.22
Repairs on mains and services,	293.08
Incidentals,	1,872.55
	<hr/>
	\$13,801.48

##### EXTENSIONS.

Street mains,	\$12,084.66
Services,	7,706.81
Hydrants and stop-gates,	183.86
Fountains,	159.61
	<hr/>
	\$33,936.42

## SPECIAL.

Parkman M. Lund and others, damages to mill property, and costs,	\$4,939.56	
John Manter, damages to way,	25.00	
Transfer to the credit of the account of the public debt towards the interest on the water bonds,	12,000.00	
Telephone, Superintendent's office to the pumping station,	272.00	17,236.56
		<hr/> \$51,172.98

## NET EXPENDITURES UNDER THE SEVERAL HEADS.

## MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Outlay as stated above,	\$14,073.48	
Less sundry items of credit,	273.11	\$13,800.37

## EXTENSIONS.

*Mains.*

Pipe, labor, &c., including hydrants, stop-gates and fountains,	\$12,428.13	
Less freight refunded,	\$236.44	
Sale lots,	2,209.76	2,446.20 \$9,981.93

*Services.*

Amount expended,	\$7,706.81	
Less refunded by water takers,	3,334.93	4,371.88 14,353.81

*Damages.*

Paid P. M. Lund and others,	\$4,939.56	
John Manter,	25.00	4,964.56
		<hr/> \$33,118.74
Amount transferred to public debt account,		12,000.00
Net amount of payments,		<hr/> \$45,118.74

## CONDENSED STATEMENT.

## DEBIT.

Net expenditure for the year,	\$45,118.74	
Balance unexpended,	7,457.76	\$52,576.50

## CREDIT.

Balance at close of last year,	\$17,596.19	
Received for water,	34,980.31	\$52,576.50

## CREDITS ENTERED TO THE ACCOUNT OF THE WATER WORKS.

Balance in treasury December 1, 1876,	\$17,596.19
Receipts for water :	
From water rates,	\$22,980.31
City appropriation,	12,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$34,980.31
Receipts for services,	3,334.93
Rents,	109.07
Paid fines,	22.00
Sale of old materials,	134.96
Return premium,	7.08
Amounts returned for freight paid,	236.44
Sale of reservoir lots,	2,209.76
	<hr/>
	\$41,034.55
	<hr/>
	\$58,630.74

## GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

The following statement sets forth, arranged under the respective heads of expenditure, the payments which have been made on account of the New Bedford Water Works from the commencement of the undertaking up to December 1st, 1877.

Conduit,	\$191,823.16
Dam,	18,845.24
Distributing reservoir,	66,339.23
Distribution,	414,838.53
Engine-house,	32,894.58
Engines,	54,852.58
Storing reservoir,	53,496.06
Receiving reservoir,	26,448.81
Pump-well and culvert,	16,561.41
White homestead,	4,000.00
Peckham road,	512.00
Preliminary,	2,605.34
Running engine,	3,799.95
Engineering,	23,511.88
Inspectors,	5,570.39
Salaries,	9,225.00
Engine-house lot,	16,055.70
Incidentals,	7,843.18
Management and repairs,	104,205.93

Fountains,	1,819.62
Coal-shed,	2,972.56
	<hr/>
	\$1,058,221.15
Transferred to pay interest on water bonds,	28,888.14
	<hr/>
	\$1,087,109.29

## RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the account of the water department have been as follows :

From appropriations made by the city,	\$895,000.60
From water-takers, including the annual payment for water for city purposes,	199,567.05
	<hr/>
	\$1,094,567.05
Credits,	\$1,094,567.05
Debits,	1,087,109.29
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended,	\$7,457.76

The applications upon my books have reached to the number of *three thousand and thirty-three*. This shows an increase during the year of *three hundred and six*, which is about the average of the last three years.

This increase of services will, adopting the rule heretofore applied, add about *four hundred* to the number of takers. This shows the number of accounts open upon our books to be *three thousand seven hundred*.

The number of manufacturing concerns which we are supplying has not changed. The number remains at *sixty*.

The water rates being paid in advance, the main part of the receipts are included in this account, although the payments are made up to July 1st, 1878.

The current receipts are for charges to manufacturers which are paid quarterly, from new applicants, and from extensions connected with the same services.

The labor and responsibilities of this office in connection with the assessment and collection of the water rates are heavy, and annually increasing. The number of as-

sessed water rates is nearly equal to the assessed property taxes of the city, and the labor of their assessment and collection exceeds the whole amount required to perform all the duties of the treasurer and collector of taxes when the writer of this first assumed them.

In assessing the rates, the duty of the Water Registrar is to ascertain the facts connected with each taker's tenement, and to apply to each the provisions ordained by the city council.

The facts are obtained through the returns of the plumbers, the agency of our assistants, and the statements of the parties.

The assessment, by which the amount to be paid is determined by the schedule of the city council's regulations, is sometimes a matter of difficulty, and occasionally its results are not wholly satisfactory to the taker.

Owing to the great variety of cases presented, it is impossible it should be otherwise. With reference to this department of his labors, the Registrar can only say that he gives to it his best ability, and that he has always meant to allow the taker the benefit of a doubt.

There is a penal branch of his work that is both difficult and onerous. The law obliges him, under certain circumstances, to exact fines and cut off the water supply.

The rule which is followed, to refund to a party who has paid an amount proportioned to the unexpired time when he removes from a tenement, or when tenements are a part of the year vacant, is a source of much labor, but it is thought that the practice cannot be avoided.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES B. CONGDON,  
City Treasurer and Water Registrar.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

---

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

December 1st, 1877.

*To the Acushnet Water Board:*

GENTLEMEN, — Herewith is respectfully submitted the Superintendent's eighth annual report of the Water Works for the year 1877.

In connection with it may be found statements of the operations of the department for the year; the general condition of the different reservoirs, the conduit, the engine-house and pumping machinery, the distribution and service pipes; also the prospective and immediate demands of the department, which, in some particulars, fails to keep pace with the rapid increased consumption of water.

Annexed are tables showing performance of engines, location of pipes, hydrants and stop-gates, rainfall, etc.

The duties of the office to which I was appointed by your suffrage were assumed April 2d, 1877.

### STORING RESERVOIR AND DAM.

The water in the storing reservoir has been kept at its fullest possible height throughout the season.

This has been done not only as a precautionary measure in view of the experience of last year when the city was likely to suffer from insufficient supply, but also from a

conceived opinion that the quality of the water might be enhanced by so doing.

Table A gives the height of water in the reservoir since April 1st, as compared with last year.

During the month of September, that part of the reservoir located east of the Ansel White homestead was disconnected from the main reservoir by stopping up the mouth of the connecting culvert. This was to prevent the green scum, which appeared to originate on this shallow area of water, from passing into the main body and becoming diffused therein.

In this connection I quote from the Superintendent's report for 1871 the following.

During a few weeks in the Summer the water had an unpleasant taste, owing in a great measure to the decaying vegetable matter in the storing reservoir. This can be remedied to a great extent by shutting off the water east of the Ansel White property from the main reservoir. It will require but a small outlay to ascertain whether this portion of the reservoir is the source of the trouble, and I recommend that a limited expenditure be made for this purpose.

The Water Board, in their report for the same year, indorse the above as follows :

We unite with our Superintendent in the belief as to the cause of the unpleasant taste of the water for a short time during the Summer, and with regard to the remedy. A trifling expenditure will detach from our source of supply the small extent of reservoir in which there is found the largest amount of vegetable growth and decay in which, no doubt, the objectionable hue and taste of the water had their origin.

No disagreeable taste or smell was experienced this season from the water occupying this portion of the reservoir, but during the summer months a large quantity of green vegetation presented itself on the water surface. In its decayed state it imparts to the water the unpleasant taste and smell.

The dam at Wilson's preserves intact its true lines and slopes as an evidence of its stability. No repair has been

made here, and the gate-house, with the gates, etc., is in excellent condition.

A rain gauge has been established at the Ansel White farm, by means of which the rainfall upon the water-shed may be more accurately determined. The record of observations should be strictly kept for future reference.

#### CONDUIT.

The interior of the conduit throughout its entire length, five and five eighths miles, was personally examined in the early part of the month of November by Mr. John A. Lee, of this city, and myself.

Mr. Lee, having been employed by the city as inspector of this portion of the works during the time of its construction, is well qualified to judge of its permanence.

The waste-way on the line of the conduit just below the dam shows signs of hard usage, the brickwork in and around the chamber being cracked in several places. The conduit also was found to be cracked transversely to its axis a short distance both above and below the waste. This settling of the masonry has been caused undoubtedly by allowing a very considerable quantity of water to be discharged at this point. The waste outlet being at right angles to the direction the water takes in passing through the conduit, the resistance caused by large bodies of water making this abrupt change of course, has shaken the whole structure.

In my opinion, however, no solicitude need be felt regarding the stability of this waste-chamber, so long as no further strain is put upon it beyond that due to the usual flow of water demanded for city consumption.

The interior of the conduit from this point to the city was found to be in good condition, showing no signs of settling in any part.

In some portions of the work, especially in the swamps,

the sides and top were wet, but at no point was there found to be any crumbling or starting of the mortar in the joints; the arches, true in form as when built, show good strong work.

In several places in the conduit large masses of fine roots were found growing through the brickwork, these masses in some instances being from six to seven inches in diameter and five feet in length. In addition, for a distance of a mile from the dam, large patches of a spongy fungous growth were observed adhering to the sides and bottom; these, growing as they do in coral-like forms to the height of several inches, together with the roots, may tend to lessen the flow of water, which, owing to the very slight conduit descent, is at best quite sluggish in its passage. There being no existing data with which to form a comparison, it is impossible to state at this time how long this vegetation has been accumulating, or how rapidly these growths increase. It will be well to examine each year those localities in the conduit where this vegetation is known to exist.

The culverts, embankments, etc., on the line, have also been examined, and found to be in good condition. Only one repair has been necessary on this part of the works during the year, that of placing a twenty-four-inch drain pipe in the embankment on the Leonard Taber farm, the twelve-inch pipe previously laid being found insufficient to take off the surface water.

The conduit is, in some respects, the most important and essential feature of our works. The system is duplicated in the following particulars, making the works comparatively free, within the city limits, from accidents sufficient in extent to interfere with the supply: A spare engine at command in case of accident to the other; a stand-pipe should the distributing reservoir need repair; and two main distribution pipes as safeguards against a

leak. But should the conduit at any one point suffer derangement in any way the supply would be cut off, and the effect might prove disastrous.

It is therefore very satisfactory to be able to state, as a result of our inspection, that the conduit, after eight years' constant use, is, to all appearances, in good condition, and bids fair to serve faithfully its purpose for many years to come.

#### RECEIVING AND DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIRS.

Nothing has been required by way of repair at the receiving reservoir, and no work has been performed during the season except to keep the gravelled walks in good order.

The stone facing on the inner slope keeps its alignment particularly well, which is not the case with that at the distributing reservoir.

The slope wall at the latter reservoir, between high water and ordinary low water lines, has become somewhat deranged.

The site of this reservoir is quite elevated above the surrounding country, and the water surface, unprotected from strong winds, is at times in a state of considerable agitation. The strong suction power of the water during severe gales tends to displace the gravel backing and settle the wall. Repairs should be made in this connection the coming season, and it would prove economical to cement the wall joints part way down the slope at least. Otherwise the distributing reservoir is in good condition.

During the past season sale was made of land belonging to the city located on the west side of Highland street. There still remains in possession of this department  $207\frac{34}{100}$  rods of land, together with the Bacon house, so called, situated east of Highland street and south of the reservoir.

## ENGINE-HOUSE, ENGINES, ETC.

From December 1st, 1876, to December 1st, 1877, the McAlpine engine has run  $2125\frac{1}{2}$  hours, making 1,670,577 revolutions. The Worthington engine has run  $1024\frac{1}{2}$  hours, making 863,944 revolutions for the year. Tables B and C show the performance of the two engines.

The capacity of the McAlpine being two and three quarters millions of gallons in twelve hours, is sufficient at present to keep up the supply during the season of greatest consumption by running five to five and one-half days of twelve hours each per week, and occasionally a few hours run during the night. This allows time for cleaning engine and boilers, whereas with the Worthington, of only one and one-half millions capacity in twelve hours, it would be necessary during the summer months to run night and day for six days in the week. Continuous running of the latter engine would make it requisite to employ an additional engineer and fireman. It is considered more advantageous on many accounts to pump with the larger engine when the consumption reaches one and three-quarters millions of gallons daily.

The use of block coal the present season in place of Cumberland demonstrates conclusively the superiority of the former in keeping the fires more steady, and consequently the steam more even, — a point much desired in running the sensitive beam engine. With greater boiler capacity, however, the comparative advantages of the use of the two kinds of coal would unquestionably be more equal.

Repairs were made on the pumps of the McAlpine in April last. The lignum-vitæ packing was found to be badly worn, and was replaced with new. The pumps and valves have been examined at intervals during the year, and at the end of six months were thoroughly overhauled and the packing showed no appreciable wear.

We are dependent at the present time on two connected boilers for steam for our pumping machines. These boilers have been in use for eight years, and though they are now to all appearances in excellent condition, yet in view of the importance of uninterrupted water supply, it seems necessary that additions should be made as soon as practicable to this part of the works. There are very few large manufacturing corporations using steam which have not duplicated these adjuncts to their works, as a safeguard against delay in case of accident or need of repairs.

The system of works as first planned contemplated pumping the water through the 16-inch force main into the distributing reservoir, and through the 10-inch pipe leading from the engine-house down Purchase street. This has heretofore been deemed impracticable, and in consequence the 10-inch gate has been kept shut. During the present season it was ascertained that the work of this direct pumping through the Purchase Street main could be accomplished by either engine with perfect ease and safety. At present the water is being pumped directly through the 10-inch main as above, through the 16-inch force main into the reservoir, and through the distribution pipes on Mt. Pleasant street.

The slated roofs to the engine and boiler-houses have been thoroughly repaired, and the buildings are in good order.

Telegraphic connection between the engine-house and this office is about to be made, which will greatly facilitate communication between the two points in case of emergency.

The total amount of coal on hand to date, at the pumping station and on wharf at pipe yard, is 460 gross tons.

## DISTRIBUTION.

One and four hundred and sixty-seven one-thousandths miles of main pipe have been laid this year, making a total length of  $37\frac{43}{1000}$  miles of distribution mains.\*

There are  $53\frac{73}{100}$  miles of accepted streets within the limits bounded by the water front on the east and Rockdale avenue on the west, and by the receiving and distributing reservoirs on the north and by the Cove road on the south. A number of accepted streets are not worked, and on the other hand quite a number that are worked and extensively built upon are not accepted. A thorough and extended search of the city records was made to obtain these data.

The above figures show that in the city, within the limits specified, there remain  $17\frac{13}{100}$  miles of streets to pipe. It is uncertain how rapidly these extensions will be needed, yet it is apparent that in some sections, especially in the vicinity of the junction of Mount Vernon street and the New County road, and Kempton street, near Cannonville, earnest demands will be made on you for city water at no distant day.

Pipes of much larger diameter through Purchase street, and also in Water street, would be of immense service toward insuring a more abundant supply of water in the event of a great conflagration in the central portions of our city.

Nine and fifty-five one-hundredths miles of our distribution pipes are of the "wrought-iron cement lined," which were laid at the time water was introduced. In other cities these mains have proved a source of great inconvenience and expense.

\*There being instances where two lines of pipe are located in one street, there will be a slight variation between the number of miles of pipe laid and the number of miles of streets piped. The former is  $37\frac{43}{1000}$ , and the latter  $36\frac{6}{10}$ .

The following is taken from the superintendent's report of the Binghamton works for 1876.

The street mains are in bad condition on account of the sheet-iron rusting. As soon as the iron is eaten away by rust so as to lose its strength it breaks out. I think there should be no delay in purchasing cast-iron pipe, and putting it in the place of the cement pipe in the main streets of the city.

Of the forty-six leaks mentioned in the same report, thirty-two of them were due to deterioration of the sheet iron.

The water report of New Britain, Conn , for the same year, cites in this connection :

The general repairs have cost less than for several years past, which result may be attributed, to some extent, to the large amount of cast-iron pipe with which it has become necessary to replace the old cement-lined mains. Repairs on the latter always cost more, and are of much more frequent occurrence.

The cement-lined pipes laid in this city have been in use about eight years, and as yet it has not been necessary to take up any appreciable length on account of deterioration. In most cases where cement mains have been tapped for service, the removal of the outside coat of cement has shown the iron bright as when laid. This portion of the works was very carefully constructed, otherwise the department would ere this have experienced the same trouble of other cities in this regard.

The extension this season of the sixteen-inch main from Maple street, on Ash street, to the intersection of Allen and Orchard streets, and the laying of the twelve-inch pipe from this latter point through Orchard and Grinnell streets to Water street, will prove of great benefit as regards a more abundant supply of water in case of an extensive fire in the south part of the city.

When it is called to mind that, with the exception of the sixteen and twelve-inch lines mentioned above, there

is not a single foot of main pipe in the distribution system south of Union street of larger diameter than eight inches, the necessity of this line of larger pipes is manifest.

There have been seven leaks on iron mains this year, which were in each case at the joints. No leaks have occurred on the cement-lined mains, except through carelessness of individuals making pick-holes in them while excavating for drains.

The labor of laying the sixteen and twelve-inch pipes was performed under contract, in a very satisfactory manner, by Messrs. Cornish & Dennis, of this city.

Annexed will be found, in detail, statements of amount of material used and cost for extensions the past season.

SOUTH FRONT STREET, FROM HOWLAND SOUTH.

218 feet four-inch pipe, 80 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, \$104.65

NORTH STREET, PURCHASE TO THIRD.

251 feet four-inch pipe, 1 six to four reducer, 2 four-inch sleeves, 1 six-inch sleeve, 1 four-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 100 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, \$174.93

CAMPBELL STREET, FROM COUNTY WEST.

139 feet four-inch pipe, 1 four-inch quarter turn, 1 four-inch sleeve, 1 four-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 50 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, \$100.58

DARTMOUTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

22 feet four-inch pipe, 652 feet six-inch pipe, 1 six-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 1 four-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 1 Newport flush hydrant, box, frame and cover, 3 six-inch bevel hubs, 1 eight to six reducer, 3 three-way four by six branches, 1 six-inch sleeve, 412 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, \$626.55

ORCHARD STREET, ALLEN TO DARTMOUTH.

147 feet twelve-inch pipe, 1 three-way eight by twelve branch, 1 twelve-inch sleeve, 200 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, \$247.00

## CLINTON STREET, FROM WEST OF ORCHARD TO EAST OF SAME.

303 feet four-inch pipe, 1 four-way four by four branch, 1 three-way four by four branch, 1 Newport flush hydrant, box, frame and cover, 100 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, \$201.49

## LINDSEY STREET, FROM KEMPTON SOUTH.

172 feet four-inch pipe, 1 four-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 40 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, \$116.65

## GREEN STREET, BEDFORD TO ALLEN.

387 feet four-inch pipe, 1 four-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 125 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, \$217.10

## SYCAMORE STREET, FROM CEDAR WEST.

330 feet four-inch pipe, 1 four-way four by six branch, 1 three-way four by four branch, 1 Boston hydrant, box, frame and cover, 110 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, \$196.67

## ASH, BEDFORD, BORDEN AND ALLEN STREETS.

2520 feet sixteen-inch pipe, 9 sixteen-inch branches, 3 sixteen-inch Ludlow gates, 3 gate-boxes, frames and covers, sixteen-inch curves. Cost, labor and material, \*\$3,301.59

## GRINNELL AND ORCHARD STREETS.

1745 feet twelve-inch pipe, 5 twelve-inch branches, 4 twelve-inch gates, boxes, frames and covers. Cost, labor and material, \$3,532.66

## MILL STREET, FROM CEDAR TO WEST OF ASH.

296 feet six-inch pipe, 6½ feet four-inch pipe, 1 four-way six by six branch, 1 three-way four by six branch, 1 six-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 1 Boston hydrant, box, frame and cover, 175 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, \$290.02

## THIRD STREET, FROM ROCKLAND SOUTH.

60 feet six-inch pipe, 30 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, \$50.77

## CHANCERY STREET, FROM ARNOLD NORTH.

432 feet four-inch pipe, 1 four-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 1 three-way four by four branch, 1 Chapman hydrant, 150 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, \$259.50

\*This amount is exclusive of cost of 2220 feet of 16-inch pipe used, which had been in stock for several years.

## SERVICES.

Two hundred and eighty-nine services have been put in the past year, making a total of two thousand nine hundred forty-four to December 1st.

Annexed are tables showing amount of work done in this branch of the department for the year, also of the number of services put in during each month of each year from the commencement.

Considerable trouble and inconvenience has been caused by reason of the service-box covers being removed and the boxes filled, either accidentally or maliciously, with dirt and stones. This is being obviated by attaching the cover securely to the box by a simple screw connection, devised by F. M. Ashley, foreman of main and service pipe work.

The total number of buildings in the city, exclusive of manufactories, public buildings, churches, &c., situated on streets in which there are main pipes, is 3604; of these 2663, or nearly 74 per cent., are supplied with city water, showing how extensively it is used.

Many of the service pipes laid during the earlier years of the works were of the wrought-iron cement-lined. These have caused us some trouble by clogging up, especially at the taps. Judging from the experience of other cities as well as from that of our own, the conclusions arrived at are that plain lead pipe for service work is the most durable of any in use, and in the end most economical.

Three meters have been put in this year: Wamsutta Mills, 3-inch meter; Commercial wharf, 3-inch meter; Salisbury & Viall, (slaughter-house,)  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch meter.

A horse drinking fountain has been placed at the junction of French avenue and Cove street.

The repair-shop located in Brownell building, on Me-

chanics' lane, is well stocked with tools and appliances for both service and main pipe work.

#### CONSUMPTION OF WATER.

The daily consumption of water in 1876 did not exceed two million gallons until the 16th of June, after which date the daily demand for the same year increased until, on the 29th of June, three million gallons were used.

The consumption the present year reached two millions also on the 16th of June, but on no day this season has it arrived at three million gallons. Some days during January and February two millions were used. This was due, undoubtedly, to waste of water to prevent freezing. During the month of July last there was no day in which two million gallons of water were used.

The diagram accompanying this report may be of interest. By referring to it will be seen at once the variation in the monthly consumption.

The following table of percentages gives the relative monthly consumption for 1876 and 1877.

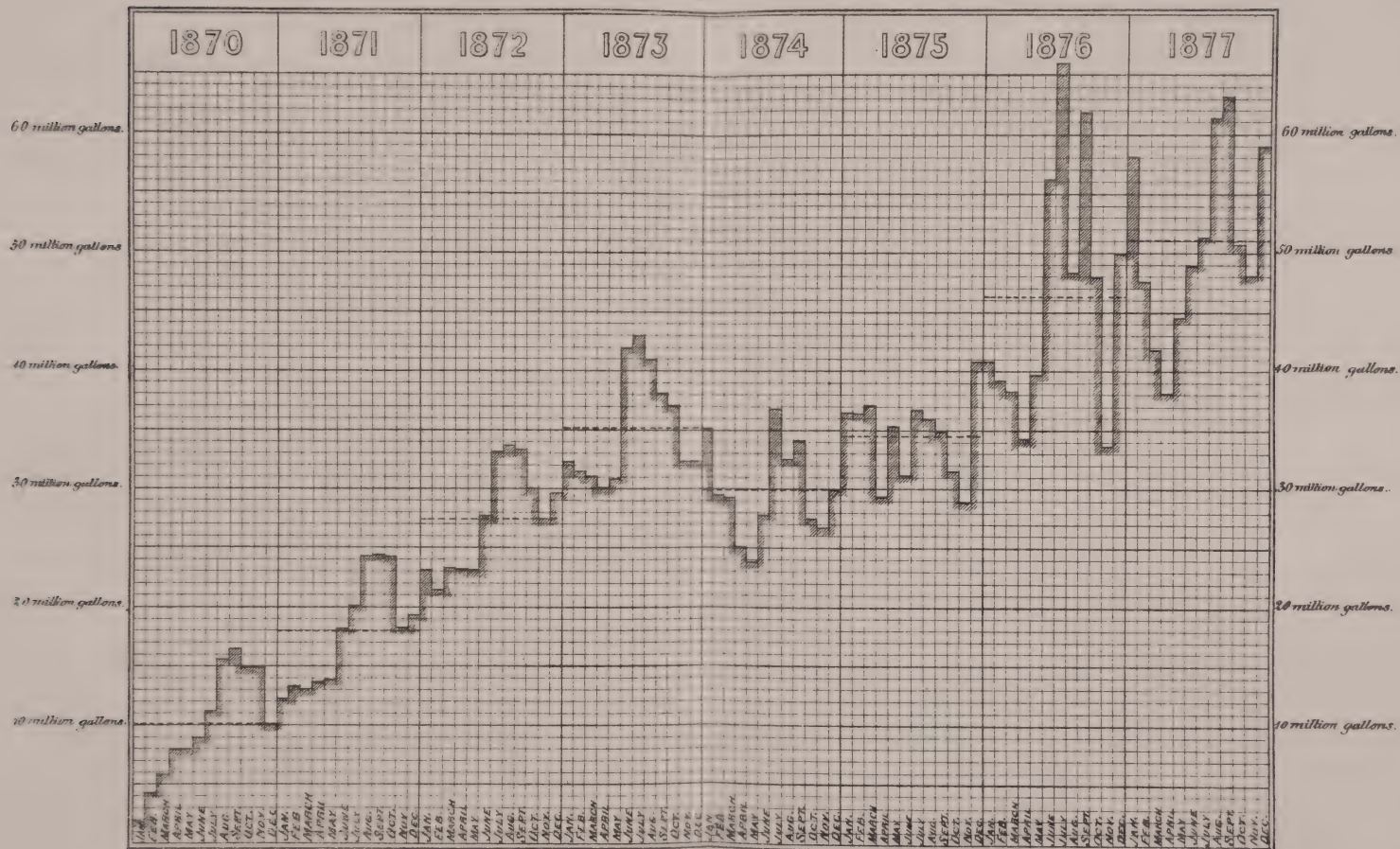
Consumption for Jan.,	1877, 42 per cent.	more than for Jan.,	1876.
" Feb.,	" 21	" "	" Feb., "
" March,	" 9	" "	" March, "
" April,	" 11	" "	" April, "
" May,	" 11	" "	" May, "
" June,	" 11	" less	" June, "
" July,	" 22	" "	" July, "
" Aug.,	" 28	" more	" Aug., "
" Sept.,	" 2	" "	" Sept., "
" Oct.,	" 6	" "	" Oct., "
" Nov.,	" 43	" "	" Nov., "

The above table shows that while the quantity of water used during September, 1877, was only two per cent. more than in the corresponding month of 1876, yet for the Januarys of these years the increase was *forty-two* per cent.

# NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

DIAGRAM showing the consumption of water for each month and year from the commencement.

The ----- line shows the average monthly consumption for each year.—The ——— line shows the variation in the monthly consumption.





It is safe to assume that in January last eighteen million gallons of water were allowed to waste.

By inspection of the diagram it appears that in the months of April and November the draught of water is the lightest. Another noticeable feature is the yearly consumption for 1873 exceeding that of either the two succeeding years, '74 or '75.

Assuming the total population of our city to be 26,000, the daily consumption per individual for the month of April, '77, would be 49 gallons, and for September, '77, 81 gallons, or an increase of upwards of sixty-five per cent.

Total number of gallons consumed for the year 1877,	603,740,875
“ “ “ “ “ 1876,	547,119,545
Increased consumption, (gallons,)	56,621,330
No. of families using water May 1st, '77, (according to Inspectors' books,)	3485
No. since added, (by estimation,)	299
No. of families using water Dec. 1st, 1877,	3784
No. of persons using water May 1st, '77, (according to Inspectors' books,)	14,454
No. since added, (by estimation,)	1,240
No. of persons using water Dec. 1st, 1877,	*15,694

#### SUPPLY.

The supply of water has been plentiful throughout the season. On October 4th it reached its lowest stage, twenty-four inches below full reservoir. At that time the height was lessening at the rate of one inch per day; due probably more to evaporation than to consumption.

If the storage supply had continued to decrease at the above rate for any considerable time before the fall rains had contributed to the streams, or, more especially, had

\* The above refers to number of persons supplied at dwellings.

the drouth commenced earlier in the season, there might have been cause for alarm as to dearth of supply. On July 23d, however, the storing reservoir was practically full, the water being only one quarter of an inch below high water mark. The frequent rains during the months of June and July \* kept the flow line well up.

Up to 1876 our water supply was thought to be almost inexhaustible; but the experience of last year proved conclusively that in seasons of continued drouth it cannot be depended upon with that sense of security and completeness which should always be directly associated with a public work of this character and magnitude.

#### QUALITY OF WATER.

This subject is truly one of great importance, inasmuch as that on the quality of the water used for domestic purposes depends the health and consequently the prosperity of a city. It may be considered one of the chief elements essential to the good sanitary condition of the community.

There can be no doubt as to the healthful character of our city water. At times it possesses a very high color, and in addition it has at rare intervals been accompanied with a "swampy, boggy" taste; yet notwithstanding these facts there is not a known instance of disease arising from the use of the water since its introduction eight years ago.†

It would seem that so long an experience with such healthful results would suffice to allay the fears of the most sceptical. There are, however, existing in the minds of many of our citizens, prejudices and fallacies with regard to our city water which it is advisable to remove if possible.

In the first pages of this report mention is made of

\* Mr. Thomas R. Rodman records fifteen days of rain in New Bedford in July.

† This statement is made on the authority of several of our leading practicing physicians.

green scum observed on the surface of the storing reservoir during the past season. This growth, by means of the microscope shown to be as perfect and distinct in form and structure as plants of a much higher order, is not confined to our individual water supply. Prof. Wm. R. Nicholls, of Boston, one of the best authorities on this subject, and who is at present making special study of these algæ, their nature and cause, has found them existing in several ponds and reservoirs in New England used for water supply.

The water supply of the city of Rochester, N. Y., was affected last year by a disagreeable taste and odor. In consequence the executive board instituted extended inquiries regarding experience of other places in this particular. Upwards of twenty-three cities were found in the United States whose water supply had been thus affected.

In some cities the trouble occurs frequently, and in a few almost annually.

From what is at present known of this subject, it appears that although this growth may in its worst stages cause water to possess unpleasant taste and smell, yet it cannot be said to be injurious in its effects, and no known artificial means can be resorted to to prevent its occurrence.

Our supply has been particularly free from any disagreeable taste or odor the present season, due undoubtedly to the large rainfall so diluting the decaying vegetable matter as to make its action on the water imperceptible.

The color of the water seems to be one of the leading objections to its use for domestic purposes. The watershed contributing to the supply embraces large areas of peaty swamps. The discoloration is probably due to these peaty deposits. Peat water should in no wise be considered objectionable, except as regards color. Colored water is disagreeable in appearance, and people generally

prefer for drinking purposes clear, bright, sparkling water. Yet peat water will keep pure and sweet for a much longer time than any other natural waters, and is never known to contain any deleterious property; on the contrary, it is considered healthful on account of its anti-septic quality.

Complaints have been made at various times that the water when first drawn partakes of a "milky" color, as commonly expressed. This is simply due to existence of air in the pipes. If allowed to settle, the water soon assumes its natural appearance, the action being the same as when soda is drawn from a fountain.

As regards quality, this city is supplied with water exceptionally free from contaminating influences of a nature to affect the healthfulness of its inhabitants.

#### FILTRATION OF WATER.

The feasibility of filtering the city water for the purpose of freeing it from the vegetable matter therein contained having been suggested by many citizens, the present is perhaps the most suitable time to discuss the scheme, especially as preliminary action is being taken toward procuring a further supply of water from the Middleborough ponds.

Very few cities in the United States make use of filter beds or galleries in connection with their water supply. It is to Europe, therefore, and especially to England, that we must look for data on which to base our assumptions and conclusions. These data being the result of long years of experiment and observation, may be considered perfectly reliable and practical.

The highest authorities in England assume one half a cubic foot of water per hour per square foot of filtering surface as the maximum rate of flow to secure satisfactory results. This rate is equivalent to about 90 gallons (U. S.) per square foot per diem.

The present maximum daily consumption of water in our city is about three million gallons. The area of filtering surface required to furnish this quantity daily, taking the above rate as standard, would be 33,333 square feet. This area should be divided into two equal parts, and one of them duplicated, making three divisions in all, so that two of them might be in good working order while the third was being cleansed. Therefore, to meet the present maximum daily demand, three filter beds of a combined area of 50,000 square feet would be necessary.

The construction of these filter beds would involve a large expenditure. As definitely as can be ascertained, the expense of cleaning and maintaining the same in good working condition is at the rate of about three dollars per million gallons filtered.

Aside from the cost, this scheme, in our case, can hardly be considered a practical one from an engineering point of view. It would be impossible to introduce a filtering element in our system of works without sadly interfering with the whole plan of present supply, for the reason that a head of water equal to the depth of the filter (from eight to ten feet) would be lost. This loss cannot well be afforded either at the dam, receiving or distributing reservoir, the three points most available.

Furthermore, it is a question, if filtration be resorted to, whether the results obtained would be sufficiently gratifying to warrant a large expenditure.

A series of experiments was had the present season with a small sand filter of sixteen square feet area, and while the filtered water during the first few weeks showed less color than the unfiltered, yet in the main the experiments were not wholly satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM B. SHERMAN,  
Superintendent.

TABLE A.

SHOWING HEIGHT OF WATER IN STORING RESERVOIR  
FOR THE YEARS 1876 AND 1877.

		1876.	1877.
April	6		1½ inches below high water.
"	18		1 " " "
May	11		High water.
June	1	High water.	
"	6		1 inch below high water.
"	7		High water.
"	12	15 inches below high water.	
"	24	24 " "	
"	29		3 inches below high water.
July	3		2¾ " "
"	6	30 " "	
"	13		5 " "
"	18	43 " "	
"	21		1½ " "
"	23		¼ " "
August	2		2 " "
"	8		4 " "
"	11	46 " "	
"	18		5¾ " "
"	19	50 " "	
"	25		8 " "
"	26	53 " "	
"	31		8½ " "
September	5		9½ " "
"	9	60 " "	
"	11		11¾ " "
"	14		12¾ " "
"	15	64 " "	
"	18		14¼ " "
"	22		16 " "
"	30	60 " "	20 " "
October	4		24 " "
"	6		13½ " "
"	12		8¾ " "
"	19		10 " "
"	26	67 " "	
"	27		5½ " "
November	3		3 " "
"	4	68 " "	
"	9	53 " "	
"	10		High water.
"	17		1 inch below high water.
"	20	31 " "	
"	24		1½ inches below high water.
December	1	High water.	High water.

TABLE B.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE MCALPINE PUMPING  
ENGINE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 1st, 1877.

Month.	Running time.		Number of revolutions of engine per month.	Tot. coal, no deduc.	Water pumped.	Duty.*
	Hours	Min.		Cwt.	Gallons.	
December, 1876,	152	35	122,445	876	35,141,715	60,367,935
January, 1877,	230	45	182,580	1,246	52,400,460	57,675,008
February,	176	5	137,810	927	39,551,470	59,247,797
March,	24	20	19,040	134	5,464,480	58,547,378
April,	75	30	59,587	457	17,101,469	52,734,376
May,	159	50	128,523	769	36,886,101	63,868,755
June,	208	55	168,846	851	48,458,802	66,871,745
July,	190	50	154,610	1,034	44,373,070	68,071,880
August,	270	30	211,615	1,356	60,733,505	67,175,365
September,	273		212,520	1,355	60,993,240	69,693,661
October,	189	15	142,927	891	41,020,049	74,631,838
November,	173	55	130,074	790	37,331,238	75,978,500
Totals and av.,	2,125	30	1,670,577	10,686	479,455,599	64,572,019

TABLE C.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE WORTHINGTON PUMP-  
ING ENGINE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 1st, 1877.

Month.	Running time.		Number of revolutions of engine per month.	Tot. coal, no deduc.	Water pumped.	Duty.*
	Hours	Min.		Cwt.	Gallons.	
December, 1876,	121	45	103,139	429	14,852,016	52,259,773
January, 1877,	56	55	47,267	198	6,806,448	45,169,849
February,	80	10	68,523	281	9,867,312	45,912,551
March,	288		244,706	931	35,237,664	49,435,589
April,	171	50	137,641	534	19,820,304	49,234,543
May,	63		53,001	212	7,632,144	50,752,463
June,	17	45	14,928	46	2,149,632	50,042,311
July,	36	30	31,971	132	4,603,824	57,685,257
August,	27	50	24,874	153	3,581,856	51,469,818
September,						
October,	97		83,546	324	12,030,624	55,402,592
November,	63	45	54,348	223	7,826,112	55,241,570
Totals and av.,	1,024	30	863,944	3,463	124,407,936	51,146,029

\*In estimating this duty only the amount of combustible coal used while pumping was taken as a factor.

TABLE D.  
TABLE SHOWING RAINFALL FOR 1877.

MONTHS.	Record at New Bedford, by T. R. Rodman.	Record at Storing Reservoir.
December, 1876,	5.09	
January, 1877,	3.06	
February,	1.79	
March,	9.42	
April,	3.13	
May,	2.92	
June,	2.36	
July,	4.925	
August,	3.39	3.28
September,	.83	.66
October,	7.66	7.96
November,	6.595	9.76
Total,	51.17	

TABLE E.

LOCATION AND SIZE OF PIPE LAID IN 1877.

STREETS.	CAST IRON.			
	16 in.	12 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Allen street, from end of pipe 34½ feet west of Orchard to Borden,	719			
Ash street, Maple to Bedford,	1153			
Bedford street, Ash to Borden,	295			
Borden street, Bedford to Allen,	398			
Campbell street, County to 109½ feet west of County,				140
Chancery street, Arnold to 408 feet north of Arnold,				434
Clinton street, from end of old pipe to 126 feet east of Orchard,				300
Dartmouth street, Orchard to Washington,			663	
Front street, Howland to 204 feet south of Howland,				218
Green street, Allen to Bedford,				387
Grinnell street, Water to Fifth,		1099		
Grinnell street, Bonney to Orchard,		205		
Lindsey street, Kempton to 159 feet south of Kempton,				172
Mill street, Cedar to 46 feet west of Ash,			300	
North street, North Third to Purchase,				253
Orchard Street, Allen to Grinnell,		610		
Sycamore street, Cedar to 69 feet west of Ash,				326
Third street, from end of pipe to 72 feet south of Rockland,			60	
Washington street, Dartmouth east,				16
	2565	1914	1023	2246
TAKEN UP.				
Bedford street, from 36 feet west of Borden, west,				136

## TABLE F.

## LOCATION OF HYDRANTS SET IN 1877.

Chancery street, west side, 406 feet north of Arnold. Post.  
 Clinton street, south side, 125 feet east of Orchard.  
 Dartmouth street, east side, 110 feet southwest from west line of Orchard.  
 Mill street, south side, 45 feet west of Ash.  
 Second street, west side, 52 feet south of Elm. Post.  
 Sycamore street, south side, 68 feet west of Ash.  
 Water street, southwest corner of Elm.

NOTE.—The hydrant on Bedford street, 171 feet west of Borden, has been reset on Ash street, northwest corner of Bedford.

## TABLE G.

## LOCATION OF STOP-GATES SET IN 1877.

STREETS.	Size.			
	16 in.	12 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Allen street, 43 feet west of Orchard,	1			
Ash street, south side Hawthorn,	1			
Ash street, west side, front of hydrant at Bedford street,				1
Bedford street, west side Borden,				1
Borden street, south side Bedford,	1			
Campbell street, west side County,				1
Chancery street, north side Arnold,				1
Dartmouth street, west side Orchard,			1	
Green street, north side Allen,				1
Grinnell street, west side Water,		1		
Grinnell street, east side Third,		1		
Grinnell street, east side Fifth,		1		
Kempton street, south side, at Cordage Co.,			1	
Lindsey street, south side Kempton,				1
Mill street, west side Cedar,			1	
North street, east side Purchase,				1
Orchard street, south side Dartmouth,		1		
Sycamore street, west side Cedar,				1
Third street, north side Grinnell,			1	
Washington street, east side Dartmouth,				1
Waste, Bedford street, south side, at Borden,				1
	3	4	4	10

## TABLE H.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS, FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

	Number of Services.	Length on the premises of taker.	Length in street.
Lead pipe, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, heavy,	56	614	1,148
“ $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, heavy,	91	859.5	2,036
“ $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, light,	92	1,109.5	1,612
“ $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, heavy,	5	88	82
“ $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, light,	36	972	740
“ 1 inch, heavy,	3	8	67
“ 1 inch, light,	1	14.5	26
“ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, heavy,	1	12	
Tin lined lead pipe, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, light,	2	45.5	40
Cast iron pipe, 2 inch,	1	448	17
“ “ “ Kempton street,			99
“ “ “ Briggs's court,		138	
Lead pipe, 1 inch, light, Smith Street court,		86	26
Totals,	288	4,395	5,893

NOTE.—One  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch tin lined pipe, laid this year, was taken up.

## EXTENSIONS MADE TO SERVICE PIPES PREVIOUSLY LAID.

	Number.	Length.
Lead pipe, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, heavy,	5	128.5
“ $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, heavy,	5	216.5
“ $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, light,	5	235.5
“ $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, heavy,	1	30
“ $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, light,	3	102.5
“ 1 inch, heavy,	1	33.5
Totals,	20	746.5

Total length of service pipe laid in street, 5,893 feet.  
Total length of service pipe laid on premises of taker, 5,141.5 “

Total, 11,034.5 “  
=  $2\frac{89}{100}$  miles.

## TABLE K.

NUMBER OF SERVICES LAID FOR EACH MONTH FROM  
COMMENCEMENT.

Months.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
January,		23	1	4				17	
February,				1				5	2
March,		5			1	2		21	6
April,	17	48	56	34	30	32	35	26	49
May,		55	33	57	61	45	46	27	27
June,		41	62	54	76	49	46	68	41
July,		47	57	49	75	44	32	71	27
August,		75	39	32	64	23	19	35	38
September,		86	19	42	28	30	30	26	40
October,	5	61	38	13	46	59	69	24	39
November,	30	34	21	22	49	54	34	16	17
December,	5	21	1	6	18	20	12	3	
	57	496	327	314	448	358	323	339	286

## NOTE.

No. of services laid to December 1st, 1876, 2,659  
Taken up, (1 on Hall's court, 1 on Front street,) 2

No. of services in use December 1st, 1876, 2,657

No. of services laid to December 1st, 1877, 2,946  
Taken up, (1 on North Water street, 1 on Cove street,) 2

No. of services in use December 1st, 1877, 2,944

## COMPLETE LIST OF PIPES

LAI'D PREVIOUS TO DECEMBER 1st, 1877, THEIR LOCATION  
AND SIZES.

NOTE—All lines of cement lined water pipes are marked in this table with an asterisk (\*).

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Allen, County to Bonney,						579*	
Allen, Bonney to Orchard,						198	
Allen, Orchard west,			47				
Allen, 34½ feet west of Orchard to Borden,		719					
Allen, Orchard to 159 ft. east of Page street,							1681
Anthony, Grove to Bedford,							405*
Arnold, Lincoln to Tremont,					1864		
Arch, Arnold street north,							419
Ash, Kempton to Bedford,	3521						
Ashland, Durfee to Robeson,			1130*				
Bedford, Third to County,						1143*	
Bedford, County to Anthony,							890*
Bedford, Anthony to 36½ feet west of Borden street,							574
Bedford, Borden to Ash,		295					
Bethel, Union to William,							412
Bonney, Allen to Washington,							834*
Bonney, Washington st. south,							166
Borden, Allen to Bedford,		398					
Bridge avenue, Front st. east,						359	
Bush, Water to Fourth,							860
Bush, County to Orchard,						524*	
Campbell, Purchase to State,							660
Campbell, 165 ft. E. of County to 109½ feet west of County,							337
Campbell, Cedar to Emerson,							483
Cannon, Water to Second,							390
Cedar, Durfee to Kempton,	4644						
Cedar, Kempton to Court,						1050	
Centre, from 86 feet east of Water east,							352
Chancery, Arnold north,							434
Chancery, Kempton to Hill- man,							694
Cherry, County street east,							277
Chestnut, Kempton to 88 feet north of Willis street,							2215
City wharf, Water street east,							135
Clark, Purchase to State,							435
Clinton, Cottage to 126 feet east of Orchard,							619

LIST OF PIPES -- *Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Clinton, Ash street west,							85
Coffin, Second street east,							174
Commercial, Front street east.							165
Cottage, Allen to Bedford,						384	
Cottage, Bedford street north,							132
Cottage, Grove to Court,							2078*
County, Hazard to Robeson,						240	
County, Robeson to Hillman,			2808*				
County, Hillman to Union,				2059*			
County, Union to Allen,					2654*		
County, Allen to South,						1202*	
County, South to Rivet,						1350	
Court, County to Cottage,					768*		
Court, Cottage to Cedar,						357*	
Court, Cedar to 89 feet west of Emerson,							587*
Court, 89 ft. west of Emerson, to Tannery,							735
Cove, Water street east,						778	
Crapo, Grinnell to Washington,						233	
Crapo, Washington to 226 feet south of Rockland street,							1044
Cypress, Kempton to Maxfield,							1013*
Cypress, Maxfield to Smith,							595
Dartmouth, Orchard to Wash- ington,						663	
Dartmouth, Fair to 126 feet south of Hickory street,						228	
Durfee, Ashland to Mt. Pleas- ant,			240*				
Durfee, Mt. Pleasant to Cedar,		493					
Durfee, Cedar street west,					40		
Eighth, Spring to Union,							256*
Eighth, Union to Elm,							740
Elm, Water to Purchase,							840
Elm, Purchase to County,							1247*
Elm, County to Ash,							1378
Emerson, Court street north,						141	
Emerson, Middle to Kempton,							355
Emerson, Smith to Parker,						846	
Fair, Sears to Dartmouth,						333	
Fifth, Union to 96 feet south of Spring street,							363
Fifth, Walnut to Bedford,							1288
Fifth, Bedford to Grinnell,						983	
First, Union to Bush,							1185
First, Howland to 68 ft. north of Potomska street,							1581
Forest, County to Bonney,							649
Foster, Middle to Maxfield,							1393*

LIST OF PIPES — *Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Fourth, Union to Wing,					2599		
Fourth, South to Rockland,							424
Franklin, Pleasant to State,							325
French avenue, Cove street to							
15 feet south of Cove road,							670
Front, South to Grinnell,							367
Front, Howland south,							218
Front, Walnut to 87 feet north							
of Middle street,						1998	
Front, Logan to Washburn,						691	
Green, Allen to Bedford,							387
Geo. Howland's wharf, Water							
street east,							176
Griffin, Water to Third,							619
Grinnell, Prospect to Water,							410
Grinnell, Water to Orchard,			2383				
Grove, Anthony to Cottage,							219*
Hall's court, William st. south,							219
Hawthorn, County street west,							250
Hawthorn, Orchard to Cottage,							472*
Hawthorn, Cottage to 119 ft.							
west of Page street,							1558
Hazard, Purchase to County,							950
High, No. Second to County,							1699
Hillman, North Water to							
Purchase,					838		
Hillman, Purchase to County,					1229*		
Hill, Mill to Hillman,							545
Howland, Third to Prospect,							1034
Irving court, Hawthorn street							
north,							280
Kempton, Purchase to Foster,							455
Kempton, Foster to County,							749*
Kempton, County to Cypress,						823*	
Kempton, Cypress to Cedar,						365	
Kempton, Cedar to Ash,		224					
Kempton, Ash to Jenney,					2157		
Liberty, Kempton st. south,							268
Lincoln, Union to Arnold,							640
Linden, Ashland street east,							370
Lindsey, Kempton to 159 feet							
south of Kempton,							172
Logan, Purchase to No. Front,						1336	
Maple, Cottage to Ash,						605	
Market, Pleasant to Sixth,							244
Maxfield, Second street east,							188
Maxfield, No. Third to Foster,							720
Maxfield, Foster to State,							209*
Maxfield, State to Thomas,							410
Maxfield, Thomas to County,						160	

LIST OF PIPES — *Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Maxfield, County to Cypress,					788*		
Maxfield, Cypress to Cedar,					353		
Mechanics' Lane, Pleasant to Eighth,							749
Merrimac, State street west,					228		
Merrill's wharf, Front st. east,							233
Middle, Front to Water,						280	
Middle, Water to County,						2061*	
Middle, County to Summer,						307	
Middle, Summer to Ash,							1079
Middle, Emerson to Chancery,							162
Mill, Purchase to County,						1211	
Mill, Chestnut to 46 feet west of Ash,						893	
Morgan, County to Cedar,							1122
Mt. Pleasant, Gate-house to Durfee street,	1650	105	42				
Mt. Pleasant, Gate-house to Durfee street,			1626*				
Mt. Vernon, Mt. Pleasant st. west,							371
North, No. Second to Purchase,							495
North, Purchase to County,							1211*
North, Summer to Cedar,						834	
Old Point road, French avenue east,							711
Orchard, Bush to Hawthorn,							327*
Orchard, Allen to Grinnell,			610				
Orchard, Washington street south,							192
Parker, County to Cedar,					1376		
Pearl, No. Third to Purchase,							285
Pearl, Pleasant to State,							327
Peckham, Pumping Station to Distributing Reservoir,		2207	28				
Penniman, Purchase to County,							630
Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. wharf, Front street east,							233
Pine, Water to Cross,							266
Pleasant, Union to William,							408
Pleasant, Mechanics' lane to Elm,							172
Pleasant, North to Hillman,							300
Pleasant, Hillman to Sycamore,						632	
Pleasant, Sycamore to Pearl,							948
Pleasant, Pope to Linden,						1767	
Pope, State to County,							444
Prospect, Howland to South,							922

LIST OF PIPES — *Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Purchase, Pumping Station to Pearl,				4096			
Purchase, Pearl to Union,				3663*			
Ricketson's court, Sixth street west,							321
Rivet, Water to County,					1097		
Robeson, County to Ashland,			375*				
Rodman, Water to 181 feet east of Front street,							495
Russell, Third to Fourth,					252		
Russell, Fourth to Sixth,							480
School, Front street west,							174
School, First to Second,							207
School, Third to Fourth,							250
School, Sixth to Seventh,							250*
School, Seventh to County,							371
Sears, Washington to Fair,						288	
Second, Rivet street south,							229
Second, South to Griffin,					1240		
Second, Cannon to William,							2210
Second, William to Maxfield,						1963	
Seneca, North Third east,						317	
Seventh, Spring to Walnut,							645*
Seventh, Walnut street south,							213
Sherman, County to Bonney,							722
Sixth, Middle to Bedford,							3170*
Sixth, Bedford to Grinnell,						983	
Smith, County to 415 feet west of Emerson street,						2118	
South, Prospect to Water,						412	
South, Water to County,						1099*	
Spring, Fourth to Seventh,							757
Spring, Seventh to Eighth,							255*
Spruce, North to Smith,							1189
State, Maxfield to Willis,							1026*
State, Willis to Pearl,							263
State, Pope to Merrimac,						634	
State, Merrimac to Hazard,							357
Steamboat wharf, Front street east,							145
Summer, Middle to Kempton,						359	
Summer, North to Parker,							2018
Sycamore, Pleasant to State,						418	
Sycamore, State to Chestnut,							1115
Sycamore, Spruce to 69 feet west of Ash,							503
Taber's wharf, Front st. east,							223
Third, Rivet street south,							122
Third, 72 feet south of Rockland to Bedford,						2013	

LIST OF PIPES — *Concluded.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Third, Bedford to Union,							2171*
Third, Union to Kempton,					1366		
Third, Kempton to Wamsutta,						3856	
Third, Wamsutta to 117 feet south from Logan street,					913		
Thomas, Hillman to Sycamore,							615
Tremont, Arnold street south,						300	
Union, Front to Water,							284
Union, Water to County,					2105*		
Union, County to Lincoln,							1001
Walden, Hillman to Sycamore,							615
Wall, North Third street east,							190
Walnut, Front to Third,						890	
Walnut, Third to County,						1263*	
Wamsutta, Purchase st. east,					1056		
Washburn, Acushnet avenue to Front street,						824	
Washburn, Front street east,							339
Washington, County to Bon- ney,							947*
Washington, Bonney to Sears,						438	
Washington, Sears to Dart- mouth,							388
Water, Hillman to Cove,						8844	
William, Water to Purchase,							835
William, Purchase to County,							1258*
Willis, North Third to State,						944	
Willis, State to County,						338*	
Willis, Cedar to 145 feet west of Emerson street,						631	
Wing, Third to Fifth,					477		
Cement Lined Pipe,			6179	5722	7544	9389	21612
Cast Iron Pipe,	1650	12606	3110	4096	15856	45097	62730
Totals,	1650	12606	9289	9818	23400	54486	84342

## SUMMARY.

	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Previous to 1877.							
Cement,			6,179	5,722	7,544	9,389	21,612
Cast-iron,	1,650	10,041	1,196	4,096	15,856	44,074	60,620
1877.							
Cast-iron,		2,565	1,914			1,023	2,246
							84,478
Taken up,							136
	1,650	12,606	9,289	9,818	23,400	54,486	84,342

Length laid in 1877, 7748 feet = 1 467-1000 miles.

Total length of pipe laid, 195,591 feet = 37 43-1000 miles.

## LOCATION OF STOP-GATES.

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Allen, west side County,					1	
Allen, east side Orchard,					1	
Allen, 43 feet west of Orchard,	1					
Arnold, east side Ash,				1		
Arnold, west side Ash,				1		
Ash, south side Kempton,	1					
Ash, west side at Cordage Co.,					1	
Ash, south side Court,	1					
Ash, south side Arnold,	1					
Ash, south side Hawthorn,	1					
Ash, west side, front of hydrant corner of Bedford street,						1
Bedford, west side Fourth,					1	
Bedford, S. side, at Morse Twist Drill Co.,						1
Bedford, east side Sixth,					1	
Bedford, east side County,					1	
Bedford, west side County,						1
Bedford, west side Borden,						1
Bethel, north side Union,						1
Bonney, north side Grinnell,						1
Bonney, south side Grinnell,						1
Bonney, south side Washington,						1
Borden, south side Bedford,	1					
Bush, west side Water,						1
Bush, east side Third,						1
Bush, west side County,					1	
Campbell, west side Purchase,						1
Campbell, east side County,						1
Campbell, west side County,						1
Campbell, west side Cedar,						1
Cannon, west side Water,						1
Cedar, south side Parker,	1					
Cedar, south side West Maxfield,	1					
Cedar, middle of Kempton,					1	
Cedar, north side Court,					1	
Centre, east side Front,						1
Chancery, north side Kempton,						1
Chancery, north side Arnold,						1
Cherry, east side County,						1
Chestnut, north side Kempton,						1
Chestnut, south side Hillman,						1
Chestnut, south side Smith,						1
Chestnut, north side Smith,						1
City wharf, east side Water,						1
Clark, west side Purchase,						1
Clinton, east side Cottage,						1
Clinton, west side Ash,						1
Commercial, east side Front,						1
Cottage, north side Allen,					1	

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES — *Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Cottage, south side Hawthorn,						1
Cottage, south side Clinton,						1
Cottage, south side Court,						1
County, north side Robeson,					1	
County, south side Merrimac,		1				
County, south side Willis,		1				
County, south side Hillman,			1			
County, south side Middle,			1			
County, south side Union,				1		
County, north side Bush,				1		
County, south side Bedford,				1		
County, south side South,					1	
County, north side Rivet,					1	
Court, west side County,				1		
Court, east side Ash,						1
Court, west side Ash,						1
Court, west side Emerson,						1
Cove, east side Water,					1	
Crapo, south side Grinnell,					1	
Crapo, south side Washington,						1
Cypress, north side Kempton,						1
Cypress, south side Hillman,						1
Cypress, south side Smith,						1
Dartmouth, west side Orchard,					1	
Dirtributing Reservoir Gate-house,	1			1		
Durfee, west side Mount Pleasant,	1					
Eighth, south side Union,						1
Eighth, north side Union,						1
Eighth, north side William,						1
Elm, west side Water,						1
Elm, east side Purchase,						1
Elm, west side Purchase,						1
Elm, east side County,						1
Elm, west side County,						1
Elm, east side Cedar,						1
Elm, east side Ash,						1
Emerson, east side, at Cordage Co.,					1	
Emerson, south side Kempton,						1
Emerson, north side Smith,					1	
Fair, east side Dartmouth,					1	
Fifth, south side Union,						1
Fifth, south side Walnut,						1
Fifth, south side Bedford,					1	
Fifth, north side Grinnell,					1	
First, south side Union,						1
First, south side Walnut,						1
First, north side Grinnell,						1
First, south side Grinnell,						1
First, south side South,						1
Forest, west side County,						1

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES — *Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Foster, south side Kempton,						1
Foster, south side North,						1
Foster, south side Hillman,						1
Fourth, south side Union,				1		
Fourth, south side Walnut,				1		
Fourth, south side Bedford,				1		
Fourth, west side, at Morse Twist Drill Co.,						1
Fourth, south side South,						1
French avenue, south side Cove street,						1
Front, south side Union,					1	
Front, north side Middle,					1	
Green, north side Allen,						1
Geo. Howland's wharf, east side Water st.,						1
Griffin, west side Water,						1
Griffin, east side Third,						1
Grinnell, east side Water,						1
Grinnell, west side Water,		1				
Grinnell, east side Third,		1				
Grinnell, east side Fifth,		1				
Grinnell, east side Bonney,		1				
Hall's court, south side William,						1
Hawthorn, west side County,						1
Hawthorn, east side Ash,						1
Hawthorn, west side Ash,						1
Hazard, west side Purchase,						1
Hazard, east side County,						1
High, west side Second,						1
High, east side Purchase,						1
High, west side Purchase,						1
High, south side, at City Stable,						1
High, east side County,						1
Hillman, west side Water,				1		
Hillman, north side, at N. B. Flour Mills,						1
Hillman, east side Purchase,				1		
Hillman, west side Purchase,				1		
Hillman, east side Hill,				1		
Hillman, east side County,				1		
Hill, south side North,						1
Hill, south side Hillman,						1
Howland, east side Water,						1
Howland, west side Water,						1
Howland, east side Third,						1
Kempton, west side Purchase,						1
Kempton, east side County,						1
Kempton, west side County,					1	
Kempton, east side Cedar,					1	
Kempton, west side Ash,				1		
Kempton, south side, at Cordage Co.,					1	
Kempton, west side Liberty,				1		
Liberty, south side Kempton,						1

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES — *Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Linden, east side Ashland,						1
Lindsey, south side Kempton,						1
Logan, east side Purchase,					1	
Logan, south side, at locomotive house,						1
Logan, west side Front,					1	
Maple, east side Ash,					1	
Maxfield, east side Purchase,						1
Maxfield, west side Purchase,						1
Maxfield, west side State,						1
Maxfield, east side County,					1	
Maxfield, west side County,				1		
Maxfield, east side Cypress,				1		
Maxfield, east side Cedar,				1		
Merrill's wharf, east side Front street,						1
Middle, east side Water,					1	
Middle, west side Water,					1	
Middle, east side Purchase,					1	
Middle, west side Purchase,					1	
Middle, east side County,					1	
Middle, west side County,					1	
Middle, east side Cedar,						1
Middle, east side Ash,						1
Mill, west side Purchase,					1	
Mill, east side County,					1	
Mill, east side Cedar,					1	
Mill, west side Cedar,					1	
Morgan, west side County,						1
Morgan, east side Cedar,						1
Mt. Pleasant, at Distributing Reservoir,	3	1				
Mt. Pleasant, 70 feet north of Durfee,		1				
Mt. Vernon, west side Mt. Pleasant,						1
North, east side North Third,						1
North, east side Purchase,						1
North, west side Purchase,						1
North, east side County,						1
North, east side Cedar,					1	
Orchard, south side Dartmouth,		1				
Orchard, south side Washington,						1
Parker, west side County,				1		
Parker, east side Cedar,				1		
Pearl, east side Purchase,						1
Pearl, north side, at railroad depot,						1
Peckham, south side, at standpipe,	1					
Penniman, west side Purchase,						1
Pine, east side Water,						1
Pleasant, north side Union,						1
Pleasant, south side Hillman,						1
Pleasant, south side Campbell,						1
Pleasant, south side Merrimac,					1	
Pleasant, north side Hazard,					1	

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES—*Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Pope, east side County,						1
Purchase, north side Middle,			1			
Purchase, south side Hillman,			1			
Purchase, south side Willis,			1			
Purchase, south side Merrimac,			1			
Purchase, east side, at Wamsutta Mills storehouse,					1	
Pump main at Engine-house,			1			
Pump well at Engine-house,	2					
Ricketson court, west side Sixth street,						1
Rivet, west side Water,				1		
Rivet, south side, at post hydrant,						1
Rodman, east side Water,						1
Rodman, 78 feet east from Front,						1
Russell, west side Fourth,						1
Russell, east side Sixth,						1
School, east side County,						1
Second, north side Hillman,					1	
Second, south side Middle,					1	
Second, north side Union,						1
Second, south side Union,						1
Second, south side Walnut,						1
Second, south side Griffin,				1		
Second, north side Grinnell,				1		
Second, south side Grinnell,				1		
Second, south side Rivet,						1
Seneca, east side North Third,					1	
Seventh, north side School,						1
Seventh, south side Walnut,						1
Sherman, west side County,						1
Sixth, south side Middle,						1
Sixth, north side William,						1
Sixth, north side Union,						1
Sixth, south side Union,						1
Sixth, north side School,						1
Sixth, south side Walnut,						1
Sixth, south side Bedford,					1	
Sixth, north side Grinnell,				1		
Smith, west side County,				1		
Smith, east side Cedar,				1		
Smith, west side Cedar,				1		
South, east side Water,				1		
South, west side Water,				1		
South, east side County,				1		
Spring, west side Fourth,						1
Spring, east side Sixth,						1
Spruce, south side Hillman,						1
Spruce, south side Smith,						1
State, south side Campbell,						1
State, south side Merrimac,					1	

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES—*Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Steamboat wharf, east side Front,						1
Summer, south side Kempton,					1	
Summer, south side Hillman,						1
Summer, south side Smith,						1
Summer, north side Smith,						1
Summer, south side Parker,						1
Sycamore, west side State,						1
Sycamore, east side County,						1
Sycamore, west side County,						1
Sycamore, east side Cedar,						1
Sycamore, west side Cedar,						1
Taber's wharf, east side Front,						1
Third, east side, at Wamsutta Mills,				1	5	
Third, south side Wamsutta,					1	
Third, west side, at locomotive house,						1
Third, south side Campbell,					1	
Third, east side, at Gosnold Mills,						1
Third, north side Hillman,					1	
Third, south side Hillman,					1	
Third, north side Kempton,					1	
Third, south side Elm,				1		
Third, north side Union,				1		
Third, south side Union,						1
Third, south side Walnut,						1
Third, south side Bedford,					1	
Third, north side Grinnell,					1	
Third, north side South,					1	
Third, south side South,					1	
Third, south side Rivet,						1
Tremont, south side Arnold,					1	
Union, east side Water,						1
Union, east side Purchase,				1		
Union, west side Fourth,				1		
Union, east side County,				1		
Union, west side County,						1
Union, south side, front of W. J. Rotch's,						1
Union, west side Cottage,						1
Wall, east side North Third,						1
Walnut, east side Front,						1
Walnut, east side Water,					1	
Walnut, west side Water,					1	
Walnut, west side Second,					1	
Walnut, west side Fourth,					1	
Walnut, east side County,					1	
Wamsutta, west side North Third,				1		
Wamsutta, east side North Third,				1		
Wamsutta, north side, at Wamsutta Mills,					3	
Waste, Arnold street, at Tripp's brook,						1
Waste, Ash, west side Middle,						1
Waste, Bedford, south side, at Borden,						1

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES — *Concluded.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Waste, Cedar, east side Robeson,					1	
Waste, Cedar, west side, at Hillman,						1
Waste, Cottage, 19 feet north of Allen,						1
Waste, County, north of Smith,						1
Waste, Court street, at Tripp's brook,						1
Waste, Grinnell, at Fifth,						1
Waste, Hillman, east of Water,						1
Waste, Howland, east of Prospect,						1
Waste, Kempton, at Tripp's brook,						1
Waste, Water, between Howland and Grinnell,						1
Waste, Willis, at Summer,						1
Washburn, west side Front,					1	
Washington, west side County,						1
Washington, west side Bonney,					1	
Washington, east side Dartmouth,						1
Water, south side Middle,					1	
Water, north side Union,					1	
Water, south side Union,					1	
Water, south side Walnut,					1	
Water, east side, at Gas Co. office,						1
Water, south side Griffin,					1	
Water, north side South,					1	
Water, south side South,					1	
Water, east side, at Potomska Mills,					1	
Water, south side Rivet,					1	
Water, north side Division,					1	
William, west side Water,						1
William, east side Purchase,						1
William, west side Purchase,						1
William, east side County,						1
Willis, east side Purchase,					1	
Willis, west side Purchase,					1	
Willis, east side County,					1	
Willis, west side Cedar,					1	
Wing, west side Third,					1	
	16	9	7	34	98	180

## LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.

Allen street, southeast corner of Bonney.  
Allen street, northwest corner of Ward.  
Allen street, north side, east of Page 159 feet.  
Arnold street, southwest corner of Chancery.  
Arnold street, southeast corner of Atlantic.  
Arch street, west side, south of Union 212 feet.  
Ash street, northwest corner of Middle.  
Ash street, southwest corner of Morgan. Double.  
Ash street, northwest corner of Arnold.  
Ash street, northwest corner of Maple.  
Ash street, northwest corner of Bedford.  
Ashland street, west side, head of Linden.  
Bedford street, southwest corner of Fifth.  
Bedford street, southeast corner of County.  
Bedford street, southeast corner of Orchard.  
Bonney street, northwest corner of Grinnell.  
Bridge avenue, north side, 44 feet west from draw.  
Bridge avenue, south side, 11 feet west from draw.  
Bush street, southwest corner of First.  
Campbell street, south side, east of County 163 feet.  
Campbell street, south side, east of Emerson 205 feet.  
Cannon street, south side, east of Second 164 feet.  
Cedar street, northwest corner of Elm. Double.  
Cedar street, southwest corner of Kempton.  
Cedar street, west side, north of Mill 75 feet.  
Cedar street, southwest corner of Hillman.  
Cedar street, northwest corner of Sycamore.  
Cedar street, southwest corner of Campbell.  
Cedar street, southwest corner of Parker.  
Centre street, south side, east of Water 85 feet.  
Chancery street, west side, north of Arnold 406 feet. Post.  
Chancery street, southwest corner of Hillman.  
Cherry street, southeast corner of Seventh.  
Chestnut street, southwest corner of North.  
Chestnut street, west side, north of Campbell 96 feet.  
Clark street, southwest corner of State.

Clinton street, south side, east of Orchard 125 feet.  
Cottage street, northwest corner of Allen.  
Cottage street, northwest corner of Bedford.  
Cottage street, northwest corner of Hawthorn.  
Cottage street, southwest corner of Arnold.  
Cottage street, southwest corner of Union.  
County street, northwest corner of Locust.  
County street, northwest corner of Parker.  
County street, southwest corner of Smith.  
County street, southwest corner of Maxfield.  
County street, southwest corner of North.  
County street, southwest corner of Middle. Double.  
County street, southwest corner of Morgan.  
County street, northwest corner of Union.  
County street, west side, head of School street.  
County street, northwest corner of Bush.  
County street, southwest corner of Hawthorn.  
County street, northwest corner of Allen.  
County street, southwest corner of Grinnell.  
County street, west side, head of South street.  
County street, northwest corner of Rockland.  
County street, southwest corner of Thompson's lane.  
County street, northwest corner of Rivet.  
Court street, southwest corner of Orchard.  
Court street, south side, head of Cedar.  
Court street, south side, head of Emerson.  
Court street, south side, front of Tannery.  
Cove street, south side, east of Water 487 feet.  
Crapo street, west side, south of Washington 343 feet.  
Crapo street, west side, south of Rockland 225 feet.  
Cypress street, northwest corner of Hillman.  
Cypress street, northwest corner of Sycamore.  
Dartmouth street, east side, southwest of Orchard 110 feet.  
Dartmouth street, east side, south of Hickory 125 feet.  
Durfee street, southwest corner of Cedar. Double.  
Elm street, southwest corner of Pleasant.  
Elm street, southwest corner of Summer.

Emerson street, southwest corner of Willis.  
Emerson street, southwest corner of Parker.  
Fifth street, west side, south of Bush 245 feet.  
Fifth street, northwest corner of Grinnell.  
First street, west side, south of Union 220 feet.  
First street, west side, south of School 109 feet.  
First street, west side, south of Howland 185 feet.  
First street, west side, south of South 255 feet.  
Forest street, south side, west of County 248 feet.  
Foster street, southwest corner of Maxfield.  
Foster street, northwest corner of High.  
Fourth street, west side, north of School 106 feet.  
Fourth street, west side, south of Bush 210 feet.  
Fourth street, northwest corner of Rockland.  
Franklin street, southwest corner of Pleasant.  
French avenue, west side, south of Cove road 14 feet.  
Front street, northwest corner of lane head of Merrill's wharf.  
Front street, west side, south of Commercial 86 feet.  
Front street, southwest corner of Centre.  
Front street, southwest corner of Elm.  
Front street, west side, south of Washburn 319 feet.  
Griffin street, southwest corner of Second.  
Grinnell street, south side, east of Crapo 103 feet.  
Grove street, southwest corner of Anthony.  
Hawthorn street, southeast corner of Page.  
Hazard street, south side, west of State 140 feet.  
Hazard street, southwest corner of Pleasant.  
High street, south side, east of Third 43 feet.  
High street, south side, east of County 177 feet.  
Hillman street, southwest corner of Second.  
Hillman street, southeast corner of Hill.  
Howland street, southeast corner of Second.  
Irving court, north end of court.  
Kempton street, south side, opposite Pleasant.  
Kempton street, south side, opposite Hill.  
Kempton street, southwest corner of Summer.  
Kempton street, south side, opposite Cypress. Double.

Kempton street, southwest corner Emerson.  
Kempton street, southwest corner of Park.  
Kempton street, southwest corner of Liberty.  
Kempton street, southeast corner of Jenney.  
Liberty street, west side, south of Kempton 253 feet.  
Lincoln street, west side, south of Union 171 feet.  
Linden street, south side, east of Ashland 343 feet.  
Logan street, southwest corner of North Third.  
Logan street, south side, east from North Third 400 feet.  
Logan street, southwest corner of North Front.  
Maxfield street, southeast corner of Chestnut.  
Maxfield street, southeast corner of Spruce.  
Mechanics' lane, north side, east of Eighth street 206 feet.  
Middle street, southeast corner of Second.  
Middle street, southeast corner of Sixth. Double.  
Middle street, south side, east of Cedar 371 feet.  
Middle street, southeast corner of Chancery.  
Mill street, south side, west of Hill 191 feet.  
Mill street, south side, west of Ash 45 feet.  
Morgan street, southwest corner of Cottage.  
Mt. Pleasant street, southeast corner of Distributing Reservoir.  
Mt. Pleasant street, west side, north of Durfee 572 feet.  
Mt. Pleasant street, northwest corner of Durfee.  
Mt. Vernon street, south side, 359 feet west of Mt. Pleasant.  
North street, southeast corner of North Third.  
North street, southwest corner of Foster.  
Old Point road, west side, east of French avenue 650 feet.  
Orchard street, west side, head of Bush.  
Parker street, southwest corner of Summer.  
Penniman street, south side, west of State 220 feet.  
Pine street, northwest corner of Cross.  
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Market.  
Pleasant street, northwest corner of Hillman.  
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Sycamore.  
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Willis.  
Pleasant street, northwest corner of Pope.  
Pleasant street, northwest corner of Austin.

Pleasant street, southwest corner of Linden.  
Pope street, south side, opposite North Oak.  
Prospect street, northwest corner of Grinnell.  
Prospect street, west side, south of Howland 157 feet.  
Purchase street, near Pumping Engine House.  
Purchase street, east side, opposite Clark.  
Purchase street, west side, opposite Logan.  
Purchase street, northwest corner of Austin.  
Purchase street, northwest corner of Merrimac. Double.  
Purchase street, northwest corner of Pope.  
Purchase street, southwest corner of Pearl. Double.  
Purchase street, southwest corner of Campbell.  
Purchase street, west side, north of Maxfield 343 feet. Double.  
Purchase street, southwest corner of Hillman. Double.  
Purchase street, southwest corner of Mill.  
Purchase street, northwest corner of Middle.  
Purchase street, west side, north of Mechanics' lane 13 feet. Double.  
Purchase street, northwest corner of Union.  
Ricketson's court, south side, west of Sixth street 306 feet.  
Rivet street, southwest corner of Second.  
Robeson street, southwest corner of County.  
Russell street, south side, east of Fifth 92 feet.  
Second street, northwest corner of Mill.  
Second street, west side, south of Elm 52 feet. Post.  
Second street, west side, south of Spring 74 feet.  
Second street, northwest corner of Coffin.  
Second street, west side, north of Grinnell 61 feet.  
Seventh street, west side, north of Bush 50 feet.  
Sherman street, south side, west of County 314 feet.  
Sixth street, southwest corner of William.  
Sixth street, southwest corner of School.  
Sixth street, northwest corner of Bush.  
Sixth street, southwest corner of Russell.  
Sixth street, northwest corner of Wing.  
Sixth street, west side, north of Grinnell 194 feet.  
Smith street, southwest corner of Chestnut. Double.  
Smith street, southeast corner of Spruce. Double.  
Smith street, southeast corner of Emerson.

Smith street, south side, west of Emerson 404 feet.  
South street, southwest corner of Third.  
South street, southwest corner of Second.  
South street, southwest corner of Prospect.  
Spring street, southwest corner of Seventh.  
Spring street, southeast corner of Fifth.  
State street, northwest corner of Sycamore.  
State street, southwest corner of Pearl.  
State street, southwest corner of Franklin.  
State street, northwest corner of Merrimac.  
Summer street, northwest corner of Hillman.  
Summer street, northwest corner of North.  
Summer street, southwest corner of Willis.  
Sycamore street, southwest corner of Thomas.  
Sycamore street, southwest corner of Summer.  
Sycamore street, south side, west of Ash 68 feet.  
Taber's wharf, south side, north of Union street 36 feet.  
Third street, west side, north of Wamsutta 514 feet. Double.  
Third street, west side, south of Wamsutta 255 feet.  
Third street, southeast corner of Pope.  
Third street, northwest corner of Willis.  
Third street, west side, south of Campbell 179 feet.  
Third street, northwest corner of Maxfield.  
Third street, northwest corner of Kempton.  
Third street, northeast corner of Elm.  
Third street, northwest corner of School.  
Third street, northwest corner of Bush.  
Third street, northwest corner of Russell.  
Third street, northwest corner of Bedford.  
Third street, west side, opposite Howland.  
Third street, southwest corner of Rockland.  
Third street, west side, south of Rivet 109 feet.  
Thomas street, northwest corner of Hillman.  
Tremont street, west side, south of Arnold 287 feet.  
Union street, southwest corner of Water. Double.  
Union street, southeast corner of Second.  
Union street, southwest corner of Third. Double.

Union street, southwest corner of Sixth. Double.  
Walden street, southwest corner of Maxfield.  
Walnut street, southwest corner of Second.  
Walnut street, southeast corner of Fourth. Double.  
Walnut street, southwest corner of Seventh.  
Wamsutta street, south side, east of North Third 285 feet. Double.  
Washburn street, southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.  
Washburn street, south side, west from North Front 228 feet.  
Washburn street, south side, east from North Front 312 feet.  
Washington street, southeast corner of Crapo.  
Washington street, south side, west from Orchard 102 feet.  
Washington street, southeast corner of Dartmouth.  
Water street, southwest corner of Hillman.  
Water street, west side, south of North 258 feet.  
Water street, northwest corner of Middle. Double.  
Water street, southwest corner of Elm.  
Water street, west side, north of Centre 46 feet.  
Water street, west side, north of School 22 feet.  
Water street, northwest corner of Walnut.  
Water street, northeast corner of City wharf.  
Water street, northwest corner of Coffin.  
Water street, west side, head of Leonard. Double.  
Water street, northwest corner of Howland.  
Water street, northwest corner of Grinnell.  
Water street, northwest corner of South.  
Water street, west side, north of Potomska 31 feet.  
Water street, northwest corner of Rivet.  
Water street, southwest corner of Blackmore.  
Water street, southwest corner of Delano.  
Water street, west side, south of Division 285 feet.  
Water street, southwest corner of Cove.  
William street, southwest corner of Bethel.  
William street, southeast corner of Third.  
William street, southwest corner of Eighth.  
Willis street, southwest corner of State.  
Willis street, south side, west of Cedar 200 feet.  
Wing street, southwest corner of Fourth.

## INVENTORY

OF MAIN PIPE STOCK ON HAND JANUARY 1st, 1878.

7 lengths 24-inch cast-iron pipe.					2 4-inch sleeves.	
20	"	16	"	"	"	Lot of patent sleeves.
9	"	12	"	"	"	
12	"	10	"	"	"	1 four-way 4 on 12 branch.
7	"	8	"	"	"	1 " 4 on 8 "
97	"	8	"	"	"	1 " 4 on 6 "
46	"	6	"	"	"	5 " 4 on 4 "
83	"	4	"	"	"	1 " 6 on 10 "
1	"	3	"	"	"	1 " 6 on 6 "
1 16-inch quarter turn.					2 three-way 8 on 24 branches.	
1	6	"	"	"	3	" 8 on 8 "
4	4	"	"	"	1	" 6 on 8 "
3	16	"	curves.		2	" 4 on 8 "
1 16 to 12 reducer.					2	" 6 on 6 "
1	10	to	8	"	3	" 4 on 4 "
4	8	to	6	"	1 12-inch Y.	
1	8	to	4	"	2 8-inch bevel hubs.	
10	6	to	4	"	3	6 " "
7 16-inch sleeves.					5	4 " "
6	12	"	"	"	2 16-inch iron plugs.	
3	10	"	"	"	4	12 " "
3	8	"	"	"	1	10 " "
					7	8 " "

\* Heavy. † Light.

1878—CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

---

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF NEW BEDFORD.

---

NEW BEDFORD:

E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY,

1878.



# Officers of the Free Public Library

FOR THE YEAR 1878.

---

## TRUSTEES.

*Ex officio. Term expires January, 1879.*

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor of the City.

THOMAS R. RODMAN, President of the Common Council.

JOHN HASTINGS, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council  
on Public Instruction.

*Elected by the City Council.*

WARREN LADD,	Term expires January, 1879.
OLIVER A. ROBERTS,	Term expires January, 1879.
ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.,	Term expires January, 1880.
S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN,	Term expires January, 1880.
GEORGE H. DUNBAR,	Term expires January, 1881.
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,	Term expires January, 1881.

---

## PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

THE MAYOR.

---

## CLERK.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.

---

## COMMITTEES.

*On the Library*—The Mayor, Messrs Ladd, Geo. Howland, Jr., Morgan  
and Rodman.

*On the Building*—Messrs. Hastings and Rodman.

*On Binding and Blanks*—Messrs. Abraham H. Howland, Jr., and Morgan.

*On the Museum*—Messrs. Morgan, Roberts and Dunbar.

---

## SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

---

## LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

---

## ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK,      MARY E. BROWN.



# REPORT.

---

*To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN,—The Trustees of the Free Public Library respectfully present to you this, the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of that institution.

The history of the Library during the year now about to close, like that of all the years which have preceded it, has been one of progress. Ever since it came into existence, the conviction of its vast importance has steadily grown stronger in the minds of the people, and its effectiveness and influence have correspondingly increased.

Its wants have always been cheerfully recognized, and its requests favorably responded to by the City Council. It has received generous contributions from sources both at home and abroad; and bountiful bequests and donations of money have made its future bright and secure. The people of our beautiful city have done themselves honor in establishing the Free Public Library and providing so liberally for its maintenance. They do themselves still greater honor by the general and wisely directed use they make of it.

For a community can be exalted to no higher pinnacle of honorable repute than to be known as a reading community; such a repute presupposing the exercise of the noblest and most substantial elements of intellect and character. Books are the storehouse of the world's wis-

dom. They contain the records of the mistakes and failures, as well as of the successes of the race. Those who are conversant with them are led steadily to reenforce the activities of their own minds with the significant suggestions derived from the past. Moreover, one cannot be habitually familiar with improving books without being lifted up to a higher plane of thought and feeling, and acquiring those refined and innocent tastes, which tend to render all depraving influences revolting and to be shunned.

The following statistics furnish a perspicuous record of the operations of the Library during the year 1877 :

Whole number of books taken during the year,	60,983
Daily average (11 months, Library closed one month,)	220
Total number of cards issued,	15,872
Increase over last year,	902
Volumes added during the year, exclusive of periodicals,	
By purchase,	1,093
By gift,	149
Total number of books in the Library,	37,000
Number of newspapers on the stand,	14
Added this year,—Providence Journal, Fall River News.	
Number of periodicals on the tables,	104
Added this year,—Times, Weekly Edition, London; The Nineteenth Century; Mind.	

The Trustees appeal with confidence to these statistics as evidence that the affairs of the Library have never been more efficiently administered, or its privileges better appreciated, than during the past year. Yet while they indicate the activity of its operations, they are very far from giving a complete view of the work performed. For instance, the number of those who visit the Library to consult books, but not to take them out, is very large. There is no record kept of this class of citizens, but the Librarian reports that there has been a marked increase in the number of books thus consulted on the premises. It is estimated by him to be fully half of the number delivered.

We regard this method of profiting by the advantages which the Library affords, as one of the most important and hopefully significant of all the uses to which it is devoted. For such a mode of the consultation of books indicates thoughtful study of subjects in the light of reason, and therefore the highest forms of intellectual action. Furthermore, the process begets a habit of having recourse to the treasures of the past, and familiarity with one of the best uses of books is attained.

We are happy to mention the interesting fact that a large part of this class of visitors to the Library consists of pupils from the schools, who are required by their teachers to furnish written exercises in connection with their lessons, demanding a research into facts and a comparison of authorities. The statement is as creditable to the schools as to the Library ; for no better evidence could be had that the instruction given by the teachers who encourage this kind of intellectual inquiry is of the most discriminating and improving quality. These scholars obtain incidental benefit while pursuing their direct investigations ; and it is observable that the range of their inquiries extends very often to other topics than those which they have specially in mind, and thus a profitable stimulus is given to the character of their general reading.

The Librarian makes the following classification of the books taken from the Library :

Theology and Philosophy . . . . .	3 per cent.
Arts and Sciences . . . . .	5 “
History . . . . .	4 “
Biography . . . . .	9 “
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	4 “
Works of Fiction . . . . .	72 “
Miscellaneous . . . . .	3 “
<hr/>	
100	

We are aware that these may be deemed superficial sta-

tistics ; that we need, in relation to the important social problem which they suggest, something deeper than a simple numerical statement. "It would be especially cheering, if we could be assured that we were every year penetrating with the quickening influence of our books a little lower in our social strata, and at the same time elevating still higher the taste of our readers."

Statistics show that the taste for reading in one community is the same as that of others in similar social conditions. Search where you will, you find about three quarters of the selections of books to be prose fiction and juvenile books.

The question forcibly occurs,—Shall the operations of the Library be so directed as to thwart the predominating tastes of the readers of books? Many, no doubt, will immediately respond in the affirmative; for an impression prevails among a large class in every community that the great majority of works of fiction are of a trashy and sensational character. We dare to pronounce their convictions to be prejudiced and one-sided. There is, doubtless, a large amount of depressing fiction in our circulation; but, at the same time, the novel is more and more coming to be the vehicle for the dissemination of the noblest thoughts of the age, as well as the intelligent discussion of great social problems, in the form most likely to win readers and carry conviction home to the largest number of minds and hearts.

To exclude works of fiction from the Library, therefore, would be to curtail its positive advantages. At the same time, we recognize the necessity of a judicious care in the supply of works of this description, and we have added to our list of novels only those which we believe to be wholesome and useful, and which may stimulate to something better and higher.

The sensational element occupies a very small space in

our circulation, yet even that has its advantages. For, were we to exclude it wholly, we should drive away a class of readers who most need to be brought within reach of the improving influences of the Library. While they find enough of the sensational to encourage their visits, they often fail to obtain the books of which they are in search, and are led to take those of a more improving character. We are happy to record a marked advancement in this connection, the works of fiction now oftenest called for being the best of their class.

In the report of the Trustees two years ago, it was noticed with regret that our circulation fell far behind that of some of our sister cities. Since that time our increase has been about sixteen thousand. It must be remembered that these figures indicate not the demand for books, but the supply we furnish. Had we consented to augment the accession of fiction and add extra copies of very popular books in any department, the extent of our circulation would have been limited only by the supply.

We have added during the year all the issues of current literature for which there seemed likely to be any call, and have purchased as many standard works as we have had opportunity to buy judiciously. We have exercised a larger liberty in the direction of luxury than would be reasonable or just, were the money used raised by taxation. Among the many valuable additions to the Library, may be noticed the following :

Smith and Cheetham—Dictionary of Christian antiquities.

Smith and Wace—Dictionary of Christian biography.

Boott—Genus carex.

Hooker—Icones plantarum; Genera plantarum.

Edwards—A thousand miles up the Nile.

Warren—Underground Jerusalem.

Guillemin—World of comets; Physical forces.

Schaff—Creeds of Christendom.

Crowe and Cavalcaselle—Life of Titian.

Symonds—Renaissance in Italy.

Perkins—Tuscan and Italian sculptors.  
Publications of the Hanserd Knollys society.  
Knight—American mechanical dictionary.  
Boyne—The Yorkshire library.  
Guizot—History of France.  
Bayle—Dictionnaire historique et critique.  
Moreri—Le grand dictionnaire historique.  
Prime—Pottery and porcelain.  
Narjoux—Journey of an architect.  
Wallace—Distribution of animals.  
Austin—Jurisprudence.  
Marryat—Pottery.  
Weigel—Serapeum.  
Schlieman—Myceue.  
Local history and genealogy. 94 vols.

In the reports of the last three years, the Trustees have urged upon the City Council the great need of the Library for more and better accommodations. A growing library like a growing city is liable continually to find itself cramped for houseroom, and the time has arrived when the whole of our Library Building is required for its own special purposes. A proper system in the classification of books does not admit of their being huddled on the shelves in the order in which they may be purchased, and our additions will soon fill all the shelves there are or can be placed in the room.

When we say a proper system, we mean an available system; one which will enable the Librarian to answer the call for books. Disregard such a system—follow the lead of the thoughtless impression prevailing in many minds, that there is room enough in the Library so long as there are vacant spots in which books can be stowed away—cram the shelves without regard to classification of subjects and departments, and you proportionally paralyze the operations, and negate the advantages the Library is intended to bestow. A special committee of the Trustees has been appointed to consider and report what plan can be adopted, to remedy the evils now beginning to be severe-

ly felt. They will probably report to the City Council early in the year.

It is incumbent upon us in this connection to advert to the fact that the interest on the Sylvia Ann Howland bequest, accruing from the date when it was received by the City Treasurer, to that when the ordinance respecting its care and custody took effect, has never been paid to its beneficiaries. The proportion due to the Library amounts to more than twenty-five hundred dollars, and the Trustees have felt called upon to petition for its payment. There is no mooted point in the premises. The obligation is a plain one. The City Solicitor, in a written opinion, fully sustains the position assumed by the Trustees. The Board were in hopes that the City Council would recognize the justice of the claim, and authorize the City Treasurer to credit the amount to the Library account. So far as we know, no action has been taken, except the reference of the petition to the Committee on Finance. If the money is legally due the Library, it would seem that the Council has but one duty before it, and that is to pay it. At least, it appears that the question should be definitely settled. As the matter stands at present, the good name of the city is compromised, for the obligation is one of honor, as well as of justice.

It is our grateful duty to record that in January last, the Library received from James B. Congdon, who has been identified with its management and interests from its commencement, a donation of five hundred dollars. This donation was gratefully received and appropriately acknowledged. In accordance with his written request, the City Council (as soon as was practicable) passed an ordinance, placing the fund in the same position as to control and management as is held by the other trust funds in the custody of the city for the same object, to be known as the James B. Congdon Fund. This donation adds yet

another to the long list of benefits conferred on the Free Public Library by this honored citizen, who has bestowed upon it treasures of thought, attention, and care, of far more value than large pecuniary gifts. His name is indissolubly associated with the records of its progress, and will long be held in grateful remembrance.

In the appendix will be found a detailed statement of our expenditures during the past year, and a clear statement of the present condition of the several trust funds, also a list of donations received, with the names of the donors.

Submitted in behalf of the Trustees.

ALANSON BORDEN,

President of the Board.

# APPENDIX.

---

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1877.

### STATEMENT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

1877.		
Jan 1st.	Cash on hand,	\$142.26
	Receipts from books lost and sales of catalogues and bulletins,	13.66
	Fines,	188.35
		<hr/>
		\$344.27
	Paid for Expressage,	\$17.20
	Stationery,	29.71
	P. O. box, and postage,	24.35
	Rent of room, Cummings building,	42.00
	Cartage,	5.35
	Books,	39.33
	Atlases,	16.00
	Catalogues,	21.00
	Directories,	12.50
	Binding,	5.00
	Incidentals,	14.06
		<hr/>
		226.50
1878.		
Jan. 1st.	Cash in hands of librarian,	\$117.77

## STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

## FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY ACCOUNT.

1877.

January 1. Cash on hand,	\$363.62
27. One half net receipt from dog licenses,	751.46
March 18. Annual appropriation,	3,400.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,515.08

Bills approved January 25,	\$572.21	
" February 24,	74.22	
" March 31,	805.79	
" April 29,	74.50	
" May 29,	59.63	
" June 30,	1,010.49	
" September 29,	756.25	
" October 27,	118.13	
" November 30,	23.90	
" December 28,	732.25	4,227.37
		<hr/>
		\$287.61

## TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS.

1877, Jan 1st. Balances on hand:

Sylvia Ann Howland fund,	\$10,735.78
George Howland Junior fund,	197.17
Charles W. Morgan fund,	96.74
	<hr/>
	\$11,029.69

## SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

1877.

Jan. 1st. Unexpended balance of income,	\$10,735.78
One year's interest,	3,000.00
Feb. 14th. Cash returned to City Treasurer,	11.77
	<hr/>
	\$13,747.55

Bills approved (for books, periodicals and binding,) viz.:

January 25th,	\$330.08
February 24th,	479.47
March 31st,	267.61
April 19th,	294.32
May 29th,	359.51
June 30th,	250.90
July 28th,	75.08
September 29th,	293.97

October 27th,	217.41	
November 30th,	266.39	
December 28th,	190.79	3,025.53
		<hr/> \$10,722.02

The detailed statement of expenditure from the income of this fund is as follows :

Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	\$284.61
D. Van Nostrand,	49.67
Scribner, Armstrong & Co.,	19.43
Charles L. Woodward,	27.22
John Allyn,	121.99
David G. Francis,	17.45
G. P. Putnam's Sons,	455.36
J. W. Bouton,	252.27
S. Hutchinson,	552.78
Little, Brown & Co.,	44.48
J. M. Lawton, Jr.,	537.77
Edwin Dews,	97.85
Collins & Allen,	53.34
Scribner & Co.,	3.20
Massachusetts Historical Society,	4.00
New England Subscription Agency,	146.80
Schoenhof & Moeller,	22.12
Eben P. Raymond,	3.00
Patent Office Reports,	25.00
Benj. R. Tucker,	5.00
Essex Institute,	6.00
Geo. M. Elliot,	43.50
Academy of Natural Sciences,	5.00
Alexander Denham,	6.07
Loring, Short & Harmon,	5.00
E. W. Nash,	16.65
Boston Society of Natural History,	3.00
American Library Journal,	5.00
Peter G. Thompson,	108.50
Maine Historical Society,	6.00
J. S. Greene,	6.30
T. P. Weigel,	40.92
Magazine of American History,	5.00
J. Munsell,	40.25
S. T. Congdon,	5.00
	<hr/> \$3,025.53

## GEORGE HOWLAND JUNIOR FUND.

1877, Jan. 1st.	Unexpended balance of income,	\$197.17
	One year's interest,	96.00
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended Jan. 1st, 1878,		\$293.17

## CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

1877, Jan. 1st.	Unexpended balance of income,	\$96.74
	One year's interest,	60.00
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended Jan. 1st, 1878,		\$156.74

## JAMES B. CONGDON FUND.

Accrued interest,	\$6.25
Same,	15.00
	<hr/>
	\$21.25

Total unexpended balances in the control of the Board of Trustees :

1878, Jan. 1.	Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library fund,	\$10,722 02
	George Howland Junior fund,	293.17
	Charles W. Morgan fund,	156.74
	James B. Congdon fund,	21.25
		<hr/>
		\$11,193.18

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.,

Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Jan. 1st, 1878.

## NECROLOGY.

---

In the last report of the trustees, the author of the Necrology writes :

The hope is expressed that this interesting and valuable feature of these reports will be retained, and that these "discourses of the dead" will not be restricted to those who may have been connected with the library. Let a niche be found for all who, like those whose names have already had honorable mention, shall have left behind them a record, the perusal of which shall revive pleasant memories and prompt to noble deeds.

### BENJAMIN RODMAN.

Born on the island of Nantucket 25th of November, 1794 ; died in New Bedford September 28th, 1876.

He came to this town at a very early age with his parents, Samuel Rodman, Senior, and Elizabeth (Rotch) Rodman, when they removed from Nantucket to make New Bedford their place of residence.

Though so early removed from his native island, he always felt a strong attachment to his birthplace. He was proud of its past career, and the brave men who made this little piece of land celebrated throughout the world by their deeds of daring on every ocean. He was not satisfied if he could not yearly visit the island and there hold converse with old friends, and listen to the stories of the past, so full of historic and romantic interest.

Benjamin Rodman continued to live in New Bedford

during the whole of his long life, with the exception of a year in his earliest manhood spent as a volunteer teacher in the Friends' school at Providence, just then starting. This experience was a lifelong and cherished memory, and one that he looked back upon with great pride and satisfaction. He had a list of the names of his pupils and some particulars regarding them, and directed that after his decease it should be presented to the trustees of the school. They acknowledged its receipt in grateful and respectful terms.

Mr. Rodman was for many years a prominent merchant, full of enterprise, and largely interested in navigation, both in the whaling and merchant service, and extensively engaged in manufactures in Fall River and Wareham. He was a trustee of the Friends' Academy from 1817 until the time of his death, a period of fifty-nine years; also one of the original incorporators of the New Bedford Institution for Savings in 1825, and the only one of the thirty-one left at the time of his death, with the exception of our venerable and highly respected friend and fellow-citizen William H. Allen, now in his ninety-second year. Mr. Rodman was a trustee from the foundation to 1876, and one of the vice-presidents of this sound and prosperous institution.

Although never an officer of the Free Public Library, he took a deep interest in its operations, proud of its success, appreciating its importance, and freely making use of its instrumentalities, for he was a great reader, and in his later life a student in some directions. After his death his daughters sent an invitation to the trustees to visit his library and make such a selection as our librarian might see fit; the result of which was, there was added to this library a large number of valuable and rare books. It should be mentioned that Mr. Rodman had requested that some of these should be presented to the library.

In his early and middle life he took great interest in town affairs. He was chosen as a State senator, and was one of the executive council of Governor Edward Everett.

Mr. Rodman was the father of Colonel William Logan Rodman, who fell at the head of his regiment at Port Hudson in the late rebellion, and whose memory is cherished by all, and whose name is honored by one of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city.

Much more could be recorded of Mr. Rodman's life, but it cannot be related better than by giving this extract from an obituary notice which appeared in a Boston paper, written by his esteemed friend and pastor the Rev. William J. Potter.

The *Index* has already announced the death of Benjamin Rodman, of New Bedford, and spoken of his interest in the principles it represents. But of a character so marked and faithful as was his, something more may well be said.

Mr. Potter then speaks of Mr. Rodman's deep interest in the Free Religious Association, and his large distribution of the annual reports, and then goes on to say :

The same thing he was accustomed to do with other liberal books and pamphlets that attracted his attention. Many persons are indebted to him for such publications, without, perhaps, in all cases knowing from whom they came. A book that specially pleased him in these latter years was General Hitchcock's *Christ the Spirit*. Reading this book for the first time some three years ago, from a copy loaned him by a friend, and finding that it was out of print in the market, he secured a new edition by agreeing with the publisher to pay a portion of the cost.

He was little of a mystic himself, yet this mystical book attracted him, probably because of its affinity with his Quaker doctrine of the Inner Light, to which he gave a very large and liberal interpretation. For Mr. Rodman was born and bred a Quaker, and, though for many years he had not been identified with the Society of Friends, he was very fond of tracing his theological ancestry to George Fox. Fox was one of his heroes whom he never ceased to admire and never outgrew. In the great division that took place among the Quakers in this country fifty years ago, he and other members of his family warmly

espoused the liberal side, maintaining that this was true Quakerism. But they were outnumbered by the Orthodox in the New Bedford meeting and were disowned. To one of this group of freethinking Quakers,—Mary Rotch, a woman of great strength of intelligence and character,—I heard Ralph Waldo Emerson, a few weeks since, express his own large personal indebtedness for mental stimulus. In his pulpit days Mr. Emerson spent considerable time in New Bedford, preaching in the Unitarian church there, and was often a guest at her house. Previous to this time, most of these liberal Quakers had connected themselves with the Unitarian society, at the advent of Rev. Orville Dewey as its minister, in 1823. Mr. Rodman was one of this number, and ever afterward was counted a member of the latter society,—popularly called Unitarian, but legally entitled “First Congregational”; but none the less did he consider himself a good Quaker, after the order of Fox and Penn. It was one of his common sayings that “the whole world is turning Quaker.” Neither by temperament nor conviction could he be a denominational man. His religious sympathies were too broad, his demand for liberty of thought too thorough for that. To the last he retained his interest in new fields of inquiry. Seldom do we find men keeping so much of their youthful enthusiasm for ideas through maturity and into old age.

Mr. Rodman had a vigorous and athletic nature, physically and mentally. He was as vigorous in expression as he was intense in conviction, and often became impassioned and boisterous in speech. He could dislike with as much fervor as he liked, and was in danger of not doing full justice to an opponent. There was with him no concealing of opinions for the sake of suavity of social intercourse. But this plain and sometimes bitter speaking had its root in the utter sincerity and robustness of his moral nature, which could brook no flattery nor shams. He was no diplomat. Yet he was respected for thorough honesty, for his uprightness and *downrightness* in all his business affairs as in matters of opinion. In his earlier years, becoming embarrassed in business, he went to prison at the instance of an importunate creditor, though plenty of friends offered the financial help requisite to prevent it. But he took the ground that the law, as it then was in Massachusetts, was very unjust, since the rich man, with numerous friends of wealth and social position, could easily escape imprisonment for debt, while the poor man, having no such relief, would be thrown into jail; and so he resolutely refused the proffered aid and took his place in the debtor's cell. While there he wrote a pamphlet entitled “A Voice from the Prison,” on the subject of the law concerning debt, which helped to awaken public sentiment on the matter, and was instrumental in securing better legislation. At one time he was a State senator, and at another a member of the Governor's council.

With all his plainness and bluntness of speech, his sympathies were

quick, and he was genuinely benevolent. There was no stint in his giving for the objects in which he believed. It was a pleasure to go to him to solicit aid for any such object,—or rather to suggest, for solicitation was not necessary. In such cases there were no excuses to hold back his ready hand. To the poor and unfortunate he was a staunch friend. Not many knew how much he was doing to befriend the needy. Only by accident did his family discover many of his generousities. His extensive and pleasant grounds, once quite out of town, had become nearly surrounded by a factory village and the dwellings of the poorer class of people. Yet no gate barred free access to them. Poor worn women came to sit under the shade of his trees and enjoy his flowers and fruits, and children played upon his lawns. He had let it be understood, without any public notice, that children were especially welcome there on Sunday, and I have seen flocks of them there from the neighboring tenement houses on a pleasant Sunday afternoon, behaving with perfect propriety, yet freely enjoying themselves. Once on directing my attention to them he called them his Sunday-school; and sometimes he would go out and talk with them. The following anecdote of his benevolence has recently come to my knowledge. An Orthodox gentleman was inquiring of one who knew him better, what were Mr. Rodman's religious views, and looked grieved and sober on hearing the answer, as if for one holding such views there could be little hope in respect to the future world. An old Scotch weaver, who was standing by and heard the conversation, thereupon broke in: "I don't know where Mr. Rodman went to church, nor what he believed; but I know that between 1861 and 1865 there were a half dozen good milch cows in his barn, and that the great bulk of their milk was distributed among the poor; and I would rather have that as a passport to heaven than all the creeds."

For several years our friend has led a retired and quiet life, enjoying his rural home and his favorite books, and the correspondence still kept up with old friends; and thus with cheerful serenity he has awaited the great change, which now, after nearly eighty-two years of brave living, has quietly and beautifully come to him.

# Donations for the year 1877.

DONORS.	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
Allen, Zachariah, . . . . .	1		
American Antiquarian Society, . . . . .		3	
American Congregational Association, . . . . .			1
American Peace Society, . . . . .		1	
American Philosophical Society, . . . . .		2	
Apprentices' Library, New York City, . . . . .	1		37
Board of Education, Cincinnati, . . . . .	1		
Boardman, Samuel L., . . . . .	19		
Boston Public Library, . . . . .			7
Bradlee, C. D., . . . . .			8
Brookline Public Library, . . . . .			1
Buckminster, J., . . . . .	1	4	4
Burt, Samuel P., . . . . .			1
Butler Hospital for the Insane, . . . . .			1
Cameron, Roy M., . . . . .			1
Chicago Public Library, . . . . .			1
Cincinnati Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, . . . . .			1
City of Newton, . . . . .	1		
Clifford, Charles W., . . . . .			2
Cobden Club, . . . . .			2
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, . . . . .	16		
Congdon, James B., . . . . .	2	1	23
Crapo, W. W., . . . . .	12	2	1
Denham, Edward, . . . . .			2
Dennison, T. R., . . . . .			2
De Peyster, J. Watts, . . . . .	1		6
Dexter, Franklin B., . . . . .			3
Dunbar, George H., . . . . .	3		4
Durfee, William F., . . . . .			1
Durfey, Richard T., . . . . .			2
Earnshaw, William, . . . . .	1		
Farrington, W. H., . . . . .	1	1	26
Fessenden, C. B. H., . . . . .			1
Fletcher Free Library, . . . . .	1		1

DONORS.	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
Free Religious Association, . . . . .			1
Greene, Samuel A., . . . . .	1		7
Hale, Edward Everett, . . . . .			1
Harrison, George L., . . . . .	1		
Hartford Young Men's Institute, . . . . .			3
Harvard College, . . . . .			2
Holcombe, William F., . . . . .			1
Hough, George T., . . . . .			23
Howland, George, Jr., . . . . .			1
Index Association, . . . . .	1		
International Exhibition Company, . . . . .			1
Kempton, Horatio A., . . . . .		14	53
Lancaster Public Library, . . . . .			2
Lawrence Public Library, . . . . .			5
Lee, L. A., . . . . .			1
Library Company, Philadelphia, . . . . .			2
Lowell City Library, . . . . .			2
"Manfred," <i>pseud.</i> , . . . . .	1		
Massachusetts State Library, . . . . .			1
Memorial Hall Library, Andover, . . . . .	1		3
Mercantile Library, San Francisco, . . . . .			1
Mercantile Library Association, New York, . . . . .			1
Mercantile Library Company, Philadelphia, . . . . .			1
Mercury Publishing Company, . . . . .			1
Mitchell, George H., . . . . .			1
Morgan, S. Griffiths, . . . . .	8		1
Munsell, Joel, . . . . .			27
Newton Free Library, . . . . .			1
North, Mrs. Ada, . . . . .	1		
Peabody Institute, Baltimore, . . . . .			1
Peabody Institute, Peabody, . . . . .			1
People's Library, Newport, . . . . .	1		
Perkins Institution for the Blind, . . . . .			3
Providence Athenæum, . . . . .			1
Quint, A. H., . . . . .			1
Rawson, S. F., . . . . .			1
Reading Library, . . . . .			2
Roberts, O. A., . . . . .			5
Rodman, Edmund, . . . . .			1
Rodman, Susan, . . . . .		3	
Rodman, Thomas R., . . . . .	3	1	
Rogers, F. P. W., . . . . .	1		1
Rotch, William, . . . . .			4

DONORS.	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
Russell Library, . . . . .			2
Rutter, Josiah, . . . . .			1
Silas Bronson Library, . . . . .			1
Smith, Samuel, . . . . .		1	
Smithsonian Institution, . . . . .	1		
Sotheran, H. & Co., London, . . . . .	1		
Springfield City Library Association, . . . . .			1
Staples, Samuel E., . . . . .			1
State Library, Iowa, . . . . .	1		
State Lunatic Hospital, Northampton, . . . . .			1
Stephenson, Thomas, . . . . .			3
Taber, Charles & Co., . . . . .			1
Taber, R. B., . . . . .			1
Taunton Public Library, . . . . .			2
Thomson, John H., . . . . .		2	9
Tucker, W. W., . . . . .	1		
Turner Free Library, Randolph, . . . . .	1		
United States Government:			
Bureau of Education, . . . . .	1		
Coast Survey, . . . . .	1		
Department of State, . . . . .	1		
Department of the Interior, . . . . .	54		
Engineer Department, . . . . .	5		
Patent Office, . . . . .		3	
Treasury Department, . . . . .	2		
War Department, . . . . .	1		
Ward, Elijah, . . . . .	1		
Watertown Public Library, . . . . .			1
Webb, Hiram, . . . . .	1		
Whitcher, W. F., . . . . .			2
Wiley, Henry, . . . . .		1	6
Winchester, C. T., . . . . .			1
Winchester Home for Aged Women, . . . . .			1
Woburn Public Library, . . . . .			1
Wood, Henry T., . . . . .	1		
Woodbridge, W. E., . . . . .	1		
Worcester Free Library, . . . . .			1
Worcester Society of Antiquity, . . . . .			1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo, . . . . .			1

Forbes, Mrs. John M. Water color painting of the Handplant of Mexico (Cheirostemon platanoides,) by Mrs. T. E. M. White.

Leslie, Edmund N. Plan of a cemetery, drawn by Capt. David Leslie.

Nye, Gideon, Jr. Bulletin Mensuel de la Société d'Acclimatation, 1877.

1878—CITY DOCUMENT No. 3.

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF ENGINEER  
OF THE  
FIRE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE  
CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,



For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1877.

---

**FREDERICK MACY, Chief Engineer.**

---

NEW BEDFORD:  
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.  
1878.



COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL  
ON  
FIRE DEPARTMENT,  
1877.

---

*Aldermen.*

JAMES C. STAFFORD,  
*Residence 73 North street.*

JAMES E. STANTON,  
*Residence Mount Pleasant.*

---

*Councilmen.*

CHARLES H. TABER,  
*Residence 157 Middle street.*

ROBERT S. LAWTON,  
*Residence 185 Purchase street.*

CHARLES A. CASE,  
*Residence 215 Purchase street.*

# ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

---

*Chief Engineer.*

FREDERICK MACY,

*Residence 72 Third street.*

---

*First Assistant Engineer.*

MICHAEL F. KENNEDY,

*Residence 133½ Third street.*

---

*Second Assistant Engineer.*

NATHAN M. BROWN,

*Residence 14 Mill street.*

---

*Third Assistant Engineer.*

JOHN H. JUDSON,

*Residence 25 Griffin street.*

---

*Fourth Assistant Engineer.*

WILLIAM J. MARR,

*Residence 252 Purchase street.*

---

*Clerk of Board of Engineers.*

LUTHER G. HEWINS, JR.,

*Residence 287 Purchase street.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER  
OF THE  
NEW BEDFORD  
FIRE DEPARTMENT,  
DECEMBER, 1877.

---

FIRE DEPARTMENT OFFICE, CITY HALL, }  
New Bedford, Dec. 31st, 1877. }

*To his Honor the Mayor, and the City Council of New  
Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the requirements of the City Ordinance governing the Fire Department of the city of New Bedford, I respectfully submit my annual report of the doings and condition of the department for the year ending December 31st, 1877, together with a list of members with their rank, number of badge, age, residence and occupation; location of fire alarm signal boxes, and distribution of keys to same; a statement of receipts and expenditures; fires and alarms; losses and insurance as near as could be ascertained; location of hydrants and reservoirs; inventory of property in the possession of the department, and such suggestions as I think will be of interest to the department and citizens generally.

## FORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The force of the department consists of one chief, and four assistant engineers and clerk ; ten men permanently employed, and one hundred and sixteen call members, making a total of one hundred and thirty-two men.

There has been considerable fire duty the past year, owing in a measure to the fact that we have had so many incendiary fires, but it has kept the men in good working trim, and the promptness with which they have responded to all alarms is commendable, for they have done their work quickly and well. The discipline of the department was never better, and the unity of action and harmony that has prevailed is very gratifying.

The chief and first and second assistants have responded to all alarms, and the third and fourth have been assigned duty in their respective districts. Thus we have an engineer in readiness should two fires occur at the same time.

The expenditures for the year have been larger than for the last three years from the fact that the appropriations for those years were little above the actual running expenses, leaving very little to keep the department up, and while I believe in the strictest economy, I think it very poor policy to let this department run down, and I have used my best endeavors to see that the city has received its equivalent for every dollar expended.

## APPARATUS.

The apparatus consists of five steam fire engines, (one in reserve and stationed at the Central Engine House corner Purchase street and Mechanics' lane,) one hand engine and reel stationed at Acushnet, four two wheeled and one four wheeled horse hose reels, two hook and ladder trucks, (one in reserve and stationed on Elm street.)

Early in the year the Committee on Fire Department saw

the necessity of a larger and more modern hook and ladder truck, one that could carry ladders long enough to reach our highest buildings; and they purchased one of Mr. Joseph T. Ryan of Boston. It is large and substantial, carries a large number of ladders, two fire extinguishers and all the tools required. It has been run since the first of August and gives perfect satisfaction. The old truck has been sold to the town of Middleborough.

There was purchased early in the year one of J. S. Smith's sixty foot Bangor extension ladders. Engines One, Four and Five are in excellent condition and will need nothing done unless they meet with accident.

The old Number Two, that has done such noble work in the centre of the city for the last seventeen years, is fast showing the infirmities of age and hard work, and should be taken out of service immediately and receive extensive repairs, or be replaced by a new one.

Number Three is in rather poor condition. Her tubes leak, her fire box is bad, and possibly may need a new boiler. I would recommend that she be put in good condition at the earliest moment and put in commission.

The supply wagons of Numbers One and Five are in good condition, the latter having been thoroughly repaired and painted. Those of Numbers Two and Four are in poor condition and will need overhauling the coming year.

Engine Five has been supplied with a set of spare wheels, and we now have them for all the engines except Number One.

#### HOSE.

The hose in the department have been very much reduced during the year, one thousand five hundred feet having been condemned and there are about as much more that will probably have to be taken out of service the coming year as they are very old and unreliable. There have been

purchased five hundred feet Boyd & Son's riveted and five hundred feet Eureka hose, and there should be purchased at least one thousand five hundred feet as early in the season as possible.

There have been purchased one new section of suction for Engine Two, and two sections for Number Nine.

Description of hose in the department :

7,850 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch Boyd & Son's patent riveted.
500 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch Eureka.
2,450 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch rubber.
500 feet 2 inch leather.
<hr/>
11,300

#### HORSES.

The number of horses in the department January 1st, 1877, was sixteen. The old horse "Chunk" died in April after a service of nearly seventeen years. Three new horses have been purchased for Engine Two, the old ones being unfit for service; two of them have since been sold and one is kept for a spare horse.

There are several horses in the department that will have to be replaced the coming year, as they are getting old and worn out, and are liable to give out when most needed.

#### HARNESSES.

At the beginning of the year there were three different kinds of hitches for single harnesses in the department, causing a great deal of inconvenience as well as loss of time in getting out. The Providence hitch has been adopted and put on all the single harnesses, and it gives good satisfaction.

There has been purchased one set of double harnesses, and now we are well supplied, unless we put another engine in commission, and even then I think we could get along one year, as we have one spare set.

## HOUSES.

The houses of Engines One, Four and Five have been put in thorough order, with the exception of the stable of Number Four, which will need a new floor the coming year. The Central House cellar has been completed and thoroughly drained, making it as dry and healthy as any house in the department, and when the steam apparatus is finished we shall have one good place to take care of frozen hose, which will be a great convenience and save a great deal of labor as well as hose. I know that there has been a great deal of criticism about this job, but it has been well done, and although it cost more than the estimates I think it is a good investment. In former years, when the Engine Houses were used merely to keep the apparatus in, they did not need cellars, but since they have been converted into dwellings I think we are in duty bound to make them as dry and healthy as other houses.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The number of hydrants January 1, 1877, was two hundred and fifty-two; added during the year, eight, making a total January 1st, 1878, of two hundred and sixty. The total number of reservoirs is thirty-seven. The one near the northwest corner of Middle and Purchase streets, has been filled up, having become a nuisance and of no use to the department.

There are sections of the city where the supply of water is very poor, especially in the suburbs. On the 10th of June the house of Geo. W. Richardson on Mt. Vernon street was destroyed simply because there was no water nearer than sixteen hundred feet. The Durfee street main should be extended to the New County Road and north as far as Mt. Vernon street. On the 22d of April, 1876, there was a large amount of property in the

same vicinity destroyed, which with a good supply of water could easily have been saved, and as that section of the city is growing very fast something should be done to protect it in case of fire. There are many sections where the mains are too small. For instance, at the burning of Morse's shoddy mill on Park street, August 14th, we had two engines stationed on the Court street main, and the Cordage Company's big pump was working from the same main. They got all the water, while we got none until they shut down. And there are many other places in the city, where, if we should have occasion to work all our engines, the supply would be none too good, but I have no doubt the gentlemen of the Water Board will do all in their power to remedy the evil.

#### FIRE ALARM.

The telegraph, under the care of Assistant Superintendent Daniel D. Briggs, continues to work satisfactorily. The only trouble we have had the past year was where two boxes were pulled at once, which occurred twice, occasioning some confusion for a few minutes; but this seems to be an obstacle hard to overcome and not likely to happen very often. The members of the department and citizens living at the north end experience great inconvenience in having no alarm bell at that end of the city, and I would recommend placing a bell on the house of Engine One on Purchase street and taking the bell striker from the Pleasant Street Church to operate it. By so doing we can have an alarm bell at small expense, which I think will give better satisfaction, for we shall then have one at the north and south ends, the big bell on the High School at the west, and two in the centre, which will answer the wants of the department for many years.

## ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.

We have been more fortunate than usual the past year as regards injuries to members of the department. The only cases I have to report are those of James D. Allen and Clarfaus Vansant, both cut with glass; the former at the first fire at Morse's shoddy mill July 15th, and the latter at Bennett's crockery store, Dec. 22d. Allen has been compensated by the City, and Vansant's case has been referred to the City Council.

## PROTECTING SOCIETY.

The Protecting Society has been reorganized during the year, practically as it has heretofore been, and I think is more efficient than ever before. Although there has been little duty to perform, the members have been very prompt in responding to all alarms, and ready and willing to perform all duties required of them. The only thing wanting to make this arm of the service more effective is a supply of rubber covers, and I am satisfied they would save many times their cost every year.

## FIRES.

The number of fires and alarms during the year was thirty-nine. Fires causing the greatest loss were Caleb Hammond's and Briggs & Look's shops on Water street, Geo W. Richardson's house on Mt. Vernon street, A. T. Morse's shoddy mill, Park street, (burned twice,) New Bedford Tool Cos. shop, William street, and Ryder & Smith's Spar shop, Water street.

The losses by fire during the year 1877 were in the aggregate \$29,063.36. Amount of insurance, \$21,528.36; loss over insurance, \$7535.

We have got along very well with our department the past year, but I consider it too small for a city of this size, and as there is very little attention paid to the build-

ing ordinance I think the department should be increased to keep pace with the growth of the city. There are many places where, if a fire should get a little start with a high wind, it would be difficult with our present force to control it. I would recommend building a house the coming year and putting the Number Three in commission, and purchasing a second or third class engine to be held in reserve. I am aware that it will cost considerable to do this, but building material being cheap, I think there will never be a better time to do it, and in the long run will prove a good investment, and I doubt if there is any citizen or taxpayer who will begrudge any judicious expenditure for the safety of our city.

#### FINANCE AND EXPENDITURE.

Balance of appropriation January 1st, 1877,	\$3,160.19
Special appropriation to make up deficiency to March 1st, close of the financial year,	9.68
Annual appropriation, 1877-8,	26,200.00

Received and paid to the City Treasurer the following :

Rent of old Hook and Ladder Hall,	15.00
Sale of hose and old material,	179.92
Sale of old Hook and Ladder Carriage,	550.00
Cash received for pumping out cellars, &c.,	108.00
Sale of manure to City Farm,	206.41
Sale of oil to Water Works,	1.85
Sale of manure,	2.40
Sale of glass and coal,	8.00
	<hr/>
	\$30,441.45

#### MONTHLY AUDITS.

January audit,	\$1,263.66
February audit,	1,921.21
March audit,	1,457.62
April audit,	1,288.04
May audit,	3,025.88
June audit,	1,799.30

July audit,	1,705.65	
August audit,	4,312.32	
September audit,	1,659.20	
October audit,	2,594.68	
November audit,	2,157.01	
December audit,	2,793.79	25,978.36
Balance of appropriation January 1st, 1878,		<u>\$4,463.09</u>

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I would tender my thanks to the City Council and Committee on Fire Department for their hearty co-operation, also to the officers and members of the Fire and Police Departments for the prompt and willing manner in which they have performed all their duties.

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK MACY,  
Chief Engineer.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,  
January 3d, 1878.

Received and ordered to be printed in City Documents,  
and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,  
January 3, 1878.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

## STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURES.

## STATEMENT No. 1.

## EXPENDITURES FOR THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Pay of Board of Engineers,	\$1,004.97
Printing and stationery,	10.80
Incidentals,	3.58
	<hr/>
	\$1,019.35

## STATEMENT No. 2.

## EXPENDITURES OF THE FIRE ALARM FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Pay of Assistant Superintendent,	\$300.00
Cost of indicator,	75.00
Spelter,	48.25
Supplies,	48.24
Labor,	59.84
Horse-hire,	19.25
Incidentals,	8.94
	<hr/>
	\$559.52

## STATEMENT No. 3.

## RUNNING EXPENSES OF EACH COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1877.

	Steamer Onward, No. 1.	Steamer Progress, No. 2.	Steamer C. Howland, No. 4.	Steamer Z. Hilman, No. 5.	Pioneer Hook & Lad- der, No. 1.	Franklin Hose, No. 1.	Hancock Engine, No. 9.	Total.
Company pay roll,	\$579.00	\$602.17	\$603.00	\$603.00	\$983 93	\$401.00	\$144.00	\$3,916.10
Pay of engineer,	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00				3,600.00
Pay of hostler,	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00			3,600.00
Pay of stoker,	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00				260.00
Pay of reel-driver,	16.00	720.00	48.00	48.00				832.00
Hay and straw,	220.89	240.98	85.97	314 19	160.64	80 30		1,102.97
Grain,	118.94	148.96	106.12	147.70	89 63	45 93		657.28
Shoeing,	19.70	54.08	32.80	36.40	19.40	11.55		173.93
Harness, and repairs,	51.40	41.35	72.83	60.12	27 30	27.15		286.15
Wood and coal,	57.82	41.90	41.76	58.29	17.83	17.81		234.91
Gas,	97.18	63.52	80.78	100.42	57.79	57.78		457.47
Horsehire,	46.88	42.25	47.00	6.50				142.63
Incidentals and supplies,	58.42	113.05	71.13	92.16	21.11	15.99	5.30	377.16
Extension ladder,					137.50			137.50
Engine and wagon repairs,	3.75	72.93	20.62	210.81	33.39			341.50
New truck,					1,776.00			1,776.00
	\$2,354 48	\$3,826.19	\$2,895 01	\$3,362.59	\$4,044 52	\$657 51	\$149.30	\$17,889.60

## STATEMENT No. 4.

## INCIDENTAL AND SUPPLY ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Advertising, printing, &c.,	\$72.65
One pair horses and one reel horse for engine No. 2,	840.00
Rent,	191.18
Labor,	26.45
Horse-hire,	39.90
Harness repairs,	152.77
Accidents to firemen,	21.00
New hose,	1,393.91
Repairing hose,	88.72
Suction hose,	91.30
Couplings,	43.50
Incidentals,	625.73
	<hr/>
	\$3,587.11

## STATEMENT No. 5.

New Bedford Protecting Society,	\$150.00
---------------------------------	----------

## STATEMENT No. 6.

## REPAIRS ON BUILDINGS.

Repairs on Central house,	\$2,765.77
Repairs on Onward No. 1 house,	1.32
Repairs on C. Howland No. 4 house,	4.38
Repairs on Z. Hillman No. 5 house,	1.31
	<hr/>
	\$2,772.78

## STATEMENT No. 7.

## TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Expenditures for Board of Engineers, per Statement No. 1,	\$1,019.35
Expenditures for the Fire Alarm, per Statement No. 2,	559.52
Running expenses, per Statement No. 3,	17,889.60
Incidentals and supplies, per statement No. 4,	3,587.11
New Bedford Protecting Society, per Statement No. 5,	150.00
Repairs on buildings, per Statement No. 6,	2,772.78
	<hr/>
	\$25,978.36

# FIRE DEPARTMENT ROLL.

## ONWARD STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 1.

House on Purchase street, foot of Franklin street. Engine built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.; capacity 500 gallons per minute; weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 6950 lbs.; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 lbs.; put into service Aug. 26, 1869. Company organized Jan. 1, 1870.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Badge.
Jan. 27, 1873.	Julian A. Sweet,	Foreman.	29	158 Pleasant st.	Roll Coverer.	7
Apr. 29, 1873.	Allen W. Tinkham,	1st Asst.	23	66 North street.	Carpenter.	8
Mar. 26, 1877.	George A. Baker,	2d Asst.	31	Engine house.	Currier.	14
Dec. 30, 1871.	Eben C. Milliken,	Clerk.	34	251 Purchase st.	Baker.	9
Mar. 27, 1872.	Irving Smith,	Hoseman.	28	72 Kempton st.	Clerk.	16
June 15, 1876.	George H. Price,	"	32	200 Purchase st.	Painter.	13
June 15, 1876.	George A. Tripp,	"	23	63 Foster street.	Carpenter.	17
June 15, 1876.	Henry J. O'Neil,	"	21	304 Purchase st.	Carriage Trimmer.	15
Nov. 27, 1876.	Harris N. Tinkham,	"	21	80 Hillman street.	Blacksmith.	12
Apr. 30, 1877.	William A. Case,	"	28	345 Purchase st.	Newsdealer.	10
Nov. 26, 1877.	George F. Brown,	"	27	Cor. North Third and Kempton.	Clerk.	6
Dec. 24, 1877.	H. F. Hammond,	"	22	60 North street.	Carpenter.	11
Mar. 30, 1875.	J. Harrington, Jr.,	Torch Boy.	19	5 Campbell street.	Baker.	18
Oct. 1, 1875.	Henry C. Pierce, Jr.	"	18	245 Purchase st.	Clerk.	19
Dec. 30, 1871.	George H. Parker,	Engineer.	29	Engine house.	Engineer.	20
Dec. 30, 1871.	James L. Bryant,	Driver.	40	"	Driver.	21
Dec. 30, 1871.	Charles S. Stratton,	Stoker.	28	149 State street.	Machinist.	22
June 1, 1877.	Michael Lee,	Reel Driver	29	311 Purchase st.	Barber.	23

## PROGRESS STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 2.

House corner of Purchase street and Mechanics' lane. Engine built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.; capacity 600 gallons per minute; weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 8135 lbs.; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 lbs.; put into service October 27, 1860. Company organized Oct. 27, 1860.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age	Residence.	Occupation.	No of Bdges.
Jan. 1, 1872.	Charles S. Paisler,	Foreman.	35	146 Kempton st.	Merchant.	24
Nov. 1, 1862.	John Downey,	1st Asst.	39	77 No. Second st.	Laborer.	25
July 6, 1874.	Eugene R. Leverett,	2d Asst.	25	Cor. Spring and Third streets.	Photograph'r	26
Aug. 20, 1874.	James D. Allen,	Clerk.	41	43 High street.	Marble Worker.	27
Jan. 1, 1872.	Edw. C. Spooner,	Hoseman.	43	89 Kempton st.	Teamster.	28
Jan. 1, 1872.	James G. Harding,	"	43	99 No. Second st.	Ship Carp'r.	29
Feb. 2, 1874.	Saml. H. Mitchell,	"	48	9 So. Second st.	Boat Builder.	30
Sept. 8, 1874.	Charles F. Dean,	"	22	42 No. Second st.	Carriage Painter.	32
Jan. 7, 1874.	John H. Dollard,	"	24	93 No. Water st.	Marble Worker.	35
Nov. 1, 1875.	Allen T. Kendrick,	"	24	79 Arnold street.	Carpenter.	31
July 1, 1876.	Moses Dean,	"	23	128 Purchase st.	Blacksmith.	34
Dec. 3, 1877.	H. T. Southwick,	"	40	Cor. Bush and Second sts.	Car'gesmith.	33
June 19, 1876.	Frederick H. Wood,	Torch Boy.	18	98 Purchase st.	Butcher.	36
Aug. 2, 1877.	Frank J. Spooner,	"	17	Cor. Smith and County sts.	Granite Cut'r.	37
April 4, 1876.	George B. Russell,	Engineer.	45	170 Middle street.	Engineer.	38
Aug. 20, 1874.	Lemuel W. Hayes,	Stoker.	34	18 Hillman st.	Wood Turner	40
May 1, 1871.	William P. Sowle,	Driver.	45	25 Third street.	Hostler.	39
July 16, 1876.	Michael Conway,	Reel Driver	39	8 Walnut street.	"	41

# CORNELIUS HOWLAND STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 4.

House corner of Sixth and Bedford streets. Engine built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.; capacity 600 gallons per minute; weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 8350 lbs.; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 lbs.; put into service February 1, 1867. Company organized February 1, 1867.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bdge.
Feb. 1, 1867.	Hugh Mc Donald,	Foreman.	33	2 Bethel street.	Blacksmith.	43
Oct. 30, 1870.	Joseph B. Wing,	1st Asst.	30	54 Bedford street.	Painter.	44
Jan. 27, 1873.	John Gillis,	2d Asst.	25	14½ Cannon st.	Blacksmith.	49
Feb. 26, 1872.	Giles G. Barker,	Clerk.	39	20 Bush street.	Carriage Builder.	45
Feb. 1, 1867.	James M. Tripp,	Hoseman.	42	87 Third street.	Carpenter.	46
Jan. 27, 1873.	Augustus A. Wood,	"	29	Hill, near North.	Shoemaker.	48
Oct. 26, 1874.	Jas. A. Murdock,	"	33	62 So. Second st.	Blacksmith.	51
May 3, 1875.	Frank T. Wood,	"	23	106 Fourth street.	Box Maker.	53
Nov. 1, 1875.	William A. Gibbs,	"	27	82 Forest street.	FrameMaker.	50
Mar. 27, 1876.	Henry A. Gray,	"	25	92 Third street.	Hair Dresser.	52
June 1, 1876.	Arthur Baylies,	"	23	74 Bedford street.	Clerk.	55
Dec. 1, 1877.	Charles H. Card,	"	30	100 Washington.	Painter.	47
Aug. 29, 1871.	Charles S. Wing,	Torch Boy.	23	54 Bedford st.	Clerk.	54
Dec. 1, 1877.	Edward Gilbert,	"	30	33 Seventh st.	Painter.	42
Feb. 1, 1867.	Daniel D. Briggs,	Engineman	38	50 Bedford st.	Engineer.	56
Feb. 1, 1867.	Geo. H. W. Tripp,	Driver.	41	68 Forest street.	Hostler.	57
Nov. 1, 1877.	Thomas W. Taber,	Stoker.	21	Bonney, corner Grinnell st.	Machinist.	58
Nov. 9, 1868.	Chas. W. Borden,	Reel Driver	39	30 Bedford st.	Laborer.	59

## ZACHARIAH HILLMAN STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 5.

House corner of County and Hillman streets. Engine built by Messrs. Clapp & Jones, Hudson, N. Y.; capacity 500 gallons per minute; weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 7250 lbs.; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 lbs.; put into service December 13, 1873. Company organized December 13, 1873.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Boys.
Aug. 1, 1875.	Wm A. Russell,	Foreman.	40	77 State street.	Clerk.	60
Dec. 13, 1873.	O. F. Bly,	1st Asst.	30	36 Chestnut st.	Passepartout Maker.	61
Feb. 1, 1876.	E. R. Bentley,	2d Asst.	50	5 Chestnut st.	Carpenter.	62
Dec. 13, 1873.	C. W. Wheeler,	Clerk.	24	37 Smith street.	Clerk.	63
Dec. 13, 1873.	J. Hafford,	Hoseman.	56	21 Hillman st.	Painter.	64
Dec. 13, 1873.	T. H. Wilcox,	"	42	143 N. Third st.	Painter.	65
Dec. 13, 1873.	William T. King,	"	38	33 Hillman st.	Cabinet Maker.	66
Mar. 30, 1874.	Martin J. Murphy,	"	24	3 Kempton st.	Gas Fitter.	67
Mar. 30, 1874.	George W. Parker,	"	25	50½ Hillman st.	Clerk.	68
Dec. 13, 1873.	J. H. Wheeler,	"	30	37 Smith street.	Shoemaker.	69
Sept. 1, 1875.	Jethro Hillman,	"	38	125 No. Third st.	Carpenter.	70
May 1, 1876.	Geo. H. Chadwick,	"	42	163 Kempton st.	Painter.	71
Aug. 1, 1875.	Frank Wood,	Torch Boy.	18	Rear Thomas st., near Sycamore.	Clerk.	73
Oct. 30, 1876.	Louis Meyer,	"	19	Cor. Summer and Willis streets.	"	72
Dec. 13, 1873.	M. Blanchard, Jr.,	Engineer.	34	Engine house.	Engineer.	74
Jan. 7, 1874.	B. F. King, Jr.,	Driver.	37	"	Hostler.	75
July 1, 1876.	Charles L. Davis,	Stoker.	26	76 Chestnut st.	Painter.	76
Jan. 13, 1875.	Reuben Taber,	Reel Driver	23	14 Spruce street.	Hostler.	77

## FRANKLIN HOSE CO., No. 1.

House corner of Purchase street and Mechanics' lane. Carriage built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.; weight of carriage and 900 feet vulcanized rubber hose, 2790 lbs.: put into service January 1, 1872. Company organized December 31, 1871.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Edge
Jan. 1, 1872.	Pliny B. Sherman,	Foreman.	48	No. Third st.	Printer.	78
Jan. 1, 1872.	Clarfaus Vansant,	1st Asst.	40	126 So. Water st.	Blacksmith.	83
Dec. 6, 1873.	David W. Howland,	2d Asst.	41	13 Bonney street.	"	82
Jan. 1, 1872.	Jas. S. Hathaway,	Clerk.	47	82 No. Second st.	Shipwright.	81
Oct. 30, 1876.	John F. Snow,	Driver.	25	80 Middle street.	Hostler.	80
Oct. 30, 1877.	Wm. R. Wagner,	Hoseman.	22	3½ Pleasant st.	Clerk.	85
Oct. 30, 1877.	Thomas B. Rowe,	"	35	9 So. Second st.	Soap Peddler.	84
Dec. 28, 1877.	Daniel H. Burns,	"	36	8 Sears court.	Boiler Maker.	79
Sept. 14, 1875.	Wm. H. Drescott,	Torch Boy.	18	8 " "	Clerk.	167

## PIONEER HOOK AND LADDER CO., No. 1.

House corner of Purchase street and Mechanics' lane. Carriage built by Joseph T. Ryan, of Boston; put in commission August 4, 1877.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bidge.
Aug. 7, 1863.	Philip M. Tripp,	Foreman.	39	62 North street.	Teamster.	86
Jan. 31, 1870.	Lysander W. Davis,	1st Asst.	46	76 Chestnut st.	Carpenter.	87
Mar. 29, 1869.	James Conway,	2d Asst.	40	11 Bush street.	Teamster.	88
Mar. 30, 1874.	Charles E. Pierce,	Clerk.	30	27 Elm street.	Printer.	89
Nov. 29, 1875.	Eben A. Butts,	Axeman.	39	56 North street.	Ship Carp'r.	92
Nov. 25, 1867.	William Clymonts,	"	51	99½ Purchase st.	Blacksmith.	94
Nov. 27, 1871.	Nathl. H. Caswell,	"	30	209 So. Second st.	"	93
May 31, 1858.	Alexander Doull,	Ladderman	45	114 Fourth street.	"	96
Jan. 10, 1874.	James W. Dugan,	"	25	Corner First and Coffin sts.	Teamster.	97
Nov. 26, 1877.	Squire A. Gifford,	"	21	72 Walden street.	"	98
Mar. 30, 1868.	Chas. M. Hathaway,	"	36	156 No. Second st.	"	99
July 28, 1873.	Thos. M. Hallaran,	"	24	41 No. Sixth st.	Carpenter.	100
Feb. 8, 1875.	F. L. Hathaway,	Axeman.	25	5 Walnut street.	"	101
May 28, 1877.	Benj. F. Hinckley,	Ladderman	21	71 Fourth street.	Printer.	95
Aug. 5, 1865.	Chas. J. Johnson,	"	46	136 Kempton st.	Spar Maker.	102
Oct. 26, 1863.	Abm. R. Luscomb,	"	37	50 Mill street.	Grocer.	90
Feb. 27, 1872.	A. V. Landers,	"	39	66 Mill street.	Shoemaker.	103
Sept. 30, 1860.	Thos. T. Manley,	"	56	26 Kempton st.	Painter.	104
Mar. 30, 1874.	George T. Manley,	"	21	26 Kempton st.	"	91
Jan. 10, 1874.	Chas. H. Walker,	"	51	30 Elm street.	Teamster.	105
May 25, 1877.	Wm. W. Gifford,	Torch Boy.	19	72 Walden street.	"	107
Nov. 26, 1877.	Chas. F. Spooner,	"	19	72 Walden street.	"	106
Feb. 1, 1875.	Lewis G. Allen,	Driver.	55	Engine house.	Hostler.	108

## HANCOCK HAND ENGINE CO., No. 9.

House located at Acushnet. Engine built by John Agnew, of Philadelphia, in 1843. Engine removed to Acushnet January 18, 1861, and a company was organized to man her at that time.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bidge.
Jan. 18, 1861.	Reuben Washburn,	Foreman.	60	Acushnet ave.	Trader.	145
Jan. 18, 1861.	Chas. E. Howland,	1st Asst.	53	Belville road.	Teamster.	146
Feb. 1, 1870.	Geo. W. Bennett,	2d Asst.	32	Mill road. •	Blacksmith.	147
Oct. 30, 1865.	George A. Cobb,	Clerk.	34	Acushnet ave.	Trader.	148
Dec. 30, 1867.	John Sylvia,	Brakeman.	37	Belville road.	Shoemaker.	149
July 29, 1861.	Joseph Lawrence,	Hoseman.	41	Mill road.	Laborer.	150
May 25, 1874.	F. C. Terry,	Brakeman.	28	Acushnet ave.	Blacksmith.	151
May 1, 1870.	William Perry,	"	39	Belville road.	Teamer.	152
Nov. 28, 1864.	F. P. Washburn,	Steward.	34	County road.	Sawyer.	153
Mar. 1, 1870.	John A. Russell,	Brakeman.	28	"	Farmer.	154
Oct. 30, 1865.	Arthur Brooks,	Hoseman.	42	Belville road.	Laborer.	155
May 30, 1870.	A. B. Grinnell, Jr.,	Brakeman.	38	Tarkiln hill.	"	156
Jan. 27, 1873.	Joseph Spooner,	"	51	Belville road.	"	157
Jan. 27, 1873.	James A. Wilbur,	"	32	"	Peddler.	158
May 25, 1874.	Wm. R. Washburn,	"	30	County road.	"	159
Sept. 25, 1876.	Chas. H. Hathaway,	"	32	"	Sawyer.	160
Mar. 27, 1876.	George W. Page,	"	31	Mill road.	Peddler.	161
June 24, 1867.	Howard Pittsley,	Hoseman.	45	Tarkiln Hill road.	Teamster.	162
Oct. 29, 1861.	Asa Reynolds,	"	69	Belville road.	Laborer.	163
May 1, 1867.	Alfred Williams,	Brakeman.	53	Acushnet ave.	"	164
Jan. 18, 1861.	Seth Hoard,	"	46	County road.	"	165
	Jos. W. Spooner,	"	22	Mill road.	Peddler.	166

MEMBERS OF THE NEW BEDFORD PROTECTING  
SOCIETY.

Gilbert Allen,  
Gideon Allen, Jr.,  
William H. H. Allen,  
Edward H. Allen,  
Charles Almy,  
Francis T. Akin,  
William B. Anthony,  
Samuel P. Burt,  
Samuel H. Cook,  
Charles A. Case,  
R. C. P. Coggeshall,  
Henry C. Denison,  
Edward R. Gardner,  
H. A. Gifford, Jr.,  
George D. Gifford,  
George R. Gray,  
Charles A. Gray,  
Charles B. Hillman,  
Charles M. Haskell,  
Jonathan Handy,  
Ezra Holmes,  
A. W. Hadley,  
Charles S. Kelley,  
L. M. Kollock,  
Gilbert D. Kingman,

Charles H. Lawton,  
Edward M. Luce,  
Edward F. Maxfield,  
George R. Phillips,  
William F. Potter,  
George F. Parlow,  
Otis N. Pierce,  
William A. Robinson, Jr.,  
William F. Read,  
Morgan Rotch,  
W. R. N. Silvester,  
William T. Smith,  
Obed N. Swift,  
Gardner T. Sanford,  
Rodolphus W. Swift,  
Henry J. Taylor,  
Joseph Tillinghast,  
E. Kempton Taber,  
Charles M. Taber,  
William H. Willis,  
Alfred Wilson,  
Alfred G. Wilbor,  
William O. Woodman,  
Horace Wood,  
Thomas G. Wing.

## Fires, Alarms, Losses and Insurance, for 1877.

---

Feb. 13th, 9 25 P. M. Box 27. Fire in building northeast corner of Purchase and William streets. Owned by B. H. Waite, and occupied by R. M. Gibbs, dry goods, and Andrews & Roberts, photographers. Cause, defective stove-pipe. Losses: B. H. Waite, \$225; R. M. Gibbs, \$500; Andrews & Roberts, \$353.25. All insured.

Feb. 16th, 11 35 A. M. Box 26. Fire in building on North Water street, near North. Owned by Richmond & Wilcox Wharf Co., and occupied by William J. Norton, cooper. Cause, sparks on roof. Loss, \$133. Insured.

Feb. 16th, 10 40 P. M. Box 27. False alarm, caused by steam seen coming from chimney of dye-house on William street.

Feb. 20th, 8 40 A. M. Box 48. Fire in building on South Water street, near Grinnell. Owned and occupied by Lloyd N. Peirce, cooper. Cause, defective chimney. Loss, \$175. Insured.

March 19th, 11 40 A. M. Box 34. Fire in building southwest corner of Front and Centre streets. Owned by estate of Alexander Gibbs, and occupied by Albert D. Thatcher, junk dealer. Cause, defective stove-pipe. Loss, \$15. Insured.

March 24th, 11 30 P. M. Box 24. Fire in building corner Kempton and Cypress streets. Owned and occupied by Clinton Morse as a grocery store. Cause, supposed explosion of petroleum lamp. Loss, \$400.04. Insured.

April 10th, 7 45 P. M. Box 26. Fire in building on North Front street, near Middle. Owned by Harvey Bartlett, and occupied by him and William A. Bassett as a storehouse. Cause, incendiary. Loss, \$30. Not insured.

April 11th, 8 28 A. M. Box 9. Slight fire in house owned and occupied by Amos H. Rhodes, northeast corner of Purchase and Wamsutta streets. Loss, nothing.

April 17th, 7 20 P. M. Box 35. Fire in dwelling-house No. 26 South Sixth street. Owned and occupied by Capt. Alexander R. Barker. Cause, window drapery coming in contact with gas jet. Loss, \$398. Insured.

April 23d. Slight fire in apothecary shop of J. R. Michaud & Co., corner of Franklin and Purchase streets. Extinguished by Engineman Parker, of Onward Co., without raising an alarm.

April 26th, 11 50 P. M. Box 26. Fire in building southwest corner of Middle and Front streets. Owned and occupied by Nathaniel Adams as a cooper shop. Cause, incendiary. Loss, \$207.64. Insured.

May 4th, 12 55 A. M. Box 26. Fire in building No. 145 North Water street. Owned and occupied by Hayes & Co. as a steam stove dressing mill. Cause, spark on the roof. Loss, \$77. Insured.

May 9th, 8 20 P. M. Box 5. Fire in house on Austin court. Cause, pan of lard running over. Loss, nothing.

May 12th, 12 50 A. M. Box 26. Fire in building No. 129½ North Water street. Owned by heirs of B. Rodman, and occupied by Caleb Hammond, carpenter, and Briggs & Look, carpenters. Spread to small building owned and occupied by Caleb Hammond as an office. Cause, incendiary. Losses: Caleb Hammond \$1080, not insured; Briggs & Look \$600, not insured; B. Rodman's estate \$400, insured for \$200.

June 1st, 9 10 P. M. Box 6. Caused by boys setting fire to an old straw bed in a yard between Linden and Austin streets.

June 10th, 5 P. M. Box 5. Fire in building north side of Mount Vernon street, near New County road. Owned by George W. Richardson, and occupied by him and Thomas J. Taft as a dwelling. Cause, defective chimney. Losses: George W. Richardson \$3100, insured for \$1500; Thomas J. Taft \$200, not insured.

June 16th, at about 3 40 A. M., a messenger arrived from Smith's Mills, town of Dartmouth, with news of a large fire in that place. One round from box 27 was struck, and Steamer No. 2 and Franklin Hose were sent over, and rendered valuable aid. Losses, \$17,200. Insured, \$8700.

June 26th, 1 A. M. Box 17. Fire in building south side of Hillman, near Water street. Owned by heirs of Samuel Rodman, and occupied by Aaron Davis, ship carpenter, and William Walker & Son, carpenters. Cause, incendiary. Losses: S. Rodman's estate, \$20; Aaron Davis, \$100; William Walker & Son, \$30. No insurance.

July 15th, 9 P. M. Box 28. Fire in building on Park street, near Court. Owned and occupied by Asa T. Morse as a shoddy mill. Cause, incendiary. Loss, \$3248.33. Insured.

July 20th, 7 55 P. M. Box 34. Fire in building on William street. Owned by New Bedford Tool Co., and occupied by them as a manufactory of tools, Charles W. Read, overalls maker, and Paulding, Reed & Gifford, shoe manufacturers. Cause, incendiary. Losses: New Bedford Tool Co., \$4000; Paulding, Reed & Gifford, \$1812.36; both insured; and Charles W. Reed \$350, not insured.

July 24th, 1 A. M. Box 39. Fire in dwelling-house No. 96 South Second, corner of Cannon street. Owned by John Hemon, and occupied by seven families. Cause, incendiary. Loss, \$142. Insured.

July 24, 9 40 P. M. Box 38. Fire in building owned and occupied by the Morse Twist Drill Co. Caught from the annealing furnace. Loss, \$680. Insured.

July 29, 1 A. M. Box 26. Fire in building northwest corner of Water and Elm streets. Owned by J. & G. S. Fales, and occupied as woodsheds by Dennis Crowley and Mark Dollard. Also house next west, owned by J. & G. S. Fales, and occupied by James Allen and Arabella Webster as a dwelling. Cause, incendiary. Loss, \$46. Insured.

Aug. 2d, 12 M. Box 39. Fire in woodshed corner of Third and Howland streets. Occupied by Ezra F. Howland. Cause, incendiary. Loss, nothing.

Aug. 5th, 9 A. M. Box 27. Fire in dwelling-house corner of Elm and Purchase streets. Owned and occupied by Thomas S. Hathaway. Cause, sparks from chimney. Loss, \$2.55. Insured.

Aug. 8th, 11 P. M. Box 27. Fire in building southeast corner of Purchase and Elm streets. Owned by Nathan Chase, and occupied by James F Gray, confectioner. Cause, woodwork caught from hot stove. Loss, trivial.

Aug. 10th, 9 45 P. M. Box 27. False alarm, caused by a boy seeing steam blowing over Snell's bakery and raising an alarm.

Aug. 14th, 12 15 P. M. Box 20. Fire in building on Park street. Owned and occupied by A. T. Morse as a shoddy mill. Cause, unknown. Loss, \$3000. Insured for \$700.

Aug. 23d, 2 5 P. M. Box 14. Fire in building No. 212 Purchase street. Owned and occupied by Mrs. Frances M. Todd as a periodical store. Caused by boys playing with matches. Loss, nothing.

Aug. 27th, 12 midnight. No alarm. Fire in building northeast corner of South Water and Cove streets. Owned and occupied by James I. Howland as a dwelling-house and grocery. Cause unknown. Loss, \$757.92. Insured.

Sept. 20th, 7 15 A. M. Box 45. Fire in building on Allen street, just over the Dartmouth line. Owned and occupied by Sampson Wordell as a dwelling-house. Cause, coals of fire falling from stove onto a rug. Loss, nothing.

Oct. 2d, 5 P. M. Box 18. Fire in building on North Second street. Owned by Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, and occupied by E. B. Tinkham as a boot and shoe manufactory. Cause, bottle of benzine catching fire from a gas jet. Loss, nothing.

Oct. 8th, 11 15 A. M. Box 45. Fire in building No. 7 Borden street. Owned by Charles Hawkins, and occupied by Charles A. Mosher as a dwelling. Cause, children playing with matches. Losses: \$55.86 on house, insured; \$50 on furniture, not insured.

Oct. 8th, 11 P. M. Box 56. False alarm.

Oct. 18th, 1 A. M. Box 26. Fire in building No. 152 North Water street. Owned and occupied by Ryder & Smith as a spar shop. Cause, incendiary. Loss, \$1500. Insured, \$1000.

Oct. 19th, 1 30 A. M. Box 9. Fire in unfinished building near foot of Coggeshall street. Owned by Bradford Smith. Cause, incendiary. Loss, \$1325. Insured for \$1000.

Nov. 16th, 10 45 P. M. Box 27. Fire in building No. 14 William street. Owned and occupied by the New Bedford Tool Co. Cause, unknown. Loss, nothing.

Nov. 28th, 12 midnight. Box 56. Fire in building north side of Delano street, between First and Second streets. Owned by Mrs. Hannah Perkins, and occupied by John Dugdale as a dwelling-house. At this fire Mrs. Dugdale was burned so severely that she died in a few hours. Cause, unknown. Losses: Mrs. Perkins \$375, insured; John Dugdale \$150, not insured.

Dec. 18th, 3 35 P. M. Box 17. Fire in building No. 201 North Third street. Owned by William Jordan, and occupied by Mrs. Margaret Reed, David A. Smith, Patrick Congdon, and Joseph Fownner as a dwelling. Cause, defective chimney. Loss, \$167. Insured.

Dec. 22d, 8 20 A. M. Box 27. Fire in woodshed in rear of No. 44 William street. Owned by Samuel Bennett, and occupied by him and Mrs. M. T. Hewes. Cause, unknown. Loss, \$288. Insured.

Dec. 29th, 7 50 P. M. Box 35. Fire in dwelling-house No. 57 Fourth street. Owned by Charles C. Sayer, and occupied by himself and John H. Wordell. Cause of the fire unknown. Losses: Charles C. Sayer, on building \$781.41, on furniture \$175; J. H. Wordell, on furniture, \$293. All insured.

# FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH, 1877.

---

SUPERINTENDENT.

FREDERICK MACY, Chief Engineer.

---

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

DANIEL D. BRIGGS.

Residence, Engine house, N. W. cor. of Bedford and South Sixth sts.  
Office, City Hall.

---

## LOCATION OF FIRE ALARM SIGNAL BOXES.

- No. 5. On store northeast corner of Linden and Ashland streets.
6. On house northeast corner of Hazard and State streets.
7. On engine-house, Purchase street, near foot of Franklin street.
8. On pole southeast corner of County and Pearl streets.
9. On southwest corner of North Third and Wamsutta streets.
14. On store northwest corner of Purchase and Willis streets.
15. On pole northeast corner of Smith and Cedar streets.
16. On engine-house northwest corner of County and Hillman sts.
17. On house southwest corner of Maxfield and Third streets.
18. On bakery southeast corner of North and Purchase streets.
24. On pole northwest corner of Cedar and Kempton streets.
25. On store southeast corner of County and Kempton streets.
26. On factory southeast corner of Water and Middle streets.
27. On engine-house N. W. cor. of Purchase st. and Mechanics' lane.
28. On pole northeast corner of Court and Cedar streets.
32. On Unitarian church, northwest cor. of Union and Eighth sts.
34. On building northwest corner of Union and Water streets.
35. On Trinitarian church, S. W. corner of School and Fourth sts.
36. On paint mill southeast corner of Walnut and South Water sts.
37. On pole northeast corner of Bush and Orchard streets.
38. On engine-house N. W. cor. of Bedford and South Sixth sts.
39. On carriage manufactory S. E. corner of Third and Cannon sts.
45. On pole southwest corner of Bonney and Allen streets.
46. On Mission chapel N. E. cor. of Leonard and South Water sts.
47. On pole at the junction of County and South Sixth streets.
48. On house northeast corner of South and South Water streets.
56. On pole northwest corner of South Water and Rivet streets.

## LIST OF FIRE ALARM KEYS FOR 1878.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Samuel C. Hart.                       | 55 Seth E. Bryant.                         |
| 2 A. C. Tripp.                          | 56 John E. Brown.                          |
| 3 David Moncrief.                       | 57 Patrick Carney.                         |
| 4 Engine-house No. 1.                   | 58 Henry H. Fisher.                        |
| 5 George A. Bourne.                     | 59 Michael F. Kennedy.                     |
| 6 Andrew M. Swift.                      | 60 Lost, 1876.                             |
| 7 Silas D. Dammon.                      | 61 Benj. F. H. Reed.                       |
| 8 Engine-house No. 5.                   | 62 Lost, January, 1874.                    |
| 9 Gosnold Mills Corporation.            | 63 Horace G. Howland.                      |
| 10 Henry H. Fisher's bakery.            | 64 George H. Clark.                        |
| 11 Lloyd B. Brown.                      | 65 N. B. Gas Light Co.                     |
| 12 Seth Coddling.                       | 66 Hastings & Cos. factory.                |
| 13 Thomas Hersom.                       | 67 Edward Kilburn.                         |
| 14 Engine-house No. 2.                  | 68 Nathan M. Brown.                        |
| 15 County Jail office.                  | 69 John H. Judson.                         |
| 16 James D. Thompson.                   | 70 A. A. Wood.                             |
| 17 Stevens's restaurant.                | 71 Wm. E. Macomber.                        |
| 18 Wm. H. Sherman's stable.             | 72 Frederick Macy.                         |
| 19 Hart & Akin.                         | 73 Moses H. Bliss.                         |
| 20 Henry Taber.                         | 74 Abraham H. Howland, Jr.                 |
| 21 Engine-house No. 4.                  | 75 George L. Brownell.                     |
| 22 Thomas B. Tripp.                     | 76 James M. Tripp.                         |
| 23 Saml. Leonard & Cos. factory.        | 77 Potomska Mills Corporation.             |
| 24 R. S. Cornell's stable.              | 78 John Corey.                             |
| 25 George Delano & Cos. factory.        | 79 Chief of Police office.                 |
| 26 Seth C. Caldwell.                    | 80 Jethro C. Brock.                        |
| 27 David Cook.                          | 81 Henry W. Bumpus.                        |
| 28 George L. Dyer.                      | 82 Rufus A. Soule.                         |
| 29 Samuel C. Moore.                     | 83 Wm. H. Sherman.                         |
| 30 George Snow.                         | 84 L. D. Adams.                            |
| 31 Joshua B. Ashley.                    | 85 Luther M. Dayton.                       |
| 32 James E. Blake.                      | 86 Wamsutta Mills, Gate-keeper's<br>lodge. |
| 33 William Davis.                       | 87 Hiram Kilburn.                          |
| 34 Edward W. Waite.                     | 88 Samuel H. Pollock.                      |
| 35 George Perry.                        | 89 Destroyed.                              |
| 36 Jireh Swift, Jr.                     | 90 Michael Stevens.                        |
| 37 Martin Wheeler.                      | 91 Elias Staples.                          |
| 38 Joseph R. Read.                      | 92 James I. Harper.                        |
| 39 E. Anthony & Sons' office.           | 93 Ellery Peirce.                          |
| 40 Charles M. Peirce, Jr.               | 94 E. T. Case.                             |
| 41 John S. Cook's stable.               | 95 R. Moynan.                              |
| 42 Mercury Publishing Cos. office.      | 96 Seth Hinkley.                           |
| 43 Frank C. Bliss.                      | 97 Joseph B. Wing.                         |
| 44 John Clare.                          | 98 Isaac R. Allen.                         |
| 45 Antone L. Sylvia.                    | 99 Isaac M. Jones.                         |
| 46 Wm. A. Robinson & Cos. fac-<br>tory. | 100 Lost, May, 1874.                       |
| 47 L. H. Morrill.                       | 101 C. N. Wood.                            |
| 48 New Bedford Flour Co.                | 102 Thomas A. Howland.                     |
| 49 John H. Deane.                       | 103 Frederick P. Bliss.                    |
| 50 A. J. M. White.                      | 104 James Crafts.                          |
| 51 E. Jennings.                         | 105 D. A. Butler.                          |
| 52 J. L. Wilber.                        | 106 Peter G. Law.                          |
| 53 Lost, Dec., 1872.                    | 107 F. Hussey.                             |
| 54 J. Lincoln.                          | 108 Thomas W. Comstock.                    |

109 Jacob H. Demby.	126 Henry T. Wood.
110 James A. Mitchell.	127 Lemuel M. Kollock.
111 John P. Chadwick.	128 N. B. & N. Y. Steamship office.
112 Nathan J. Knight.	129 A. H. Rhodes.
113 Thomas N. Dunham.	130 Robert S. Lawton.
114 Lost, Nov., 1875.	131 G. A. Taylor.
115 J. W. Arnett.	132 L. G. Hewins, Jr.
116 Arthur H. Jones.	133 Charles S. Paisler.
117 William C. Gifford.	134 }
118 W. L. Wade.	135 }
119 Timothy Sullivan.	136 }
120 Daniel D. Briggs.	137 }
121 John Savage.	138 } Engineers' office.
122 Eben C. Milliken's bakery.	139 }
123 Marcus W. Taber.	140 }
124 Rodolphus Beetle.	141 }
125 Hersom & Bryant's factory.	142 }

## LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.



## ALLEN STREET.

Southeast corner of Bonney street.  
Northwest corner of Ward street.  
North side, east of Page street 159 feet.

## ARNOLD STREET.

Southwest corner of Emerson street.  
Southeast corner of Atlantic street.

## ARCH STREET.

West side, south of Union street 212 feet.

## ASH STREET.

Northwest corner of Middle Street.  
Southwest corner of Morgan street. Double.  
Northwest corner of Arnold street.  
Northwest corner of Maple street.  
Northwest corner of Bedford street.

## ASHLAND STREET.

West side, head of Linden street.

## BEDFORD STREET.

Southwest corner of Fifth street.  
Southeast corner of County street.  
Southeast corner of Orchard street.

## BONNEY STREET.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street.

## BRIDGE STREET.

North side, 44 feet west from draw.

South side, 11 feet west from draw.

## BUSH STREET.

Southwest corner of First street.

## CAMPBELL STREET.

South side, east of County street 163 feet.

South side, east of Emerson street 205 feet.

## CANNON STREET.

South side, east of Second street 164 feet.

## CEDAR STREET.

Northwest corner of Elm street. Double.

Southwest corner of Kempton street.

West side, north of Mill street 75 feet.

Southwest corner of Hillman street.

Northwest corner of Sycamore street.

Southwest corner of Campbell street.

Southwest corner of Parker street.

Corner of Robeson street. Post.

## CENTRE STREET.

South side, east of Water 85 feet.

## CHANCERY STREET.

Southwest corner of Hillman street.

West side, north of Arnold street 405 feet. Post.

## CHERRY STREET.

Southeast corner of Seventh street.

## CHESTNUT STREET.

Southwest corner of North street.

West side, north of Campbell street 96 feet.

## CLARK STREET.

Southwest corner of State street.

## CLINTON STREET.

South side, east of Orchard street 125 feet.

## COTTAGE STREET.

Northwest corner of Allen street.

Northwest corner of Bedford street.

Northwest corner of Hawthorn street.

Southwest corner of Arnold street.

Southwest corner of Union street.

## COUNTY STREET.

Northwest corner of Locust street.

Northwest corner of Parker street.

Southwest corner of Smith street.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.

Southwest corner of North street.

Southwest corner of Middle street. Double.

Southwest corner of Morgan street.

Northwest corner of Union street.

West side, head of School street.

Northwest corner of Bush street.

Southwest corner of Hawthorn street.

Northwest corner of Allen street.

Southwest corner of Grinnell street.

West side, head of South street.

Northwest corner of Rockland street.

Southwest corner of Thompson's lane.

Northwest corner of Rivet street.

## COURT STREET.

Southwest corner of Orchard street.  
South side, head of Cedar street.  
South side, head of Emerson street.  
South side, front of Tannery.

## COVE STREET.

South side, east of Water street 487 feet.

## CRAPO STREET.

West side, south of Washington street 343 feet.  
West side, south of Rockland street 225 feet.

## CYPRESS STREET.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.  
Northwest corner of Sycamore street.

## DARTMOUTH STREET.

East side, south of Hickory street 125 feet.  
East side, southwest of Orchard street 110 feet.

## DURFEE STREET.

Southwest corner of Cedar street. Double.

## ELM STREET.

Southwest corner of Pleasant street.  
Southwest corner of Summer street.

## EMERSON STREET.

Southwest corner of Willis street.  
Southwest corner of Parker street.

## FIFTH STREET.

West side, south of Bush street 245 feet.  
Northwest corner of Grinnell street.

## FIRST STREET.

West side, south of Union street 220 feet.  
West side, south of School street 109 feet.  
West side, south of Howland street 185 feet.  
West side, south of South street 255 feet.

## FOREST STREET.

South side, west of County street 248 feet.

## FOSTER STREET.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.  
Northwest corner of High street.

## FOURTH STREET.

West side, north of School street 106 feet.  
West side, south of Bush street 210 feet.  
Northwest corner of Rockland street.

## FRANKLIN STREET.

Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

## FRENCH AVENUE.

West side, south of Cove road 14 feet.

## FRONT STREET.

Northwest corner of lane head of Merrill's wharf.  
West side, south of Commercial street 86 feet.  
Southwest corner of Centre street.  
Southwest corner of Hazard's wharf.  
West side, south from Washburn street 319 feet.

## GRIFFIN STREET.

Southwest corner of Second street.

## GRINNELL STREET.

South side, east of Crapo street 103 feet.

## GROVE STREET.

Southwest corner of Anthony street.

## HAWTHORN STREET.

Southeast corner of Page street.

## HAZARD STREET.

South side, west of State street 140 feet.

Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

## HIGH STREET.

South side, east of Third street 43 feet.

South side, east of County street 177 feet.

## HILLMAN STREET.

Southwest corner of Second street.

Southeast corner of Hill street.

## HOWLAND STREET.

Southeast corner of Second street.

## IRVING COURT.

North end of court.

## KEMPTON STREET.

South side, head of Pleasant street.

South side, head of Hill street.

Southwest corner of Summer street.

South side, head of Cypress street. Double.

Southwest corner of Emerson street.

Southwest corner of Park street.

Southwest corner of Liberty street.

Southeast corner of Jenney street.

## LIBERTY STREET.

West side, south of Kempton street 253 feet.

## LINCOLN STREET.

West side, south of Union street 171 feet.

## LINDEN STREET.

South side, east of Ashland street 343 feet.

## LOGAN STREET.

Southwest corner of North Third street.

South side, east from North Third street 400 feet.

Southwest corner of North Front street.

## MAXFIELD STREET.

Southeast corner of Chestnut street.

Southeast corner of Spruce street.

## MECHANICS' LANE.

North side, east of Eighth street 206 feet.

## MIDDLE STREET.

Southeast corner of Second street.

Southeast corner of Sixth street. Double.

South side, east of Cedar street 371 feet.

Southeast corner of Chancery.

## MILL STREET.

South side, west of Hill street 191 feet.

South side, west of Ash street 45 feet.

## MORGAN STREET.

Southwest corner of Cottage street.

## MOUNT PLEASANT STREET.

Southeast corner of Distributing Reservoir.

West side, north of Durfee street 572 feet.

Northwest corner of Durfee street.

## MOUNT VERNON STREET.

South side, 359 feet west of Mount Pleasant street.

## NORTH STREET.

Southeast corner of North Third Street.

Southwest corner of Foster street.

## OLD POINT ROAD.

West side, east of French Avenue 650 feet.

## ORCHARD STREET.

West side, head of Bush street.

## PARKER STREET.

Southwest corner of Summer street.

## PENNIMAN STREET.

South side, west of State street 220 feet.

## PINE STREET.

Northwest corner of Cross street.

## PLEASANT STREET.

Southwest corner of Market street.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.

Southwest corner of Sycamore street.

Southwest corner of Willis street.

Northwest corner of Pope street.

Northwest corner of Austin street.

Southwest corner of Linden street.

## POPE STREET.

South side, opposite North Oak street.

## PROSPECT STREET.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street.

West side, south of Howland street 157 feet.

## PURCHASE STREET.

Near Pumping Engine-House.

East side, foot of Clark street.

West side, foot of Logan street.

Northwest corner of Austin street.

Northwest corner of Merrimac street. Double.

Northwest corner of Pope street.

Southwest corner of Pearl street. Double.

Southwest corner of Campbell street.

West side, north of Maxfield street 343 feet. Double.

Southwest corner of Hillman street. Double.

Southwest corner of Mill street.

Northwest corner of Middle street.

West side, north of Mechanics' lane 13 feet. Double.

Northwest corner of Union street.

## RICKETSON'S COURT.

South side, west of Sixth street 306 feet.

## RIVET STREET.

Southwest corner of Second street.

## ROBESON STREET.

Southwest corner of County street.

## RUSSELL STREET.

South side, east of Fifth street 92 feet.

## SECOND STREET.

Northwest corner of Mill street.

West side, south of Spring street 74 feet.

Northwest corner of Coffin street.

West side, north of Grinnell street 61 feet.

West side, south of Elm street 52 feet. Post.

## SEVENTH STREET.

West side, north of Bush street 50 feet.

## SHERMAN STREET.

South side, west of County street 314 feet.

## SIXTH STREET.

Southwest corner of William street.

Southwest corner of School street.

Northwest corner of Bush street.

Southwest corner of Russell street.

Northwest corner of Wing street.

West side, north of Grinnell street 194 feet.

## SMITH STREET.

Southwest corner of Chestnut street. Double.

Southeast corner of Spruce street. Double.

Southeast corner of Emerson street.

South side, west of Emerson street 404 feet.

## SOUTH STREET.

Southwest corner of Third street.

Southwest corner of Second street.

Southwest corner of Prospect street.

## SPRING STREET.

Southwest corner of Seventh street.

Southeast corner of Fifth street.

## STATE STREET.

Northwest corner of Sycamore street.  
Southwest corner of Pearl street.  
Southwest corner of Franklin street.  
Northwest corner of Merrimac street.

## SUMMER STREET.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.  
Northwest corner of North street.  
Southwest corner of Willis street.

## SYCAMORE STREET.

Southwest corner of Thomas street.  
Southwest corner of Summer street.  
South side, west of Ash street 68 feet.

## TABER'S WHARF.

South side, north of Union street 36 feet.

## THIRD STREET.

West side, north of Wamsutta street 514 feet. Double.  
West side, south of Wamsutta street 255 feet.  
Southeast corner of Pope street.  
Northwest corner of Willis street.  
West side, south of Campbell street 179 feet.  
Northwest corner of Maxfield street.  
Northwest corner of Kempton street.  
Northeast corner of Elm street.  
Northwest corner of School street.  
Northwest corner of Bush street.  
Northwest corner of Russell street.  
Northwest corner of Bedford street.  
West side, head of Howland street.  
Southwest corner of Rockland street.  
West side, south of Rivet street 109 feet.

## THOMAS STREET.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.

## TREMONT STREET.

West side, south of Arnold street 287 feet.

## UNION STREET.

Southwest corner of Water street. Double.

Southeast corner of Second street.

Southwest corner of Third street. Double.

Southwest corner of Sixth street. Double.

## WALDEN STREET.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.

## WALNUT STREET.

Southwest corner of Second street.

Southeast corner of Fourth street. Double.

Southwest corner of Seventh street.

## WAMSUTTA STREET.

South side, east of North Third street 285 feet. Double.

## WASHBURN STREET.

Southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.

South side, west from North Front street 228 feet.

South side, east from North Front street 312 feet.

## WASHINGTON STREET.

Southeast corner of Crapo street.

South side, west from Orchard street 102 feet.

Southeast corner of Dartmouth street.

## WATER STREET.

Southwest corner of Hillman street.

West side, south of North street 258 feet.

Northwest corner of Middle street. Double.

West side, north of Centre street 46 feet.

West side, north of School street 22 feet.

Northwest corner of Walnut street.  
Northeast corner of City wharf.  
Northwest corner of Coffin street.  
West side, head of Leonard street. Double.  
Northwest corner of Howland street.  
Northwest corner of Grinnell street.  
Northwest corner of South street.  
West side, north of Potomska street 31 feet.  
Northwest corner of Rivet street.  
Southwest corner of Blackmore street.  
Southwest corner of Delano street.  
West side, south of Division street 285 feet.  
Southwest corner of Cove street.  
Southwest corner of Elm street.

#### WILLIAM STREET.

Southwest corner of Eighth street.  
Southeast corner of North Third street.  
Southwest corner of Bethel street.

#### WILLIS STREET.

Southwest corner of State street.  
South side, west of Cedar street 200 feet.

#### WING STREET.

Southwest corner of Fourth street.

## LOCATION OF RESERVOIRS.

---

Durfee street, southeast corner of New County road.  
Linden street, northeast corner of Ashland.  
Franklin street, southwest corner of State.  
Willis street, northeast corner of State.  
Campbell street, west side of Purchase.  
Smith street, southeast corner of Cypress.  
Pleasant street, between Maxfield and Sycamore.  
County Street, southeast corner of Maxfield.  
Hillman street, between Purchase and Pleasant.  
Pleasant street, southwest corner of North.  
Chestnut street, between Mill and North.  
Mill street, southwest corner of Purchase.  
Kempton street, between Cypress and Cedar.  
High street, near northeast corner of Foster.  
Middle street, near southeast corner of Purchase.  
Middle street, west of High school.  
County street, front of M. E. Church.  
North Second street, northwest corner of William.  
City Hall square, west of hall.  
Court street, near head of Orchard.  
Union street, southwest corner of County.  
Union street, southeast corner of Fourth.  
South Sixth street, northwest corner of Spring.  
Third street, southwest corner of Spring.  
School street, northwest corner of Fourth.  
South Second street, northwest corner of Walnut.  
South Sixth street, northwest corner of Walnut.  
Orchard street, east side, below Hawthorn.  
Russell street, between County and South Sixth.  
Third street, southeast corner of Cannon.  
Bedford street, southeast corner of Fifth.  
South Sixth street, southwest corner of Wing.  
Howland street, corner of Third.  
Dartmouth street, west of Orchard.  
Third street, southeast corner of Grinnell.  
Washington street, northeast corner of Crapo.  
South First street, southwest corner of South.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY

IN POSSESSION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, AND IN USE,  
JAN. 1, 1878.

## BUILDINGS, APPARATUS, &amp;c.

4 brick engine-houses.	4 sets hay hooks and blocks.
1 wooden engine-house.	30 door keys.
5 steam fire engines.	11 tables.
1 hand fire engine.	9 mirrors.
5 horse hose carriages.	10 bedsteads.
2 hand hose carriages.	14 mattresses.
2 hook and ladder trucks, (one old.)	4 straw mattresses.
8350 feet 2½-inch cotton hose.	15 pillows.
2450 feet 2½-inch rubber hose.	54 pillow-cases.
500 feet 2-inch leather hose.	38 sheets.
135 feet 4½-inch suction hose.	20 blankets.
25 feet 3-inch suction hose.	20 towels.
215 feet hand hose.	17 bedquilts.
15 horses.	10 bedspreads.
8 pairs double harnesses.	13 carpets.
6 single harnesses.	6 clocks.
16 horse-blankets.	115 tower ropes.
6 horse-brushes.	100 feet hose rope.
6 curry-combs.	6 suction hose ropes.
4 mane-brushes.	1 spare hook and ladder pole.
5 cards.	167 firemen's badges.
9 whips.	2 powder-house keys, bag and fuse.
4 grain chests.	1 rope for fire hooks.
4 feed troughs.	4 dust-pans.
11 pitchforks.	4 dust-brushes.
8 pails.	5 floor-brushes.
18 brooms.	6 scrub-brushes.
2 hoes.	5 tube-brushes.
12 shovels.	4 mops.
11 pokers.	5 feather dusters.
9 axes.	3 baskets.
3 hatchets.	4 wood-saws.
9 iron bars.	4 saw-horses.
18 halters.	5 grate patterns.
4 sets lead bars.	5 step-ladders.
6 leather buckets.	11 settees.
86 chairs.	3 American ensigns.
3 bureaus.	25 lanterns.

11 stoves and pipes.	2 watering pots.
2 spare engine poles.	9 grain measures.
1 leather cover for Franklin Hose.	3 bars castile soap.
5 coal-hods.	7 chamois skins.
8 brass hydrant connections.	5 lbs. sponges.
10 iron hydrant wrenches.	4 wagons with poles and shafts.
22 discharge pipes.	46 coal baskets.
31 discharge nozzles.	1 set wagon runners.
42 leading hose wrenches.	5 sets blocks and falls.
24 engine wrenches.	5 hammers.
4 jackscrews and bars.	9 wagon jacks.
4 work benches.	22 ladders, from 10 to 48 ft.—525 ft.
5 iron vises.	14 fire hooks and pikes.
7 oil cans.	2 tube scrapers.
9 oil feeders.	8 ropes, Hook and Ladder.
4 waste boxes.	3 stands.
5 connections, 2½ to 4½.	12 spittoons.
1 connection, 2 to 2½.	2 wardrobes.
3½ sets pump leathers, extra.	1 window brush.
5 hose troughs.	1 water cooler.
10 hose brushes.	3 soap dishes.
4 pipes for hand hose.	3 mugs.
16 wrench belts.	5 cold chisels.
10 wheel fenders.	4 stable gongs.
3 iron kettles and 2 tin kettles.	1 alarm register.
5 copper tanks.	

## SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL ON HAND.

2 pitchforks.	6 surcingles.
8 brooms.	1 set sleigh runners.
11 pillow-cases.	2 safety valve springs.
2 towels.	5 new couplings, full set.
6 sheets.	5 new couplings, half set.
3 lanterns.	5 spare globes.
8 discharge nozzles.	1 draw shaver.
6 leading hose wrenches.	1 jack plane.
15 engine wrenches.	1 pair rivet cutters.
6 oil cans.	7 boxes horse liniment.
1 waste box.	1 lot patterns for doors, &c.
5 pump leathers, extra.	8 lbs. rubber packing.
2 wheel fenders.	1 water test gauge.
3 iron kettles.	2 iron tool boxes.
2 tin “	30 lbs. tallow.
4 bars castile soap.	140 lbs. cotton waste.
4 chamois skins.	2 sets flue tools.
4 sponges.	2½ cords wood.
6 extra wheels for engine.	70 lbs. cordage.
2 extra wheels for hose reel.	50 lbs. harness soap.
5 gate wrenches.	1 box tripoli.
4 taps.	10 valve springs.
4 spare grates. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5.	1 set badge dies.
2 boxes fire extinguisher chemicals.	2 quires emery paper.
2 fire extinguishers.	2 glass tubes—water gauge.
1 set horse slings.	250 feet old (burst) hose.
5 window sashes.	6 old brass torches.

60 lbs. rock salt.  
 1 suction strainer.  
 1 engine spring. No. 3.  
 1 tunnel.  
 1 two-quart measure.  
 12 tons of hay.  
 2 tons of straw.  
 30 bushels of grain.  
 8 old lanterns.  
 4 P. S. ropes.  
 1 spare steam gauge.  
 1 set tube expanders.  
 1 set repairing tools, and chest.  
 1 set relief valve connections.  
 15 lbs. washer leather.  
 3 boxes disinfectant.  
 1 sledge hammer.  
 1 hand saw.  
 1 washer cutter.  
 1 bit stock.  
 1 pair compasses.  
 5 brass gauge cocks.

24 copper rings for leading hose.  
 1 gate for Steamer No. 2.  
 1 lb. hemp packing.  
 13½ galls. petroleum oil, and can.  
 9¼ galls. sperm oil, and can.  
 5 galls. Downer's polishing oil.  
 2½ galls. neatsfoot oil, and can.  
 12 feet 4½ inch suction, good.  
 36 " " " " poor.  
 1 set spare axles.  
 18 harness snaps.  
 10 sets new hose coupling.  
 1 machine to put couplings on.  
 10 tons cannell coal.  
 24 tons coal for engine-houses.  
 5 pounds rotten stone.  
 5 spring locks—30 keys.  
 1 set weighing scales.  
 3 tube brushes.  
 6 scrub brushes.  
 80 pounds common soap.

## ENGINEERS' OFFICE FURNITURE.

1 carpet, poor.  
 1 desk.  
 1 book-case.  
 1 copying press.  
 1 table.  
 1 clock.  
 6 chairs and cushions.  
 1 swivel chair.  
 1 marble-top sink.  
 1 gas drop-light.  
 14 framed pictures.  
 1 looking-glass.

1 city map.  
 6 towels.  
 1 comb and brush.  
 1 broom.  
 1 dustpan and brush.  
 1 carpet sweeper.  
 1 small feather duster.  
 1 stove, with copper pipe.  
 2 pieces oil cloth.  
 1 coal-hod and shovel.  
 2 foot mats.  
 1 spittoon.

## FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH AND SUPPLIES.

27 alarm boxes.  
 12½ miles of line wire.  
 5 bell-strikers.  
 6 15-inch gongs.  
 1 10-inch gong.  
 5 7-inch gongs.  
 3 repeaters.  
 1 repeater-case.  
 1 switch board.  
 1 battery rack.  
 136 cups in battery.  
 2 hydrometers.  
 1 rubber syringe.  
 1 thermometer.  
 3 taper gongs.  
 13 church door keys.

137 alarm box keys.  
 1 copper hand-basin.  
 1 screw-driver.  
 2 pairs cutting pliers.  
 1 vise and strap.  
 2 tool belts.  
 1 pair pole climbers.  
 1 gimlet.  
 1 bit and stock.  
 2 hammers.  
 1 monkey-wrench.  
 1 iron bar.  
 1 extension ladder.  
 1 set steel letters.  
 1 small pipe wrench.

5 iron waste pans,	} for bell strik-	30 lbs. compound wire.
5 tin oilers,		200 feet kerite wire.
1 tin pail for plaster of Paris.		115 glass insulators.
1 shovel.		19 hook insulators.
1 posthole spoon.		30 iron brackets.
2 paint brushes.		4 spare poles.
1 rope.		1 gross screws.
1 soldering kettle.		11 alarm box hinges.
1 iron melting pot for zinc.		1 weight for bell-striker.
1 iron ladle.		1 15-inch gong magnet.
2 iron moulds for zinc.		1 7-inch gong magnet.
1 bull's-eye lantern.		1 alarm box magnet.
29 battery cups, spare.		4 small magnets, poor.
200 lbs. sulphate of copper.		6 old leather fire buckets, date 1829.
6 lbs. sulphate of zinc.		2 paper alarm registers.
288 battery zincs.		1 Pierce & Griswold's register.
140 hangers for zinc.		1 iron tackle block for bell striker.
740 lbs. iron wire.		

1878—CITY DOCUMENT No. 6.

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TOGETHER WITH THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT,

For the year 1877.

---

NEW BEDFORD:

E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1878.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 27, 1877.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Price :

*Voted*, That the Report read by the Secretary be adopted as the Report of the Board, and 700 copies of the same, together with the Superintendent's personal Report, be printed for the use of the committee.

Attest,

H. F. HARRINGTON, Secy.

# REPORT.



By direction of the School Committee, I submit to our fellow-citizens the following Report for the year 1877.

## STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

### I. POPULATION.

The population of the city (census of 1875) is,	25,876
School census, May, 1877, (children between 5 and 15 years of age,)	4,208
Being an increase over the census of November, 1875, of 206.	
Of this number, there have been attending public schools,	3,184
Attending private schools,	192
At work in mills,	283
At work at home,	89
At work elsewhere,	27
Total at work,	399

This summary leaves 433, or  $10\frac{1}{10}$  per cent. only as allowance for all those detained by the thousand and one contingencies which in a city like this inevitably interfere to keep children from school. There is, of course, a considerable number of juvenile invalids; and the census-takers report that many children, between 5 and 7 years of age, are attending no school, because their parents object to their becoming scholars at so tender an age. Thus, in one way and another, the aggregate of those unaccounted for becomes greatly reduced; and it is quite certain that the number of those whose lives are running to waste through neglect is comparatively small.

## II. SCHOOLS.

Training,	1
High,	1
Grammar,	3
Primary,	11
Country,	6
Mill,	1
Farm,	1
Total,	24

## III. SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Number of buildings owned by the city,	21
Number of buildings hired,	2
	23

Rooms used for school purposes :

Training,	1
High,	12
Grammar,	33
Primary,	45
Country,	10
Mill,	1
Farm,	1
Drawing,	1
Total,	104

## IV. TEACHERS.

High school,	9
Grammar schools,	33
Primary schools,	46
Mill school,	2
Country schools, (including Farm,)	10
Special teachers,	4
Total,	105

## V. SCHOLARS. (FALL TERM, 1877.)

Whole number of all ages, in

	GIRLS.	BOYS.	AGGREGATES.
Training school,	10	0	10
High school,	152	115	267
Grammar schools,	741	670	1,411
Primary schools,	977	1,003	1,980
Country schools, (including Farm,)	142	146	288
Mill school,	98	68	166
Total,	2,120	2,002	4,122

Increase over whole number in 1876, 290.

This increase is thus apportioned:

Training school, (decrease,)	8	
High school, (decrease,)	6	
Grammar schools, (increase,)		115
Primary schools, (increase,)		102
Country schools, (decrease,)	27	
Mill school, (increase,)		114
	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 331

WHOLE NUMBER IN GRAMMAR, PRIMARY, AND COUNTRY SCHOOLS IN  
DETAIL.

	GIRLS.	BOYS.
Parker street,	247	184
Middle street,	229	229
Fifth street,	265	257
Linden street,	129	98
Merrimac street,	147	124
Cedar street,	90	94
Maxfield street,	80	96
Kempton street,	97	98
Bush street,	110	123
Arnold street,	27	25
William street,	82	94
Dartmouth street,	82	71
Grove,	93	134
Griffin street,	32	46
Acushnet,	36	35
North,	18	13
Rockdale,	10	12
Plainville,	8	13
Cannonville,	46	40
Clark's Point,	21	22
Farm,	8	21

NUMBER OVER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

High school,	219
Fifth street,	8
Middle street,	30
Parker street,	10
North,	
Acushnet,	33
Rockdale,	
Cannonville,	

---

270

Number under five years of age,

None.

## AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

Training school,	10
High school,	257
Mill school,	40

## Grammar Schools :

Parker street,	415
Middle street,	433
Fifth street,	497

Total for Grammar schools,	1,345
----------------------------	-------

## Primary Schools :

Linden street,	191
Merrimac street,	245
Cedar street,	179
Maxfield street,	174
Kempton street,	163
Bush street,	231
Arnold street,	50
William street,	168
Dartmouth street,	149
Grove,	218
Griffin street,	72

Total for Primary schools,	1,840
----------------------------	-------

## Country schools :

Acushnet,	64
North,	27
Rockdale,	20
Plainville,	16
Cannonville,	71
Clark's Point,	39
Farm,	23

Total for Country schools,	260
----------------------------	-----

## AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Training school,	10
High school,	247
Mill school,	42

## Grammar Schools :

Middle street,	420
Fifth street,	475
Parker street,	390

## Primary Schools :

Linden street,	171
Merrimac street,	223
Cedar street,	166
Maxfield street,	162
Kempton street,	149
Bush street,	214
Arnold street,	47
William street,	151
Dartmouth street,	141
Grove,	203
Griffin street,	66

## Country Schools :

Rockdale,	19
Acushnet,	61
North,	24
Plainville,	15
Cannonville,	68
Clark's Point,	36
Farm,	23

## Per cent. of Attendance :

High school,	96
Grammar schools,	95
Primary schools,	92
Country schools,	87

Average per cent. of attendance in all the schools except the Training school, 91.8

## REGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

WHOLE NUMBER OF ABSENCES AND TARDINESSES (HALF DAYS,) DURING THE FALL TERM, 16 WEEKS IN LENGTH, IN THE

	ABSENCES.	TARDINESSES.
High school,	763	162
Grammar Schools :		
Fifth street,	3,790	639
Middle street,	1,876	301
Parker street,	3,724	170
Primary Schools :		
Linden street,	3,149	464
Merrimac street,	2,949	210
Cedar street,	1,870	251

Maxfield street,	1,779	227
Kempton street,	2,186	350
Bush street,	2,551	491
Arnold street,	452	45
William street,	1,214	381
Dartmouth street,	1,099	82
Grove,	1,990	650
Griffin street,	720	142
Country Schools :		
Acushnet,	504	36
North,	500	52
Rockdale,	241	40
Plainville,	326	92
Cannonville,		
Clark's Point,	431	75
Farm,		

### THE GRADED SCHOOLS.

#### NUMBER IN THE SEVERAL GRADES.

High School :		
First grade,		47
Second grade,		33
Third grade,		79
Fourth grade,		99
Grammar Schools:		
Fifth grade,		156
Sixth grade,		234
Seventh grade,		354
Eighth grade,		280
Ninth grade,		387
Primary Schools :		
Tenth grade,		396
Eleventh grade,		471
Twelfth grade,		503
Thirteenth grade,		604

#### COST OF INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR.

The statistics of this table include hire of teachers, fuel, care of school-houses, books furnished by the city and supplies in general, except those from the Howland

income fund. The basis of computation is the average number belonging to each school.

The cost of maintenance of each scholar in the High School for the year has been	\$44.91
Grammar Schools :	
Parker street,	20.56
Middle street,	18.36
Fifth street,	18.28
Primary Schools :	
Linden street,	11.23
Merrimac street,	13.00
Cedar street,	12.37
Maxfield street,	12.75
Kempton street,	14.41
William street, (new school,)	13.24
Bush street,	14.23
Arnold street,	12.12
Dartmouth street,	14.74
Griffin street,	14.55
Grove,	12.62
Country Schools :	
Acushnet,	20.39
North,	22.47
Plainville,	30.60
Rockdale,	33.36
Cannonville,	16.22
Clark's Point,	26.71
Farm,	14.14
Mill School,	28.50
The average cost of maintenance of a Grammar scholar has been	\$19.06
Of a Primary scholar	13.20
Of a scholar in a Country school	24.96

### THE EXPENDITURES.

The Committee asked for an appropriation of \$62,500 for teachers' salaries. They were granted \$60,000.

There remains to the credit of the Committee, for salaries, the sum of \$5531.31. The remaining pay roll will include six weeks of the ensuing term, and will require the sum of \$9500. There will therefore be a deficit

of about \$4000, and an excess of expenditure over the appropriation asked for by the committee of \$1500.

This excess is mainly owing to two contingencies, which were not taken into account when the estimates were made. One is an increase of scholars in the Primary schools, requiring the appointment of three additional teachers; the other is the fact that the present school year consists of only 40 weeks instead of 41 weeks as heretofore, whereby the first and present half of the financial year is saddled with a proportionately increased expense without any corresponding diminution of time. That is, the salaries of the teachers are calculated on a basis of 40 weeks instead of 41 weeks,—as last year—making each week's cost proportionately larger, while the difference of time shortens only the length and the cost of the next Summer term. This difference amounts to nearly \$900.

The committee deeply regret that the expenses of the school department should thus overrun the appropriation, especially at this period of stagnation in business, when a stringent economy in municipal expenditures is imperiously demanded. But their path of duty is a peculiar one; and in making provision for the instruction of the youth of the city, they feel that their action cannot properly be constrained within the arbitrary limits to which other channels of public expenditure can be subjected at will without any damaging consequences. The appropriation for making and repairing streets, for instance, can be reduced so as to effect a large pecuniary saving, and the result will be only the temporary inconvenience of less smooth and easy locomotion. It is not so in connection with the maintenance of the schools.

Drop them down to a lower level of efficiency to adapt their cost to reduced appropriations, and you do lasting injury to the minds of the children. As was said by an ex-mayor of this city in his inaugural address, "The

city can afford to have poor streets; it cannot afford to have poor schools."

To repeat the language of last year's Report, "The School Committee feel it to be their paramount duty, in the exercise of their weighty responsibility, to provide good accommodations and the best possible instruction for every child committed to their charge; and in this interpretation of duty they have uniformly and confidently relied for support on the appreciative sympathy of their fellow-citizens." Therefore, in determining the salaries of the teachers from year to year, it has been their purpose to secure competent ability in the first place, and then to compensate the teachers for their services with enough for a comfortable livelihood. It is idle to expect the quality of service demanded by the New Bedford schools — ceaseless interest, devoted exertion, constant study, — from minds harassed by privation and care.

At the same time, while principled to secure these ends, a careful regard has been had to the demands of economy. There is a limited number of salaries about which differences of opinion exist in the committee, as to the propriety of their present amounts. But, with these exceptions, the committee unite in believing that our teachers are by no means overpaid. There are surely no *fancy* salaries, — none, indeed, which afford a margin beyond what a comfortable support requires, and none which are not considerably below what the corresponding classes of teachers receive in those cities and towns in which the quality of the schools is held to be of far more importance than the difference of a few percents in the cost of their support.

Again, while declining to make a wholesale reduction in the salaries, the committee have accomplished a large saving in the cost of most of the schools, by increasing the average number of scholars assigned to each teacher. Thus the 1411 scholars in the grammar department this

year have been taught by the same number of teachers which was allotted to the 1296 scholars of last year. This effects a saving of three teachers, according to the prior average number to a teacher. Many of the rooms of the primary department also are filled in like manner, to the maximum of their possible accommodations.

The committee do not boast of this means of retrenchment, for they have resorted to it with reluctance as a painful necessity. It is tasking the energies of many of the teachers to the limit of healthful endurance, and it inflicts injury on the classes by preventing that attention to individual needs which is essential to the best quality of instruction.

From what has been said, the conclusion may be gathered that the School Committee regard a general scaling down of salaries as a measure to be justified only on the ground that the financial condition of the city requires that its employes should execute their duties at an inadequate rate of compensation; a ground which they have hesitated thus far to assume.

The city is growing. Less than 3300 children were taught in the public schools in 1867. More than 4100 children have been taught in them in the year 1877. This large increase makes corresponding demands for an increase in the appropriations for the maintenance of the schools. An increase of cost that is occasioned by an increase of children, who are the hope and the promise of the future, should not be met with dissatisfaction and complaint, but hailed as a propitious omen. And while the School Committee are justly held to a rigid accountability in the execution of their trust, let justice be done to their controlling convictions that their duty, first, last and always, is to provide for the youth in the city the best quality of instruction to be obtained.

The committee asked for \$19,500 for incidental expenses. The appropriation was \$18,000. There remains to the credit of the committee the sum of \$2,368.83. The necessary expenditures for the remainder of the financial year cannot be accurately estimated, but an additional appropriation will probably be required, amounting to about the difference between the sum asked for by the committee and that granted by the City Council.

For this deficit the committee offer no apologies. Year after year, as the City Council has been given to understand when deciding on the appropriations, the estimates of the school department for incidentals have been limited to its positive needs, and its expenditures kept at the lowest point consistent with the decent and orderly maintenance of the schools. They have not been enlarged in any proportion to the increase of demands incident to the great increase of scholars to be provided for. This year a larger appropriation was requested than has been previously asked for, because, for the first time, the running expenses of the new High School house became a charge on the appropriation. Yet notwithstanding this, only a slight advance was made on the appropriation of the previous year, which, without disbursements for the new High School house, proved to be inadequate.

It is well enough for the City Council to vote specific amounts on an arbitrary basis, in cases where the estimates have been loosely made, or where the expenditures can safely be enlarged or diminished at will. But if the estimates for the school department, rigidly based on positive needs, be disregarded, and smaller amounts appropriated, the schools must suffer, or else a supplementary appropriation will be inevitable.

## THE NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The committee, in last year's Report, called attention to the pressing need of increased accommodations for primary scholars in the south part of the city. The Sixth Street school-house had been abandoned, the Griffin Street house condemned and sold, and the Griffin Street scholars imperfectly accommodated in the South Mission Chapel; so that there existed no school-house for primary scholars between the Bush Street and Grove houses. Meanwhile the Grove school was crowded to repletion.

At the first meeting of the School Committee for the year 1877, the secretary was directed to transmit the above statement to the City Council. With interested appreciation of the exigency, the council acted with promptness in the premises. The necessary appropriation for the commencement of work was granted at once; and the result has been the erection of a brick school-house on Third street, containing six rooms, ample halls, broad stairways easy of ascent, and coat-rooms in sufficient number. The committee trust that when completed it will possess all the other appurtenances of a well appointed school-house.

The building is plastered, and will soon be ready for the interior finish; so that there seems to be no reason why it may not be complete for occupancy early in the Spring.

But provision has been made for the present completion of only the lower story, on the ground that it will be timely to finish the upper story when its rooms shall be required. It is probable that only the Griffin Street scholars and the overplus of the Grove school will be transferred to the new house before the beginning of another school year; and perhaps there will be no demand for more room than its lower story will furnish before that

time. But by that time, certainly, a portion, if not all of the upper story also, will be imperatively required. As this would involve a difference in time of only a few months, it would seem the part of a judicious economy to include the finish of the entire building in a single job.

The School Committee deem it opportune also to express their convictions respecting the method of heating the house, chiefly with reference to the part which the heating apparatus will perform in the process of

#### VENTILATION.

When the School Committee were consulted by the committee on public property as to their wishes respecting the arrangements of the new school-house, they suggested the importance of large and lofty rooms whose liberal volume of air would afford the best means to prevent the scholars from breathing a vitiated atmosphere, which the building committee would be likely to employ. For every system of ventilation that has thus far been adopted, that is comparatively cheap in cost, has proved more or less a failure in action.

In connection with good sized apartments, the committee recommended that the halls also should be of ample dimensions. Both these suggestions have been heeded; and if the halls shall be heated, as well as the rooms, they will prove of incalculable advantage as a means of ventilation. For then, in case of need, communication can be freely opened into them, and a fresh supply of tempered oxygen obtained, without the subjection of the scholars to noxious draughts. This expedient is manifestly as reasonable as it is simple; and, as it cannot be conveniently accomplished unless the building be heated by the use of steam or of furnaces, it is to be hoped that one or the other of these two agencies will be adopted.

There is still another suggestion which the committee

desire to make. Since the sale of the Sixth Street school-house, the South evening school has gone wandering about the south part of the city begging for quarters, which were not easily to be procured. It finally found shelter for the present season in the South Mission Chapel, on Water street, not by any means a favorable location, yet taxing the appropriation a considerable sum for rent. Why could not this school be permanently located in the basement of the new school-house? There is ample space for it, without intruding upon the room necessary for the general uses of the building,—entrance could be had without interference with the other parts of the house,—and there seems to be no valid impediment, except that the basement will not have in the clear the height which is desirable in view of effective ventilation. But by making the rooms to be occupied by the school quite large in proportion to the number of scholars to be accommodated, this objection would measurably disappear; and the advantage of permanently locating the school in a central position, and on our own premises, would be very great, to say nothing of the rent of hired buildings which would be saved. The suggestion is earnestly commended to the attention of the incoming city government.

### HIGH SCHOOL.

It was said in the committee's last annual report, "It is confidently anticipated,—without detracting in any wise from the successes of the High School in past years,—that its attainments will in future be superior, both in quality and extent. For we are all greatly influenced by our surroundings; and there must needs be an unwonted inspiration to devoted interest and earnest endeavor, in the conveniences and appliances which now minister to its members in their noble school-house. A sense of added

responsibility must be engendered that will produce gratifying fruit."

This anticipation has been happily realized. The tone of the school has been modified for the better in many respects. The scholars as a whole exhibit a marked improvement in the character of their intercourse with their teachers and with each other, their wills have been spurred to a more faithful fulfilment of duty, and the work of the school has progressed on a higher plane of performance than heretofore.

This result is extremely gratifying, and presents fresh and striking evidence of the fact (too often disregarded by those who have charge of the education of youth) that the senses exert a constant determining force over mind and feeling, and have a momentous part to play in the formation of character; and that from artistic, refined, commodious surroundings, virtue silently and ceaselessly exhales that enters into the staple of a scholar's being.

The whole High School building, whose interior arrangements were constructed mainly according to the plans of the School Committee,—which were the fruit of ripe experience,—satisfies the most exacting demands. It bears the test of experiment, to admiration. With the single exception of the unintentional interference by the architect with the committee's plan for the distribution of light in the rooms, (explained in last year's report,) there is not a detail of its arrangements which either committee or teachers have been led to wish had been otherwise. This is all the more satisfactory when we call to mind the experience of some other cities, which, after erecting high school buildings at lavish cost, whose interiors were shaped according to the arbitrary plans of the architects, or else represented fancies rather than principles, have been found so insufficient or inconvenient as to prove a source of constant mortification.

The annual examination of the school, which occurred as usual towards the close of the Summer term, occupied four successive days, and included nearly all the studies of the several classes, which acquitted themselves greatly to the credit of the school.

The High School Committee took charge of the school with an earnest purpose that all its conditions subject to their control should contribute to its highest possible efficiency. They have therefore watched its progress throughout the year with constant and critical supervision. They have carefully studied the working of its organization, its curriculum and its methods, to detect and remedy any existing defects; and they have already put in force new regulations, calculated to stimulate the thoughtless and indifferent to a greater measure of self-control and laudable exertion.

They have also had under serious consideration the important question whether the relations of the school to the elementary departments of the school system are as close and intimate as they should be, and whether its curriculum is so constituted in all respects as to effect the greatest good of the greatest number. Their interest in this subject has been increased and pointed by knowledge of the fact that there is a growing party in all our communities who believe that high schools, as now constituted and supported, have no right to be.

They have arrived at no definite conclusions, but have requested the superintendent to present his views on the subject in a systematic form in his annual report, as a starting point for its further consideration.

#### THE GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Nothing has occurred throughout the year to interrupt or diversify the progress of the grammar schools, in their accustomed work. That work, judged of by the usual

tests, which have been critically applied, has been, as a whole, faithfully and successfully performed. Most of the classes have been unusually full,—many of them inconveniently crowded,—and the energies of the teachers have been called into laborious requisition. They deserve well of the committee and the community.

It is worthy of note that the corps of teachers in this department—33 in number—has undergone no change throughout the year, being the same as was in service during the previous year; and there have been few absences of the number for any length of time. This continuity of service, as may be supposed, has inured greatly to the advantage of the schools.

The overcrowded condition of the Fifth Street school at the beginning of the Fall term compelled the placing of a division of the ninth grade in the audience hall. Next year, to all appearance, there will be an additional surplusage to be provided for. What shall be done with it? It is difficult to answer the question; and thus it occurs, in a growing community, that fresh needs are constantly developing, and additional accommodations are required. It will not be long, at the present rate of increase of scholars, before the city will be in need of another grammar school-house.

The question whether the curriculum of the grammar schools can judiciously be modified in deference to the popular outcry that there are too many studies prescribed for the good of the scholars, is still under consideration. For it is a question not to be lightly and hastily answered. It is still a mooted point whether the school work is wholly chargeable for the defects that are patent in the intellectual processes of the scholars of the present day, or whether they are not, partly at least, attributable to the social laxity which dissipates their thoughts, their time, their attention, and their physical energies, and

which may well be held proportionately responsible for addled brains and enervated wills. The subject will not be suffered to pass out of sight until more definite conclusions shall be reached.

#### THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

The teachers of this department, to speak in general terms, have maintained the repute of their schools for the employment of those intelligent principles of instruction, applied through diversified and attractive methods, which have made attendance upon their schools as grateful to the little ones as it has been profitable.

But everything salient and distinctive about the instruction in the primary schools, such as has given them special character and repute, will be effectually destroyed if so many of the classes are to be long as overcrowded as is now the case. If large classes are an injury in grammar schools, they are still more injurious in primary schools. It is one of the fundamental principles of the Froebel system of kindergartens, now so popular, that the maximum number of scholars in a kindergarten shall not exceed ten, (so individual are little ones in their manifestations, so unnatural and irksome is the harness of formal and concerted activities,) thus compelling a limitation to a number which will admit of individual attention. And if a kindergartener can teach successfully no more than ten scholars at a time, what is to be thought of the task imposed on a primary school teacher, who has from fifty to seventy little ones of a corresponding age placed in her charge?

The schools in the south part of the city will soon be freed from this evil. Those in the north and west portions must bide their time, unless the new school-house shall be found to be, by change of districts, a medium of relief for all.

As has been the case with the grammar school corps of teachers, that of the primary schools has remained without change through the year, except in a single instance.

### THE COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The most noticeable point in connection with this class of schools, is the change that has occurred in the attendance upon a portion of them.

Thus the North school has been so full for the past two years,—many of the scholars being also quite mature,—that two teachers have been necessary, and the City Council has been urgently requested to put an addition to the school-house. But the average attendance during the present school year has been only twenty-four, and nearly all the scholars are so young as to be reckoned in the primary grades.

In like manner, the Rockdale school was so flourishing a few years ago that an addition was built to the school-house for the primary classes, and an assistant teacher assigned to it. This prosperity it maintained for several years. During the present school year the average attendance has been only 18, and the most of the scholars are comparatively young.

The Cannonville school amply holds its own, there being from 80 to 90 scholars; and it has proved so difficult to do justice to its many classes,—under its long existing organization as an ordinary ungraded school, having scholars of all ages,—that the committee on Country schools, with the approval of the Board, have transferred all its scholars above the ninth grade to the Middle Street Grammar school. This change has proved eminently judicious.

The Clark's Point school has also remained prosperous, requiring the services of two teachers.

The committee regret to state that the health of two of

the Country school corps of teachers,—Miss Almy of the Rockdale school, and Miss Kelley of the Plainville school,—has been so feeble as to deprive the city of their services throughout the Fall term. Miss Almy has finally resigned her position. These ladies have done faithful service, and have our best wishes for their restoration to health.

### THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

These important schools were opened for the season at about the usual period, the Central school in its customary quarters in the High Street school-house, the South school in the South Mission Chapel. They are under the same efficient control as during the season of 1876-77.

The number of different scholars in the Central school has been 98. The average attendance has been about 50.

This school has been sensibly diminished in numbers because of the opening of a similar school in St. Joseph's Hospital, supervised by the matrons of that charity.

The number of different scholars in the South school has been 125. The average attendance has been about 70.

### THE MILL SCHOOL.

This school has pursued its course as heretofore, under kindly auspices, the agents of the mills being favorably disposed, and, through fidelity to the requirements of the law, maintaining it as full in numbers as the committee can reasonably expect. It has continued under the same efficient and conscientious management which has repeatedly received the grateful commendation of the Board.

The usefulness of the school was exemplified in an extraordinary manner during the summer months. When rumors were abroad in the air of a probable strike among the operatives in the Wamsutta Mills, the chairman of the school, provident of the opportunity which might occur,

obtained authority from the Board to enlarge the facilities of the school to any extent which circumstances might require. As soon as the strike was initiated, and the mills shut down, additional teachers were at once engaged, and the discharged children publicly invited to take advantage of the school. They did so to the number of 80, who during the closing of the mills, a period of about two months, were not only rescued from the depraving influences of restless idleness, but benefited by systematic instruction.

### MUSIC AND DRAWING.

These branches of instruction have been under the same teachers as in the previous year. Both have steadily and faithfully prosecuted their duties.

The excellent character of the instruction in drawing received a gratifying indorsement at the State Exhibition in Boston in the month of June. A systematic presentation was made of the work of the New Bedford schools, in orderly classification, from the crude beginnings of the youngest grades in the primary schools up to the artistic achievements of the classes in the High and Training schools. And so satisfactory did it prove to the committee of experts appointed to pronounce on the exhibition, that it received the very highest meed of praise, and stood exceptionally foremost.

The School Committee have thus presented to their fellow-citizens a review of the condition of the schools under their charge, and close with the congratulation that so intelligent and faithful a work has been accomplished, and the record of the year is so bright and assuring.

For the School Committee.

H. F. HARRINGTON, Secy.

## IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

December 27, 1877.

On motion of Mr. Batchelor :

*Voted unanimously*, That the thanks of this Board are hereby tendered to the Hon. Alanson Borden for the faithful, courteous and able manner in which he has performed his duties as Chairman of the Board during the past year.

On motion of Mr. Cornish :

*Voted unanimously*, That the thanks of the Board are due, and are hereby given, to the Secretary, for the faithful discharge of his duties, and the useful suggestions which he has made during the year.

## GRADUATING CLASS OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

Chella G. Sanford,  
Susie M. Lucas,  
Mary J. Eldredge,  
Edith L. Adams,

Carrie B. Macy,  
Anna L. Jennings,  
Nellie B. Kane,  
Sarah C. Kane,

Florence B. Howland.

## GRADUATING CLASS OF HIGH SCHOOL.

Frederick Elmer Allen,  
John Henry Barrows,  
Wilton Rufus Boone,  
Joshua George Doane,  
Edward Slade Gifford,  
Charles Henry Hussey,  
James Henry Kingman,  
William Wesley Leach,  
George Henry Lowther,  
Frederick White Luscomb,  
William Henry Mayhew Macomber,  
John Henry Mahoney,  
Zephaniah Walter Pease,  
William Henry Rafferty, Jr.,  
Robert Fulton Raymond,  
Benjamin Wilcox,  
Joseph Andrew Wright,  
Edward Anthony Zettick,  
Annie Lyndon Almy,  
Clara Swift Bly,  
Annie Eliza Booth,

Bridget Agnes Burns,  
Emma Florence Cole,  
Susan Blossom Crowell,  
Susan Duddy,  
Marie Dupre,  
Harriet Blake Cannon Fales,  
Mary Emma Foster,  
Marion Josephine Hamblen,  
Mary Ellen Hathaway,  
Rose King Lapham,  
Nellie Florence Le Baron,  
Minnie Elizabeth McAfee,  
Adelaide Jean McFarlin,  
Harriet Amanda Manchester,  
Mary Otheman,  
Bessie Paine Peirce,  
Lydia Swift Perry,  
Adella Frances Potter,  
Emma Kirby Shaw,  
Elizabeth Watson,  
Mattie Lawrence Wilson,

Sara Barnard Worth.

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE—1877.

---

ALANSON BORDEN, Mayor, *ex officio*.

WILLIAM H. MATHEWS, Pres. of the Common Council, *ex officio*.

WARD 1 — G. W. Chace, J. H. Cornell, J. Webster.

WARD 2 — C. R. Price, J. W. Hervey, I. S. Cornish.

WARD 3 — I. W. Benjamin, B. S. Batchelor, H. A. Kempton.

WARD 4 — G. H. Dunbar, S. W. Hayes, W. H. Cobb.

WARD 5 — J. L. Sherman, L. M. Kollock, C. T. Bonney.

WARD 6 — C. H. Sanford, B. Otheman, Jr., Betsey B. Winslow.

---

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

ALANSON BORDEN, Chairman, *ex officio*.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

---

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL — Bonney, Dunbar, Batchelor, Kempton, Cornish, Cobb, Kollock.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS — Cornish, Sanford, Otheman, Price, Cornell, Hervey, Winslow.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS — Dunbar, Benjamin, Hayes, Chase, Winslow.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS — Chace, Kempton, Sherman, Cornell, Webster.

ON FARM SCHOOL — Sanford, Sherman.

ON EVENING SCHOOLS — Otheman, Sherman, Hayes, Kempton, Price.

ON MILL SCHOOL — Price, Batchelor, Kollock.

ON TRAINING SCHOOL, &c. — Bonney, Cornish, Dunbar, Chace, Sanford, Otheman, Price.

ON TEXT BOOKS — Hervey, Bonney, Winslow.

ON MUSIC — Hervey, Sanford, Hayes.

ON DRAWING — Dunbar, Benjamin, Otheman, Kollock, Winslow.

ON EXPENDITURES — Benjamin, Dunbar, Cornell, Hervey, Kempton, Kollock, Sherman, Sanford, Mathews.

ON HOWLAND FUND — Batchelor, Bonney, Cornish, Benjamin, Hayes, Mathews, Price.

---

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 8½ to 9 A. M., 12½ to 1 P. M.

Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE—1878.

---

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor, *ex officio*.

THOMAS R. RODMAN, President of the Common Council, *ex officio*.

WARD 1—J. H. Cornell, J. Webster, E. W. Stanton.

WARD 2—J. W. Hervey, I. S. Cornish, C. R. Price.

WARD 3—B. S. Batchelor, H. A. Kempton, I. W. Benjamin.

WARD 4—S. W. Hayes, G. T. Hough, G. H. Dunbar.

WARD 5—L. M. Kollock, C. T. Bonney, H. W. Seabury.

WARD 6—Peleg Pease, Betsey B. Winslow, C. H. Sanford.

---

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Chairman, *ex officio*.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

---

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL—Bonney, Dunbar, Batchelor, Kempton, Cornish, Kollock, Price, Hough.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Cornish, Sanford, Cornell, Hervey, Winslow, Price, Pease.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS—Dunbar, Benjamin, Hayes, Winslow, Stanton.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS—Kempton, Cornell, Webster.

ON FARM SCHOOL—Sanford, Seabury.

ON EVENING SCHOOLS—Hayes, Webster, Hough, Seabury, Pease.

ON MILL SCHOOL—Price, Batchelor, Kollock, Webster, Stanton.

ON TRAINING SCHOOL, &c.—Bonney, Cornish, Sanford, Price, Pease, Winslow, Stanton.

ON TEXT BOOKS—Hervey, Bonney, Stanton.

ON MUSIC—Hervey, Sanford, Hayes.

ON DRAWING—Winslow, Benjamin, Pease, Kollock, Hough.

ON EXPENDITURES—Benjamin, Kempton, Kollock, Sherman, Seabury, Rodman.

ON HOWLAND FUND—Batchelor, Cornish, Benjamin, Hayes, Price, Webster, Rodman.

---

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 8½ to 9 A. M., 12¼ to 1 P. M.

Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

---

MR. OTHEMAN, Truant Officer, will hold office hours in the Superintendent's room, from 8½ to 9 o'clock on the five school days.

## DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE OUTLAY BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE FROM THE  
HOWLAND INCOME FUND, FROM JANUARY 1, 1877, TO  
JANUARY 1, 1878.

## BOOKS.

D. Appleton & Co.,	\$360.00	
M. W. Tewksbury,	50.00	
A. F. Wood,	25.00	
Edwin Dews,	4.80	
Sylvander Hutchinson,	253.96	
J. M. Lawton, Jr.,	2.50	
Ginn & Heath,	187.50	\$883.76

## STATIONERY AND BINDING.

J. M. Lawton, Jr.,	\$108.00	
S. Hutchinson,	248.75	
E. Dews,	104.25	461.00

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

E. Boden, Jr., three organs and stools,	\$225.00	
George Peirce, care of pianos and organs,	205.00	430.00

## PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

C. P. Rugg, spectroscope,	\$60.00	
Hall & Benjamin, chemical fittings and supplies,	250.00	310.00

## DRAWING STUDIES, ETC.

L. Prang & Co., plates,	\$9.17	
L. B. Ellis, framing studies,	29.75	38.92

## MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. White, salary as teacher of Training school 57 weeks,	\$387.20	
J. L. Hammett, object teaching articles, charts and cards,	89.05	
Mercury Publishing Co., numeral cards,	50.00	
B. W. Peirce, chromo for picture reading,	6.00	532.25
		<u>\$2,655.93</u>

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,

*For the year 1877.*



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*Gentlemen of the School Committee:*

The Report of the Board has presented to our fellow citizens a statement of the condition and the ordinary needs of our schools, so detailed and explicit that it seems unnecessary for me to traverse the same field. I will therefore address myself at once to the important question referred to me by the Committee on the High School.

At the conclusion of the Report of the Board respecting the High School, we read as follows:

“They [the Committee on the High School] have also had under serious consideration the important question, whether the relations of the High School to the elementary departments of the school system are as close and intimate as they should be; and whether its curriculum is so constituted, in all respects, as to effect the greatest good of the greatest number. Their interest in this subject has been increased and pointed by the knowledge that there is a growing party in all our communities who believe that high schools as now constituted and supported, have no right to be.

“They have arrived at no definite conclusions; but have requested the Superintendent to present his views on the subject in a systematic form, in his annual Report, as a starting point for its further consideration.”

I am happy to comply with this request. I have given to the subject the full measure of examination and reflec-

tion of which I am capable ; and I have not failed to bear in mind, as a point that should rightfully exert an influence over my conclusions, that this topic did not engage the attention of the Committee on the High School because it is at present one of general interest, but was forced upon them by circumstances occurring here at home, of such import as to invest the questions at issue with special significance.

But misgivings are rife in all our American communities whether the state has the right, by authority derived from either politics or morals, to maintain high schools. This opposition thus engendered is bitter and determined. Governors have denounced this class of schools in their annual messages ; legislatures are discussing bills for their suppression or radical modification ; and already, as these pages are passing through the press, one positive blow has been struck by their opponents, for the school authorities of the city of Rochester, New York, have voted to abolish their flourishing high school, and have turned its three hundred scholars into the street.

How far this spirit of opposition may spread and be successful, cannot be predicated ; but it behooves the friends of high schools to be on the alert, and to anticipate danger by disseminating sound views of their usefulness and necessity. Plainly the question whether a high school is to be abandoned or not, is of more importance than what its curriculum should be. In fact, intelligent conclusions on the latter point must largely depend on the decision, what purpose such a school is to serve.

I will therefore preface the statement of my views respecting the curriculum of our High School, by a brief statement and discussion of the arguments put forth to accomplish the destruction of high schools. I shall confine myself to such of these arguments as spring from disinterested motives and are likely to have weight. I can

venture to ignore the opposition of the aristocracy of wealth, for instance, for it is well understood that wealth is in a state of chronic hostility to every kind of public outlay, whereby the individual, not personally advantaged, is forced to contribute to the general good; and that it would just as readily clamor against the existence of any public schools whatever, if it could get a hearing. Its arguments therefore are felt to be only subterfuges. So, again, it is zealously urged in some quarters, that high schools educate the children of the rich at the expense of the poor, and therefore they should be suppressed; while it is urged in other quarters that they educate the children of the poor at the expense of the rich, and *therefore* should be suppressed. The one position offsets the other; the antagonism proves the falsehood of both, and facts sustain the result. Consequently these arguments are of little account. Once more, in some parts of the country, the authorities and teachers of private seminaries, which maintain a jealous, perhaps a precarious, competition with high schools, are loudmouthed in denunciation of the latter. But the public will be chary of bestowing confidence on witnesses who are so manifestly and heatedly interested, and they may safely be left without answer. These several classes are dangerous only as they help to swell the aggregate of the foes of high schools.

#### THE MAINTENANCE OF HIGH SCHOOLS BY THE STATE.

I shall discuss the three principal objections to the support of high schools through taxation, in the inverse order of their power and influence.

I. It is objected that the number of scholars taught in the elementary schools, who avail themselves of the ad-

vantages of the high schools, is proportionately so small, taking into view the enhanced cost of high school instruction, as to render the maintenance of high schools by taxation unjustifiable if not illegal.

This objection seems to have force with many. High schools cost more, per capita, than elementary schools, because, from the nature of the case, the average number of scholars assigned to a teacher in a high school is less than in an elementary school; because, also, a teacher sufficiently cultured and apt to instruct high school scholars, can command a higher salary than in other departments of school work; and it is very true that comparatively few of the great mass of scholars avail themselves of the privileges offered by the high schools.

But if the doors of the high school stand open to all the youth who are capable of profiting by its instructions, where is the illegality of its maintenance? And what though its numbers be comparatively small? If it can be proved that a high school, *as such*, is an indispensable part of a well ordered school system, still more if it can be proved that, however important it may be that the masses in a community should possess a certain amount of education, *the most vitally healthful social influences emanate not from the limited attainments of the many but from the superior attainments of the few*, then the maintenance of high schools by the state is abundantly justified, be their cost what it may, be the number of their scholars as limited as it may.

These things *can* be proved. The proofs will be stated hereafter.

I have had in view, let me remark, only the necessary running expenses of the schools. I have not included the interest on the cost of school-houses. That point will be considered in another connection.

II. It is said, that “instead of educating the masses of children so as to prepare them for the pursuits and industries upon which they must depend for a living, high schools educate them in such a way as to make them discontented with their condition, and unfit to discharge its duties in a manner most beneficial to their own interests.”

These words are quoted from the well known and intensely hostile attack upon high schools in the message of the Governor of the State of New York to the Legislature of 1877-78.

The objection they set forth is busily and effectively urged, and, as I judge, might be appropriately labelled “damaging if true”; for those who have thus far undertaken the defence of high schools—as far as my knowledge extends—do not seem to have been willing to meet it boldly and squarely upon its merits. But for my own part, I do not believe that anything is to be gained by silence or subterfuge.

Translated into homely language, it charges, *first*, that the character of the instruction given in high schools is such as to render their scholars averse to occupations involving manual labor; and *second*, to disqualify them for such occupations when they undertake them.

In regard to the first of these charges, it is simply true that the great majority of the scholars in high schools disrelish the thought of earning a living by manual labor; and what is more, this reluctance is increased just in proportion to the extent to which they have profited by the instruction they have received; just in proportion as their intelligence has been enlarged, and their mental energies inspired to vigorous and persistent activity.

There are two very different causes for this. One is the direct product of a depraved public opinion. It is a rank vice of American civilization, considered in the light of its democratic pretensions, that the necessity for one to

labor with his hands for his daily bread throws a bar sinister across his social position. The more drudging and unintellectual the character of the labor, of course, the greater the degradation. I need not dwell upon the point. It needs but to be stated to be confessed. The very classes who are most influenced by the objection before us, who sneeringly rail at high schools, because, as they allege, the boys they send forth must forsooth be clerks instead of mechanics, and the girls teachers instead of seamstresses, would be humiliated beyond expression, were they to be forced to earn their daily bread by the toil of their hands and the sweat of their brows.

The rank is but the guinea's stamp;  
A man 's a man for a' that,

Is a glorious sentiment expressed in striking poetry; but it does not interpret the facts of practical life.

What wonder that this corrupt idea should infuse its virus into the lifeblood of many of our youth; especially of those who are too weak to command success in the pursuits for which, in their silly pride, they reserve themselves; who are destined therefore to become the unproductive hangers-on of society—despicable drones in its busy hive?

The second cause of reluctance to manual labor is of a very different character, and is as honorable as the former is base. It is a simple development of the laws of being. Enlarge one's intelligence, stir up his mental powers into lively activity, so that the resources already acquired create an eager longing for more, and the spirit will naturally be averse to any occupation which cannot feed this restless longing. And only the higher forms of physical toil have power to engage and whet the mind. All else is barren drudgery. Is not this constantly exemplified on every hand? What studious mechanic is there, for in-

stance, who, as his stock of intelligence increases, is not fretted by labors which yield no suggestions for thought to feed upon? And why do not the praises of the farmer's life which are so often sung,—of its sturdy independence, its intercourse with unperverted nature, its freedom from the vexing cares and temptations of city life,—why do they not induce an exodus of the better class of unemployed city youth to occupy the vast stretches of untilled land in the country, and revel in these delightful experiences? It is,—in part at least—because the occupation of the farmer is not one which feeds the mind; because his days, all through the heats of summer, must be wearily devoted to the lowest forms of physical toil.

Such is one of the normal fruits of culture; and of course, the best class of minds in high schools exemplifies it most.

The propriety of this law of nature—this ordination of God—and its relations to the well-being of the individual and of society,—I do not undertake here to discuss.

But after all, what is the relevancy of a charge against high schools based on this condition of feeling? Why heap odium on those institutions as though they were in any way responsible in the premises? Only a one-sided, embittered prejudice can be capable of such a wrong, in view of the manifest facts. Are not both the influences which have been discussed entirely independent of special circumstances, and as active in private as in public schools? Will they not—the one being instilled by society, the other being an inevitable result of culture—control our youth, whether there be high schools or not?

If the meaning is, that high schools should be abolished because it is desirable to prevent any considerable education of the masses, *in order to keep them submissive in servile positions*, that is quite another thing. There is a class

of persons who are swayed by this idea; but it is too unamerican, too contemptible to merit consideration.

We come now to the second part of the objection before us, viz., that the character of the instruction given in high schools is such as to disqualify their scholars for occupations involving manual labor, when they are disposed to undertake them.

This charge is of special interest in view of its probable bearing on the future of our own High School.

A little honest inquiry would convince any reasonable person that it is a calumnious fabrication. There is nothing in the subjects or methods of study, or the recognized purposes of instruction pertaining to high schools, which distinguishes them from private schools of the same grade and character; nothing, except that the teaching in the former is usually the more thorough and effective. If high schools disqualify for manual labor, private schools do just the same. The charge, if of force anywhere, is of equal force everywhere; and so far as the antecedents of high schools have a bearing on the question, they are now pursuing the same course in the main which they have been pursuing through their long career of usefulness and honor, unchallenged by adverse feeling. Why, therefore, are they arraigned and stigmatized for that which has heretofore won them applause and popularity?

This question opens up to view the chief incentives to the present crusade against this class of schools; and no one can do justice to the subject, nor speculate wisely about the future of these schools, without making those incentives an important factor in the solution of the problem.

*The fact is, the times have changed; the paramount interests and needs of society have changed; the expectations of society in regard to its youth have changed; and the instruc-*

*tion in the high schools has not been conformed to the new order of things.*

Here we find the kernel of the whole matter. The unit of education with the fathers of the State of Massachusetts was the *college*. Harvard College was founded and liberally endowed by the state ten years before the celebrated statute was passed establishing the free school system. And the "grammar schools" prescribed by that statute, to be "set up in every town containing one hundred families or householders," — which was the germ of the present high school, — was required to have a master "able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university." These schools were to be *tenders to the college*, — that was the radical idea underlying their creation; and all subsequent legislation respecting them, up to a late period, has contained terms recognizing the same paramount purpose. Their scholars were to enjoy the means of acquiring a liberal education, and the main interest centred in those who were preparing for college. The question of the relation of the studies pursued in them to the *industries* of the people, of their adaptation to fit young men and women for industrial pursuits, was seldom or never mooted. The time had not come for that. The country had a comparatively sparse population. There was field enough for every young man to earn a livelihood in whatever kind of business he might engage, and the high schools went prosperously and peacefully on, fulfilling their appointed work as *tenders to the colleges*.

And what has been true of the schools of Massachusetts, has been true likewise of the schools of most of the States of the Union; for they borrowed their principles and systems of education from Massachusetts.

But as I have said, the times have changed. *The relations of free education to industry* is one of the absorbing questions of today. The population of the land has vast-

ly increased. The ordinary channels of industry are overstocked. It has become an anxious question with parents, what to do with their children as they come to maturity; how to put them in a way to obtain a livelihood. Everything pertaining to the education of children is therefore rigidly scrutinized. It is demanded that whatever they may be taught in school shall have a positive practical bearing; it is demanded not only that the mind be furnished with varied intelligence, but that the senses be trained to keen and accurate observation and the muscles to apt performance. The grand declaratory principle of the fathers, in behalf of education, was, "A popular government can rest securely only on popular knowledge." The declaratory principle of the men of today, is, in the language of Gov. Robinson, "Educate the masses of children so as to prepare them for the pursuits and industries on which they must depend for a living." Here is a remarkable change of base; and it is no wonder that those who are swayed by these new ideas should protest against the conservatism which maintains the work of high schools on its ancient basis, and clamor for its modification or its extinction. And when the question occurs among the friends and authorities of high schools, What concessions, if any, shall be made to this demand? the direction in which a change is to be provided for, if at all, is significantly indicated by one peculiar and prominent form in which the opposition to high schools appears. I mean that which is interpreted by the outcry that many of their studies are merely and wastefully *ornamental*.

Those who take this stand cannot maintain themselves by force of argument, for a moment. For almost every study pursued in high schools has been expressly prescribed or authorized by the state; and this has been done after a thorough examination by the law-makers into its merits, resulting in a conviction of its essential import-

ance. And if it were proposed to eliminate any one or more of them from the curricula of the high schools, — the classics, the sciences, music, drawing, or what not, — there would spring up a host of the friends of each branch, ready to prove, as on general principles they can surely do, that to exclude it would deprive the scholars of an admirable means of culture.

Yet, though foiled in argument, these opponents would not fall back one footprint from their position, for their feeling, although vague in itself and often imperfectly expressed, has been inspired by positive facts.

It must be remembered that their starting point, — in which I believe that they represent the convictions of the great American public, — is that the instruction given in the public schools should have express relation to the pursuits and industries by which the masses are to obtain their daily bread. And by the phrase “ornamental studies,” which they so often fling out derisively against high schools, they mean no doubt those which apparently serve to discipline and culture the individual, without special reference to his future occupation or his immediate relations to society at large. And is not this apparent state of things the positive reality? Yes; I have already admitted as much, in declaring that our high schools are still at work substantially on the same general principles which governed them when they were created, when it was to be their paramount vocation to be tenders to the college. Many of the studies are selected or taught chiefly for purposes of mental discipline.

It is a fundamental postulate of every true educator that *mental discipline* — that is, such a training as will develop the faculties into a condition of the most effective power — is the chief object of a youth's instruction. The knowledge of facts is but a beggarly acquisition, if there be not the power to discover and comprehend the laws

which govern and direct those facts. Disciplinary studies, therefore, are of great value. But I have strenuously maintained for years these two correlative propositions: *first*, that the mass of scholars in public schools have no time to pursue any studies that serve only the vicarious purpose of disciplining the mind; and *second*, that substantial discipline can be acquired from all studies which are practically useful, if they be systematically and thoroughly pursued. And if the curricula of our high schools had been based on such principles, a large part of the opposition which now perils their existence would never have been aroused.

III. We come now to the objection to high schools which is the most persuasive and dangerous of all. It presents itself in two forms. I will state each of them in the language of its most prominent advocate.

Says Gov. Robinson, "The only good reason which can be urged for taxing one class of citizens for the education of another class, is the necessity of giving to the children of all classes a sufficient common-school education to enable them to understand their duties and exercise their rights as citizens of a free country governed by the popular voice. When we go beyond this, and take from one man the money necessary to educate the children of another man *in the arts and sciences*, we perpetrate an act of injustice under the forms of law. When the state has given to all the children a good common-school education, it should there leave them to their own resources."

Gov. Robinson would at one fell stroke abolish the high schools.

In the language of President Eliot of Harvard University, "Elementary education is of direct and universal benefit, and it is not only a legitimate, but the most legitimate public charge. Diffused elementary education

is one of the essential conditions of the formation of that sound national character upon which the safety of our political institutions does absolutely depend. But the secondary and superior education seem to me to stand on a different basis. They too are *necessary* to the state; but the selected individuals who receive such prolonged training profit so much personally, that they or their parents should pay part of the cost."

President Eliot would not abolish the high schools, but would radically change the basis of their organization, by compelling those who avail themselves of their privileges, to pay a part of the cost of their maintenance.

The two positions are at one in this, — that they fully recognize the necessity of universal elementary education at the expense of the state; both equally assuming that such an education is ample "to enable the youth of the state to understand their duties and exercise their rights as citizens of a free country."

The vast majority of the people assume the same thing, and it is this universal confidence in elementary education as the right arm of a free state, which renders the objection to high schools so strong, for it implies that the state does not need high schools. All the while that protests against the continuance of the high schools are ringing throughout the land, the elementary schools remain as popular as ever. Not a whisper of objection is heard against taxation for their support. They are still lauded as the palladium of liberty. Suspicions would be gendered, in many a mind, should any one dare to take an opposite ground, and to question the conservative power of elementary education, that he must be parting with his wits.

And yet, I will venture to say it, terrible misgivings sometimes assail me, whether this very elementary education, represented in its topmost reaches—as the commu-

nity seem content to have it—by the graduates of grammar schools, is not, under the conditions of modern society, pregnant with germs of influence which will peril the existence of liberty. The time has been when confidence in it was abundantly justified. It was a time when the issues of the press were comparatively limited, and when those issues for the most part circulated the improving thoughts of men and women who wrote for the elevation, not the degradation of mankind. They who would have written otherwise did not dare to outrage a healthful public opinion. The attainment of the power to read understandingly, therefore, presupposed a subsequent intercourse with wholesome literature, so far as books might be read at all. And then, too, parents governed their children and supervised their acquaintance with books. The sacred injunction, “Children, obey your parents,” had not yet been reversed by society; and good fruits were garnered from elementary education. But now the community is flooded with a debasing literature, —dime novels, New York Ledgers, Police Gazettes, and the like, —whose mercenary aim it is to stimulate the passions into licentious play, robe the loathsome form of vice in the attractive garb of virtue, and familiarize and deprave the imagination with scenes of debauchery and crime. And the customers of most venders of this accursed stuff consist, in large measure, of youth just coming to maturity, whose education closed with the grammar school. This is no rash, unsupported assertion. These sales have been closely watched, in places, long enough to authorize this ominous charge.

Those taught in elementary schools alone have gone far enough to know how to read, —they have not gone far enough to have acquired a taste for improving literature, and an amount of intelligence which will make them recoil from the low, polluting imagery of the dime novel and

the Police Gazette. So those of them whose home influences exert no saving power, are left to the mercy of a venal press.

But the story is not yet wholly told. The statistics of crime have heretofore inspired confidence in the conservative agency of elementary education; for of the criminals in the jails and state prisons, in years gone by, only a small minority were able to read and write. Those statistics now tell a different tale. It is beginning to appear that the *great majority* of the inmates of our prisons at the present time are not to be reckoned among the illiterate. Out of 140 convicts discharged in 1876 from the Massachusetts state prison, *all but 22 could read and write*; and out of 370 discharged convicts who have been assisted in the last four years by a society for the aid of such persons in Massachusetts, *all but 31 had the rudiments of a public school education*. These are startling truths. For what elements of danger to the well-being of the state exist, so boldly menacing, as the forms of depravity found brooding and festering within the walls of a prison?

Do the eminent gentlemen from whom I have quoted assertions of unlimited confidence in the sufficiency of elementary education as justification of their opposition to high schools, believe what they have thus asserted? One of them certainly does not, for in a recent address in Baltimore, President Eliot used this memorable language:

“There are those who hold that republics can be saved by the general diffusion of primary education, but the most effectively despotic government of Europe is the one in which this education is most diffused. *There is, however, a power in the spread of higher education and the sentiment of honor associated with culture.*”

Who can suppose a man who is swayed by such convictions, to be a foe to the maintenance of high schools by

the state? Who would not rather look to find him foremost among the advocates of such support, as the only hope of the republic, pleading for enlarged accommodations, a broader range of culture, and not only free instruction, but the offer of a bounty by the state to every parent who is too poor to educate his children to this extent; if perchance the benefits of the higher education can thus be spread widely abroad, and the state rescued from dangers against which elementary education is no security whatever? Which of his utterances does President Eliot stand by? it may be asked; for they directly antagonize each other.

In view of existing facts, every candid thinker must decide that his Baltimore speech embodied, in terms which can scarcely be improved, a momentous truth. Those who have been encouraged in hostility to high schools through confidence in such high authority, must be led to hesitate in their course; while the friends of high schools will rejoice in this unexpected testimony to the strength of their position, and earnestly resolve, by such modifications of the curricula of those schools as will remove every substantial objection, and provide the best possible means of a thorough and practical, as well as progressive education, to disarm prejudice, and rally the community to their enthusiastic support.

I have ended the brief discussion of the arguments against high schools which I proposed to make, and I will now present some incidental considerations which strengthen the claims of those schools to public support. The most of them can be stated in a few words.

I. High schools are important because they give increased efficiency to all the schools below them. It has been thoroughly proved, both abroad and at home, that elementary education flourishes most where the provision

for higher education is most ample. The influence of one grade of schools upon another grade is mainly *from above downward*; and although few comparatively who are taught in lower schools are likely to be enrolled in the high school, still the fact that the doors of this school stand open to all who may be fit for entrance, makes it the lodestar of a ceaseless emulation to achieve whatever may be requisite for admission. The possession of a definite standard of acquirement, moreover, tends to detain scholars in the elementary schools until this standard has been fully reached.

II. High schools are important because they are the best seminaries from which competent recruits can be obtained to the great army of public school teachers. "No other class of seminaries can do this work so well, as no other is in the line of common school work, in full sympathy with its methods, open to public supervision, or accessible to the majority of the young women who would enter this profession."

III. More than all, high schools are important as a branch of a public school system, because they constitute the only trustworthy agency to perform the essential service of bringing worthy representatives of the lower classes into the councils of the state and the organism of society. Abolish the high schools, and at once you draw a broad line of separation between the rich and the poor. You limit the higher education to the children of the well-to-do; for only the well-to-do would have the means to pay for it; and this would prove a damaging, perhaps a perilous venture for the state. Mainly the cultured classes are found to be the governing classes; and among its governing classes society needs the representatives of the *poor*. It needs them that there may always be strong men coming to the front, with powers so tempered by culture as to make them wise, whose souls are stirred by

recollections of narrow homes in the days of their childhood—perhaps of meagre fare and scant apparel, and of other privations which cluster around the condition of the poor,—to represent the humble class from which they sprung, and demand the consideration due to their needs and their rights. These are the men, too, in the social exigencies which sometimes occur, when passion becomes rampant among the masses and the restraints of law are defied, to throw themselves into the track of the storm and allay its violence. Far better this than the alternative if you do not bestow the culture. For those who are born to be the leaders of men will assert their prerogatives, whether or no; and the born leaders from among the poor, if they be not tempered by culture, become the ignorant demagogues whose leadership is anarchy.

IV. Society needs the high school, again, as a medium to bring fresh blood up from its lower strata, give it the requisite preparation, and then inject it into the veins of the body politic to keep the channels of action healthful and vigorous. The American character has derived the qualities which most distinguish it and make us proud of it, from the intermingling of the many nationalities represented among our population. In like manner soundness and vigor are to be perpetuated in American society only by a constant change of relation among its own constituents. It is essential that from time to time there should be a thorough shaking up of the *dramatis personæ* who play the parts in the great drama of social and civil life; that some who are *up* should go *down*, and that some who are *down* should go *up*. But when men of humble origin are rising to the surface, either by force of circumstances or force of character, let their career, if possible, have the pilotage of a thorough and comprehensive education.

President Eliot, when setting forth his plan for the re-

organization of the high schools, by which they would become paying schools, has not been wholly indifferent to the claims and interests of the poor. He would have some system by which the specially gifted and meritorious of the children of the poor might be singled out and receive the higher education. This could be accomplished, he suggests, through private liberality; or the general principle he advocates might be waived in behalf of such children, and the cost of their education be made a charge on the public purse. But this is a weak invention. It would not succeed. Private liberality is a very questionable as well as uncertain dependence for the execution of a great public duty, while the alternative, to rear the children of the poor on a basis of acknowledged pauperism, is one which, in their honest pride, they would never accept. No, the high schools must be equally free to all, to serve the needs and maintain the rights of all.

The noblest service which they have performed for society and the state will not be appreciated until from the roll of those who have enjoyed their advantages, the names be gathered of the children of the poor and humble who have been shining lights in the communities in which they have cast their lot, and who, but for these free high schools, would have remained in ignorance and passed comparatively useless lives. Here is material for a glorious chapter in the history of those schools, and here would be found an argument in their favor which would dwarf into contemptible littleness many an objection now confidently urged. How many of those who have been conspicuous as leaders in the formation of a healthy public opinion, wise counsellors in civil affairs, accomplished teachers, ministers of the gospel, high-principled and honored men and women who have been foremost in every good word and work, were brought out from the obscurity of indigence through the agency of the high

school! At how many a name of this class, men would start with wonder that one of so low an origin should have climbed so high and won so much repute! I can myself at this moment recall names enough of persons of this description and of this admirable service to society, if such service were susceptible of being rated at a money value, to pay the cost of running a first class high school for a hundred years!

I have thus far discussed the leading objections to the existence of high schools, and the leading services which these schools incidentally perform. In doing so I have occupied considerable space; but I have felt that I could not otherwise do justice to my convictions respecting the proper curriculum for our own High School, and hope to secure the attention which the subject demands.

#### RELATIONS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL TO THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

I am now prepared to discuss the problems referred to me by the High School Committee. By the terms of one of them, I am to consider "whether the relations of the high school to the elementary departments of the school system are as close and intimate as they ought to be."

This question carries us at once into the very heart of the great subject before us. It is my firm belief that the principles and methods by which most high schools have been regulated, have tended to implant prejudices which have steadily been gathering head, until they are now breaking out in open and bitter hostility. Prejudices, I say; yes, baseless prejudices; for if the management of the schools had been otherwise, I am certain that the objections which seem so formidable would never have been urged. They are afterthoughts, of which these prejudices were the germs.

The mistakes of management to which I refer had their source in the idea which prevailed respecting high schools when they were originated, that they were to be tenders to the college. From this has resulted the habit, on the part of school authorities and high school teachers, of looking upward to the colleges for close links of connection and sympathy, instead of downward to the elementary schools. Thus a gulf of separation has been created between the two classes of schools.

I will instance some of the particulars in which this state of things has been manifest.

I. Many of the studies pursued in most high schools have been of a purely disciplinary or preparatory character, only to be preferred when the scholar has the prospect before him of spending years enough in study to attain a (so to speak) complete education. The interests of those who could hope to remain through only a part of the course, — a large percent of every entering class, — and whose studies should therefore have been carefully regulated so as to combine the acquisition of serviceable knowledge with mental discipline, have been disregarded. Many a parent who has maintained his boy in the high school for a year or two, at cost of much privation, that the youth might add something to the stock of knowledge which he brought away from the grammar school, and thus be better prepared for the work of life, withdraws him, when at length he must, only to find that the practical interests of his life have not been taken into account, and he has little or nothing in that direction to show for the time he has spent in the school. What wonder that such a parent should feel a sense of personal injury and wrong, and nurse it into a virulent prejudice?

II. The studies of the high school have not been intimately associated with those of the grammar school as dictated by the law of regular progression. High schools

are only relatively high. They include the upper grades of a uniform series, of which the lowest primary grade is at the bottom; and between no two of those grades, from beginning to end, can there exist in fact, or ought there to exist in feeling, any points of radical separation more than pertain to any other two. The division of a school organization into several departments, designated as primary, grammar and high, is solely for the sake of convenience. The upper primary grade opens out into the lowest grammar grade, and the upper grammar grade into the lowest high grade, just as any other two grades meet and continue the progression. This occurs by the very laws of the mental growth of the scholars who pass through them. While new studies are imposed from time to time, requiring the mind perhaps to strike out in unaccustomed directions, each is a branch of the one tree of knowledge which was planted in the first grade of the primary school.

This inevitable law has been violated in fact, and still more in feeling. School authorities and high school teachers have acted very generally as though there were a broad gulf of separation between grammar schools and the high school, — as though the two differed not only in degree, but in kind. Thus the requisitions for admission to the high schools have implied the expectation that the candidates have *finished* the grammar school studies; have mastered them; mentally appropriated them; and this at an age — 14 years or thereabouts — when not one in a hundred is mature enough to have penetrated into the philosophy of any subject of study whatever so that it can be said of him that he has in any sense finished it. Then, having leaped the gulf and landed on the high school side, the successful candidates have been put upon the studies preparatory to a long course of culture which, by the great majority, was never to be realized.

Meanwhile, the grammar school studies — *finished* —

have been laid on the shelf to be forgotten. And thus the parent of whom I have spoken has had an additional source of discomfort; for he has not only found the studies his child had pursued in the high school to be of small practical use, but that he had been suffered to forget what he had learned before. And nothing has served more effectually to bring the high schools into odium and contempt than the fact that so many of their scholars, while accomplished in languages and sciences, have proved ignorant blunderers in elementary knowledge and work.

Many school committees, of late years, have eased off before the gathering tempest by modifications in the curricula of their high schools. They have introduced new studies in place of old, and made others optional which before had been imperative. But these modifications do not often go to the root of the matter, while the concession has come too late to disarm the prejudices which have been nursed into hostility.

III. There is still another point to be mentioned in this connection, which has had recent illustration among ourselves. Our cities and towns have erected magnificent houses for their high schools, — far more costly than they would be willing to provide for any school of a lower grade, — and this lavish expenditure has tended to embitter two different classes of citizens against the high school: the men of property, whose taxes have been increased to pay it; and the poor men, who, unable to grant their children the privileges of high school instruction, draw angry contrasts between the splendid accommodations which the children of the more fortunate enjoy, and the humbler conditions with which their own must be content.

I could cite other exponents of the mistaken feelings which have been prevalent respecting the position and work of high schools. But I have presented enough to serve my purpose.

## THE PROPER COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL.

I will now consider the second question proposed by the Committee on the High School, viz., "Whether the curriculum of the school is so constituted in all respects as to secure the greatest good of the greatest number."

My answer may be anticipated; for I have said enough to show that I believe in the justice and expediency of two radical modifications of the course of study; one for the purpose of adapting it to accomplish a closer relation to the grammar schools, the other to answer the requisition of the great American public, which must inevitably be deferred to in every quarter sooner or later, that the masses of children must be so educated "as to prepare them for the pursuits and industries on which they must depend for a living."

The first of these propositions receives special emphasis from the second. For to prepare youth for the pursuits and industries on which they must depend for a living, what more necessary than that the elementary studies of the grammar schools should receive thorough and mastering attention? They are the essential foundations of all pursuits. They are the instruments of future cultivation and success, whether in brainwork or handwork; and they need, as I have said, *mastering* attention. That attention they cannot obtain in the grammar schools; it is preposterous to expect it in such schools; at least in those constituted and managed like our own, let their teachers be as intelligent and faithful as they may. We receive children into the lowest primary grade at five years of age, and discharge them from the grammar schools at about fourteen years of age; carrying out a system of uniformly progressive advancement. We do this not on paper alone, as is too often the case with school organizations, but in

fact also ; and it is impossible for the great majority of children under fourteen years of age to penetrate into the inner life of any branch of study so as to appropriate it and make it permanently their own. For the grammar school studies are not elementary, in the sense of being limited in themselves to the elementary service they perform. They broaden out into a richness and comprehensiveness far beyond that elementary service. The laws of arithmetic, for instance, are among the noblest which underlie mathematical science ; geography is only a superficial and paltry memorizing of statements, names, directions and statistics, unless it be to the learner a science which has laid other sciences, as well as the laws which govern the distribution and prosperity of nations, under contribution to illustrate its facts ; while the principles by which the study of language is carried on, are of ever broadening application and force. And all this, except in limited measure, is beyond the reach, because beyond the capacity of grammar scholars.

Still, something of the kind is expected. The grammar studies are to be "finished" in the grammar schools as a condition precedent to admission to the high school. They must be thus "finished" because, in the high school, the scholars are to lay them aside and take up others. And we have as a result, first, the presence of an uneasy feeling in all our minds in connection with every class which enters the high school, no matter with what flying colors its members may have passed through the ordeals of admission, that they are by no means in a mental condition to relinquish the studies on which they have been engaged. They have not made sure of them ; they have not mastered them. On the contrary, they are just where their best good pleads with us to keep them still occupied with those studies, bringing their maturer powers to bear

upon them in those relations which have heretofore been beyond their comprehension.

This also has resulted ; that, in a few months after the admission of the classes to the high school, the mortifying fact comes to light that many of their members are shedding their previous knowledge as a moulting fowl sheds its feathers—the one having been only skin-deep, like the other ; that they cannot trust their memories about it ; cannot perform its work with accuracy, if indeed they do not make such gross mistakes as to put themselves and their schooling to shame.

These facts have created so much earnest feeling in the Board from time to time, as will be remembered, that members have urged the addition of another year to the grammar school course, in order to do well what is now done so incompletely ; and had the size of the grammar school-houses admitted of such an arrangement, it might long ago have been effected, and the intimate relations between the High School and grammar schools, which we so greatly desire, have been secured.

Is there not an alternative ? One seems to stare us in the face. It is to confine the first year in the High School, or a good part of it, mainly to the same studies which have been pursued in the grammar schools—arithmetic, geography, history, language,—that they may all be thoroughly reviewed on that higher plane of thought and treatment which will give freshness and interest to the subjects, as well as answer those demands which are beyond the scope of the grammar school.

This arrangement would healthfully modify the work of the grammar schools, as well as rightly initiate that of the High School.

II. The second proposition which I advocate is to change the present curriculum so that it shall serve more

directly to prepare the scholars for the pursuits and industries on which they must depend for a living.

I shall not attempt at this time to map out in detail a course of study to accomplish this great purpose. I am not prepared for it; nor am I so presumptuous as to suppose that, in any event, I could do the subject justice.

It is beset with perplexing difficulties. One is this, — that a course of such a character, to be effective, should occupy several years; whereas the most of those who would be specially benefited by it, leave the school before the lapse of two years. Another difficult problem is to decide what place in such an arrangement shall be provided for the girls, who form so large a portion of the school. And a third difficulty is suggested by the question whether there shall be two separate courses of study, — one having reference to general culture only, the other to industrial pursuits. Certain it is that if the two be established, the most of those who should profit by the latter, will, in their foolish pride, select the former.

The great cities are free from these dilemmas, for the numbers who resort to their high schools are so large that they can be subdivided at will. There can be separate schools for the sexes, classical schools, commercial schools, industrial schools. We have no such convenient resource.

School authorities in many instances have met the growing demand for a new order of things in their high schools, by the introduction of an English in addition to the classical course. But in most cases this seems to have been only a half-way measure, not destined to remove dissatisfaction; since there is no special adaptation of the English course to industrial pursuits.

There is still another obstacle to the easy solution of this problem, of a very different character from either of those which have been mentioned. An industrial course of study, to be worthy of the name, presupposes the

provision of a well-furnished workshop, in which the scholars may learn how to handle ordinary tools, and thus acquire dexterity and nicety of manipulation, in view of the future prosecution of some branch of mechanical art. This is not a novel suggestion. On the continent of Europe mental and physical training are always conjoined in industrial schools. Anything else would be pronounced a farce. The addition of workshops to public schools in this country has long been urged by some of our wisest educators, and the experiment has already been made. The attempt is feasible here. The expense would be comparatively small. The result would be satisfactory. The community, however, is not prepared for such an innovation, and it would be idle to expect its speedy accomplishment.

But if the proposition before us cannot be completely carried out, a beginning can surely be made; and I will close this interesting discussion with the following recommendations :

I. That during such part of the first year in the High School as may be necessary, the studies of the grammar schools be thoroughly and comprehensively reviewed by the entire class. Kindred subjects now confined to the High School course may be associated with these reviews; as for instance, physical geography with descriptive geography, and the history of other countries with that of our own.

II. That the number of sciences in the course be reduced, that they may be the better learned; that those retained be such as will be of the most advantage; and that the order in which they shall be arranged to follow each other for study be carefully adjusted to that order in which the minds of youth can best receive them and profit

by them. There *is* an order of the kind, and wisdom dictates that it be rigidly observed.

III. That the study of the classics be positively forbidden to all who are not to remain in the school throughout the entire course; that is, long enough to derive direct and appreciable profit from its prosecution. And to secure this limitation, I recommend that the written statement of the parent be required that he intends to continue his child in the school to the end of the course.

IV. That such studies as are essential to a sound practical education be made imperative, no matter what other studies they may exclude. I have sometimes been mortified at the ignorance of graduates of our school on points respecting which one cannot be ignorant and pretend to have been well educated; and chagrined to be reminded by them, in excuse, that, exercising the privilege of choice while in the school, they did not elect the studies which include those points.

V. That special care be taken, by means of well-adapted text-books and methods of teaching, to secure to the essential branches a positive practical bearing.

#### THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

These schools have done a good work since the last Report. The tests we apply from time to time clearly demonstrate that there is an appreciable improvement from year to year. A marked diversity is to be noticed between the amount and character of the attainments of different classes of the same grade, owing to the difference in the quality of the teaching; but an ambition to achieve the best possible success characterizes the efforts of the great majority of the teachers, the less successful among

them, with some exceptions, are improving, and the general results are very favorable.

In my last Report I spoke at length of some sweeping charges brought against the grammar schools of the present day; and admitting them to be more or less well founded, I pledged my resolute and persistent endeavors to bring to light the defects which have given rise to them. Earnest to redeem my pledge, I have devoted to this important subject, of late, a large portion of my thought and time.

I have felt this continued attention to be worth the pains. For these defects, as far as they exist at all, are vital in their nature and influence; and not only this, but it is of the utmost importance that the community should have confidence in the work which the schools are doing, so that the home influences of the scholars may be of a character to inspire them to interested and fruitful exertion.

It is well, in the first place, to recur to the charges in question. As stated in last year's Report, they may be summed up in the statement "that the scholars from the public schools — especially grammar schools — are readily discouraged by obstacles, and are constantly applying to their teachers for explanations, seeming to have acquired the habit of leaning upon them for support under all difficulties, even those which they themselves are fully competent to overcome." It is said, also, that "they seem incapable of sturdy, victorious thought; and correspondingly so of laborious and methodical study."

A portion of the public, prone to leap rashly to conclusions, has discovered to its entire satisfaction the causes of these evils. The "new-fangled" studies — the music, the drawing, still more the *ologies* and *osophies* which have been introduced of late years — crowd the poor children to death, and interfere with proper attention to the good

old "stand-by" studies — reading, writing and arithmetic — which alone are to be trusted to inform and discipline the mind. Ideas of this stamp have created bitter prejudices against the present work of the schools.

I have become perfectly satisfied that the new studies cannot justly be made the scape-goat of the defects in question, and I will present some of the grounds on which my conviction rests. I have no confident hope of convincing those dissatisfied persons to whom I have just referred; for it is very hard to overcome the opinions which are rooted in unreasoning prejudices. They have a provoking habit, as often as they are levelled by argument, of springing to their feet again, as lively and as determined as ever. But the thoughtful and candid, who are seeking trustworthy information in the premises, will be grateful for the effort to furnish it.

The considerations which have had determining weight with me were briefly set forth last year, and their statement now will be to some extent a repetition. In the first place I protest against the manner in which the opponents of the new studies phrase their objection. Thus runs their complaint: "The minds of our children are now forced upon so many subjects that nothing can possibly be done well. Not only must they study the standard branches, but a long list of sciences, botany, physiology, philosophy, astronomy, zoology, and the like, beside. There is no time for thoroughness in anything." In this off-hand way a picture is presented of our grammar scholars, alternating continually between the various studies of a formidable list.

Will those who make this complaint take note of the simple facts? What is the truth in the case? As stated in last year's Report, *there is one scientific subject only prescribed by the manual for each entire year, and the amount*

*of time devoted to it is limited to two hours out of the twenty-seven and a half hours of an average school week.*

This simple statement ought to be received as conclusive. It proves that the minds of the children are *not* necessarily harassed by an alternation between many subjects of study at a time.

What an appalling case of pressure could be made out against the High School, if a statement should be made of the studies in which its scholars engage during *four* years, similar to the array in which the studies that occupy the grammar scholars during *five* years are contemptuously set forth!

Thus it would run: The minds of the High School scholars are forced upon so many subjects that nothing can possibly be done well. Latin, French, English, physical geography, history, botany, chemistry, physiology, philosophy, geology, astronomy, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, constitution of the United States, English literature, and other branches are crowded upon them, and there is no time for thoroughness in anything. An appalling array indeed; and why are our critics willing to accept the truth in relation to the High School, and to admit that since its studies are distributed over the space of four years there can be no harassing pressure, while they refuse the same concession to the work of the grammar schools?

Again, the fact that complaints of the defects in question are not local, but on the contrary are universal throughout the land, and are not limited to schools of one particular class, but include those of every class, those which have not introduced the new studies as well as those which have done so, plainly indicates that something apart from the influences of the schoolroom is at work over the minds of our children to derange and weaken their powers.

I place much confidence also in the following argument:

Who are the foremost scholars in every class,—those whose minds are not only wide-awake and intelligently receptive, but who are capable of the sturdiest grasp of the subjects put before them? They are the children of cultured and thinking homes; homes where topics pertaining to literature, science and art are discussed, day by day, in the hearing of the children, and in which interesting and instructive facts in human progress are frequently explained to those children with painstaking appeals to their understanding. This is the uniform result of home culture. It is one of the most marked and interesting facts developed in the schools. It is this class of children which gives tone and character to the work of a schoolroom, and establishes its standard of attainment, towards which all the less favored by circumstances—if they have any ambition to excel—look with eager emulation.

Now how completely the mental condition of these bright, capable scholars negatives the charge that the devotion of an hour or two a week to a talk between teacher and scholars about some of the practical applications of a science, unhinges and disorders their minds! If the charge be true, then so much information gained day by day at home, on a great variety of subjects, ought to place the recipients among the laggards instead of among the foremost,—ought to make it one of the most urgent duties of the school authorities to warn parents against giving their children any instruction about the affairs of life at home, because of its damaging influences. The mere statement of such an alternative demonstrates the absurdity of the position, and vindicates our “oral lessons” from the reproach brought against them.

The prejudices I am combatting have been intensified, I fear, if not indeed generated, by false appearances. A great mistake has been made, here and elsewhere, in as-

sociating the names of the sciences with the kind of information we seek to convey by means of our "oral lessons." It is true that this information, according to what it may be, is related to one or another of the sciences. It is true, again, that to impart a discerning conception of the *how* and *wherefore* of the facts we bring to the attention of the scholars in their "oral lessons," so as to give them character and make them profitable, we are compelled to set forth some simple elements of the philosophy of the sciences under which they range. But this is carried only to such an extent as to enable the children to store away the knowledge they may acquire so intelligently and methodically as to hold it in readiness for useful service. We attempt no more than to excite attention to the common phenomena which present themselves to the observation of boys and girls at every turn, and impart some little understanding of the laws which govern them.

Now there is nothing about these exercises which deserves to be called "teaching science," unless it be in the loose way in which Wells has very felicitously entitled his book about common phenomena, the "Science of Common Things." And if they had been known as "conversations about common things," or something of the kind, without parading the names of the sciences in connection with them, I question whether a word of opposition would ever have been heard.

I am free to admit that the introduction of these exercises into our own schools was attended by mistakes which brought them into disrepute at the start. The express object of them was misunderstood by some of the teachers. Too much, therefore, was attempted, — too much attention was paid to principles, definitions and terminology, — defeating the aim, and misusing time. But those mistakes have been remedied; and the enlarging, vivifying influence of this oral work, where it is intelli-

gently and aptly accomplished, is so marked as to justify the expectations it had created. I have been led to treat of this subject at length, therefore, that right views of it may take the place of unfounded prejudices, and the continuance of an important agency cease to be perilled by misconceptions of its character and worth.

I have defended the new studies from the charge of creating the mental defects of which the grammar scholars of the present day are accused. The question now occurs, To what sources am I ready to attribute them?

I am prepared to give several answers. Which of the causes I shall mention is the most largely in fault, I will not yet undertake to say.

I. The first cause I will cite is this, — the teachers of the present day, speaking of them generally, *talk too much*. The time has been when teachers talked too little. The routine of instruction was run in cast-iron moulds. To assign lessons in text-books and hear them recited, exhausted the ordinary demands on a teacher's powers. This cold, unintelligent rote-work finally induced a resolute reaction. The teachers were reminded, as the point is expressed in the New Bedford Manual, that "A prominent difficulty in schools is that the scholars do not know how to study. They do not know how to analyze statements, find out definitions, apply principles, obtain illustrations. Therefore it is often more important for a teacher to study a lesson with the scholars, than to hear it recited after it has been studied. Such a method, the teacher leading the scholars on step by step, exciting their minds to work earnestly, but preventing any groping in the dark, is so valuable that it is specially enjoined upon the teachers."

These directions will doubtless strike every reader as wise and judicious. But it is to be feared that in an hon-

est endeavor to comply with them, many teachers have unconsciously run into the opposite extreme. Those who have made this mistake most noticeably, it is to be remarked, are the superior teachers, who are inspired by an earnest purpose to accomplish the utmost of which they are capable, who are also scholarly and well-informed, and eager to pour into the minds of their scholars the intelligence with which their own are teeming. They would scorn to be thought wanting in attention to their scholars through indifference — still more through incapacity ; and have therefore been gradually led on to make crutches of themselves not only for those who are lame and helpless, but for those who are strong and able and should be thrown on their own resources. It would surprise not a few of our teachers could they be brought to realize how much talking they accomplish every day — a part of which would better be left unsaid.

The Manual, while it counsels enough talking on the part of the teachers, warns also against too much. It says, “ If the scholars be not thrown on their own resources when they encounter difficulties that are not too taxing for them, they will acquire the habit of leaning on their teachers, and their capacities will become puny and incompetent.” Again, “ Teachers should be very careful not to talk too much. They should question, and so lead their scholars on to think and reason and inquire.” Still again, “ The exploded judicial method of instruction — mere text-book lesson-learning and reciting — had these manifest advantages : it trained the faculties to orderly labor, and to a habit of resolutely attacking difficulties, since little help was to be anticipated from sources out of one’s self. And these are very important factors in working out the problem of mental discipline.” The one class of directions is as important as the other. Am I unjust in ascribing the lack of virile and persistent energy of

mental action in our scholars, so much complained of, in part to the failure of teachers to preserve the golden mean between too much and too little talking?

It is not alone that scholars are aided too freely in their work, but that they are prevented from exercising that calm, uninterrupted application which is essential to every tasking effort of the mind. Whenever the teacher speaks, the attention of the scholar is arrested, and the continuity of his mental impressions is destroyed. This must induce a sort of dislocated and fitful habit of thinking.

It has helped me towards my conclusions to watch the methods of work of those youth who have come from ungraded village schools into our own, and who are old enough to have formed regular mental habits. They have heretofore been left to themselves, according to the former style of doing things; have been obliged to dig out the answers to the questions in their text-books without aid; and it is very noticeable that while they have not by any means the power of expression nor the ready breadth of information exhibited by our own youth, they put themselves down to hard work when difficult problems are given to them for solution, with a resolute and steady purpose that shows the good effects of the kind of training to which they have been subjected. A late writer thus describes the teachers in some English schools:

“Instead of going to the parish schools for the half educated youths who developed with wonderful rapidity into drill sergeants, they went to the great universities and selected some of the ablest graduates, and gave them charge of their model schools. At first the inspectors were disappointed. The perfection of order, drill and discipline was gone. When they entered the classroom they found a boy laboring in the throes of an answer requiring thought. They found the teacher slow, patient, painstaking, *giving the pupil ample time to wriggle out his thoughts.* School

boards do not like to remain long in the rooms of teachers of this sort. But when the time came for the inspectors to examine, *they found scholars who could think and reason.*"

It is an admirable thing, now and then, to give a scholar ample time to wriggle out his thoughts.

'II. In another particular I fear that the methods of some of the grammar teachers have been prejudicial to mental discipline. They have laid out their work so that too many studies are crowded into a limited period, splitting the time into fragments, and forcing the scholars to pass with corresponding frequency and suddenness from one subject to another. This is injurious, for two reasons: *first*, it destroys poise and steadiness of mental action, and thus abridges power; and *second*, it is an indispensable requisite in every school, that there should be stated seasons for protracted and continuous study.

I have expressed the foregoing criticisms in as severe terms as justice will allow; because I am seeking to ferret out the causes of the morbid mental condition of our scholars which is so sharply attributed to vicious school management, and am ready to instance every feature of that management which can by possibility be censured in the premises.

Yet these criticisms can reasonably be made to apply only to our own schools—for it is only our own schools which have come under my critical observation,—while the evils complained of, as has already been said, exist everywhere. They are not limited to schools of one class, but include those of every class: those which are droning on in the old ways, as well as those which have been vitalized by the impulses of the new. Plainly, therefore, their paramount causes are to be sought for *outside the school-rooms, not within them.*

Yes, remove from our schools every trace of the new studies and methods which are regarded with so much disfavor, and substitute the ruts of the old routine, and the minds of the scholars, I verily believe, while robbed of the general information and quickening impulses which now enlarge and enliven them, would be found to be just as indisposed to severe exertion as now. Great social forces, with which the schools have nothing to do, are responsible for this, — forces which are demoralizing the fathers and mothers just as much as they demoralize the children. Our communities live, from day to day, in a state of feverish excitement. The ancient anchorages of responsibility and duty have been swept away from beneath the surging waters of the great deep of a degenerated public opinion. Moral health, far and wide, is as disturbed and fitful as intellectual health. Parental discipline is emptied of vitality — wholesome restraints upon children are obsolete. The youth of both sexes are allowed participation in the amusements and festivities of their elders, or to institute the like for themselves, before they are out of leading strings. There is a new order of things indeed.

What will come of it — to what extent it is destined to bias the work of instruction and the work of practical life — I do not undertake to discuss. I only express my conviction of its present disturbing influences.

III. One other particular comes to mind in which it may be said that some of our teachers fail to appreciate their opportunity and their duty. It is in reference to the culture of the memory, which is one of the most important points in the training of youth. Some of the classes, I fear, are entirely neglected in this regard.

There is a brief chapter in the Manual on the subject, which it would be well for the teachers to read; and I would have them give special emphasis to two points:

*first*, that the diction of the text-books in history is seldom or never of a character to make it a right instrument for the discipline of the memory; and *second*, that the most profitable channel in which the memory can be exercised, for various reasons, is in committing beautiful passages in prose and poetry. These passages should be of sufficient length to make their committal to memory *a task*; for discipline implies systematic and protracted labor.

Short extracts from approved authors are learned and recited at stated intervals in many rooms. It is a delightful and improving exercise, but cannot greatly assist the memory for the reason stated above.

In the foregoing criticisms on the grammar schools I have assumed that there is time enough for the successful prosecution of all the studies which have been introduced, if it be judiciously divided among them according to their relative values, and the methods of instruction be of the right character. Perhaps I mistake. Perhaps the teachers can justly turn upon me and say, "The causes of our hurried and defective work are not in ourselves; they are to be found in the multiplicity of studies which have been imposed upon the schools." I propose at an early period, in connection with the teachers, to review the entire course of study with reference to the distribution of time among its several branches, and if the work be found to be really too crowded for good results, I shall be prompt to recommend to the Board the reductions which may seem most desirable.

#### HISTORY.

I am as dissatisfied as ever with the results of the study of *history* in the grammar schools. The present rule is that lessons shall be assigned to be memorized out of a text-book which is only a condensed epitome of facts, and

that the teacher shall make these dry facts juicy by oral information of an apposite and striking character.

But too often, through the drive of work or the barrenness of incompetency, the children have to be content with the cold, hard facts of their text-book. The larger part of these facts are useful to them only as links of connection between others which are prominent and to be remembered; yet it is often painfully evident that they are left to suppose the one class just as valuable as the other, so that their memories labor across a monotonous dead level, to retain only indistinct impressions of any and every part. This, I am glad to say, is not always so. In some rooms the text-book only serves as a skeleton to which the teachers supply the flesh and blood of a living story; and the lessons have character and effect.

But to teach in this way demands unusual teaching capacity, and is more than we can often expect. We need a different method of instruction. We need a text-book which, free from all useless details and cast in the form of a succession of stories, will rouse the curiosity and fire the imagination. Sometimes I think that the study would better be abandoned *as a study*, and the children obtain their knowledge of history from the perusal of books used only as reading books.

In the annual Report for the year 1871, when treating of this subject, I made the following remarks: "Concise formal statements of events, with their accompanying dates, are in precisely the form which is most distasteful to children. It is the dramatic element in history alone that has any attraction or profit for them; it is the story of great actions pictured to their minds that gains their attention. The personal history of a few of the discoverers, the early settlers, and later benefactors of the country, if written with simplicity and life, would in two or three readings fix in the minds of the children more of

history than years of the present method. Suppose we had brief picturesque sketches of Columbus, Raleigh and John Smith from among the discoverers, — of Winthrop, Penn and Oglethorpe of the settlers, — of Sam and John Adams, Franklin, Patrick Henry and Washington of the men of the revolution; and so forward throughout our history — all necessary collateral facts being clustered about these central figures; who can doubt that the study of our history would be received with delight where it is now utterly distasteful, and the memories of our scholars grasp with eagerness and hold with tenacity facts which now obtain no lodgment whatever?"

A similar suggestion has been made of late in other quarters. I earnestly repeat it. We await the biographies. When will a competent writer undertake the work?

#### SEWING IN THE SCHOOLS.

I ask the serious attention of the Board to the question whether it is not desirable to teach sewing in a portion of our schools? It would be most appropriate in the upper grades of the primary schools and the lower grades of the grammar schools. It has been taught in the corresponding grades of the Boston, Providence and Cambridge schools for many years, to such evident advantage that public opinion in those communities is enthusiastic in favor of the continuance of the plan. The lessons occupy one hour of two afternoons per week.

It is demanded of school authorities at the present time, that they shall adapt the work of the schools so as to enable the children, when they arrive at maturity, better to earn their daily bread. And what adaptation can be thought of more useful or more feasible, than to confer on the children of the poor a boon like this?

At this time, when there is such a fearful increase of crime and misery, we are told by those who have studied

into the sad details, that many a woman would have been saved from degradation or self-destruction if she had known how to support herself with her needle. Within our own observation, how many a woman of good capacity and honest ambition from among those who earn their living by going out to service, is forced to remain in the lowest position because unable to sew ! And who that is familiar with the dwellings and habits of the very poor, but knows well that much of the aspect of unthrift and improvidence which characterizes them is owing to the fact that the mother cannot ply the needle ; cannot throw over the realities of penury that mantle of tidiness which is formed by neatly mended rents in the family garments ?

I will not enlarge on this interesting point ; but I commend it earnestly to your favorable consideration.

#### CONCLUSION.

“ The greatest peril of this republic today, is not from the ignorance but the unrighteousness of the people. A generation of youth is fast coming to manhood who were born in the cradle of revolution ; reared amid such excitements and public conflicts as demoralize generations ; ignorant of true business, but accustomed to the mad race for wealth to which commerce and trade have degenerated in these ominous days ; brought up on dime novels, magazines and newspapers that float into every respectable breakfast-room, a chronicle of all the discovered rascality of the preceding day ; irritated and almost crazed by social habits and manners copied from the poorest examples abroad, or invented by the worst side of fashion at home.”

We read such words with a sinking of the heart, for we cannot utter a protest against their truth, as they go ringing on with their cumulative charges. And what is to be done ? What responsibility have the schools for the dis-

mal moral cloud which casts its black shadow over the land?

Alas, the schools reflect—and it cannot be expected that they will do greatly otherwise—the spirit of the community at large. Both teachers and scholars go out from the bosom of society into their schools, moulded and swayed by the ideas which have given to society its determinate character; and the moral atmosphere of the school-rooms receives its tone accordingly. It is unreasonable to suppose that exceptional forces are steadily at work in the schools towards the accomplishment of results that range above the plane of current social obligation, and can be relied on to effect radical transformations in the economy of social life. We *do* expect the pulpit to sustain itself above the miasmatic fogs and vapors in which society is content to move, and from its place in the clear, serene ether, to utter in impressive tones its denunciation of the wrong and its summons to the right. We expect this—at least in theory; there is so much virtue still in being. And there is hope, therefore, that, at times, the pulpit will avail to check to some extent the depravation that is in fearful progress. But the public voice makes no such demand of the teachers of the present day. Enough as to conduct and character, if they be of good report. The soul life which alone can make them active and efficient moral forces in their schoolrooms is seldom emphasized as an essential element of fitness.

Indeed, in some parts of the country, in the insane fear that when teaching morals the teachers will invade the interdicted domain of sectarian theology, the school authorities have forbidden all ethical instruction whatever. The cry goes forth and finds many echoes in all quarters, “Secular instruction for the public schools—moral and religious instruction for the homes and the Sunday-schools!” The teacher who is afraid of giving offence by

too great a display of spiritual life, feels quite sure of safety in the negation of everything of the kind.

“Secular instruction for the public schools!” There is an infatuated confidence in diffused elementary education as the panacea for all social and civil woes. But appalling proofs have been cited in previous pages not only of its incompetency in this regard, but of its positive influence as an agent of immorality. It is better than ignorance in any event, and we must not relax our efforts in its behalf. But we must withdraw all trust in its intrinsic moral power. More than that, we must hedge our youth about with safeguards, lest it betray them.

These safeguards, of course, must be moral. Where shall they be found? Homes are derelict in duty, churches and Sunday-schools seem well-nigh powerless. And are the public schools to contribute nothing to build up a true manhood and womanhood in the hearts of the rising generation, and thus aid to stem the tide of demoralization?

Let me address a few words to our teachers before I close, which I trust they will not overlook nor despise.

FELLOW-TEACHERS, — The great truth is before you, illustrated and emphasized by facts too clear to be evaded or denied, that the confidence of the American people in the conservative power of elementary education is a delusion and a snare, if it be sent forth unaided and alone to encounter the evils which beset humanity. We have all shared in this delusion. We have spent our strength mainly in labors which have had for their supreme object the culture of the mental powers of the children in our charge. These labors have drawn heavily upon our own intellectual resources, and their purposes have enlisted our fervid and anxious sympathies. Mental tests have been the paramount, perhaps the sole tests in many school-rooms. Some of us have given only the odd scraps and

parings of our thought and interest to the culture of the conscience and the heart.

This, let me be just and say, has not occurred through conscious neglect of duty, but in a mistaken fidelity to it. Public opinion has stimulated us to hold mental acquirements in supreme — almost exclusive — regard.

But with the revelations before us of the dangers to which our scholars will be exposed, when they go out into the world, does there not come into our hearts a painful sense of power unused, of duty unperformed?

Let me briefly plead for the children from two points of view.

I. Obligation is only to be limited by opportunity. And what a measureless opportunity is offered to sow good seed in a child's moral nature, when his school has full possession of him five or six hours a day for many successive years!

II. You cannot divorce the training of the intellect and of the heart. You cannot retain the moral and emotional nature of the child in a state of passive abeyance, day after day, while you are furnishing his intellect. It is ceaselessly, inevitably receiving impressions which purify or defile it. The permanent conditions of school life, its hopes and fears, its ambitions and struggles, its frets and disappointments, its exhibitions of individual character, the sentiments of its text-books, and above all, the spirit of its discipline, are tempering the scholars' natures every day, for good or for evil.

Thus from the passive as well as the active side of the question, a summons comes to us in tones too intensely fraught with meaning to be disregarded, to cease making intellectual instruction the engrossing business of our schoolrooms, and hold it before us henceforth as the consecrated purpose to be served in behalf of every child in our charge, to bring to the highest possible state of effi-

ciency that sum total of all the powers of being, purely and nobly interacting and interdependent, which is termed *manhood* or *womanhood*. We should strive to develop the best there is in a child of that virile stuff which enters into the composition of a complete and rounded nature ; to energize all the forces of the affections to temper the intellect, all the forces of the intellect to enlighten the conscience.

How is this great duty to be performed? Not, let me say, by giving moral lectures, nor by reading ethical essays and the weak goody books of which there are so many now-a-days in children's libraries. Children hate such lectures and essays, and they easily detect the weakness and unreality of the goody books, and gain little or nothing from them. They skim the story, and there is an end of it. No set, formal methods will avail. But the actual facts of life supply living themes for the illustration of virtue and of vice ; especially the child's world of the school and the playground, where the same passions and incentives display themselves in little, which are the great levers of society at large. The teacher whose spirit is in right condition to accomplish effective moral training, will find exhaustless material with which to work.

I say the teacher *whose spirit is in the right condition*. Behind that phrase lies the secret of power. All the world over it is character which is producing character. So by God's ordering it has always been, and will continue to be. Just as the ground color which the artist spreads over his canvas glows through and tones all the details of his landscape, one's character glows through his actions and his words and determines the extent and spirit of their influence. It is the character of the teacher which is the spiritual lifespring of a school. Like only can beget like.

Therefore his fidelity to the right must not be merely

the calculating performance of duty, nor his counsels mere formal homilies made to serve a purpose. But he must be beyond the possibility of calculating forethought in his proprieties because his central lifesprings are so pure and controlling that his instincts and volitions are identical.

Not only in the direction of express moral purpose, but in connection with the various studies pursued in the school, a teacher of such a stamp possesses ever-recurring opportunities to incite the hearts of his scholars to pure and noble aspiration. Such a use of the studies is rarely appreciated. "By a wise selection of reading matter, the fit comment in history, the application of all sciences and arts taught in school, the children can be led up to increased reverence for high and righteous living. There are teachers whose style of instruction is a degradation of human nature in their pupils; and there are instructors not a few, whose presence before the classes is a summons to the whole upper side of the nature to come to the front."

It has not been my intention to preach to you; but only to place calmly before you those aspects of our duty which should touch our consciences and our hearts. The perils of the children preach in more affecting tones than I can command.

I close with thanks to the members of the School Board, one and all, for that constant and appreciative kindness which makes my labors light.

Respectfully submitted.

H. F. HARRINGTON,  
Superintendent.

## LIST OF TEACHERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

---

HIGH SCHOOL,	Charles P. Rugg,	\$2,000
	W. C. Lawton,	1,750
	Mary S. Mendell,	1,000
	Sarah D. Ottiwell,	900
	Susan B. Cornish,	900
	Lizzie P. Briggs,	900
	Lydia J. Cranston,	900
	M. E. Austin,	900

## GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FIFTH STREET,	A. F. Wood,	1,750
	Hannah B. Robinson,	550
	M. R. Hinckley,	550
	Sarah A. Carr,	550
	Sarah E. Stoddard,	550
	Mary E. Allen,	550
	Mary A. Coddington,	550
	M. A. Macy,	550
	E. J. Ashley,	550
	L. N. Smith,	550
	B. M. Reid,	550
MIDDLE STREET,	E. F. Bassett,	550
	M. C. Rodgers,	1,750
	Annie R. Commerford,	550
	Catherine Commerford,	550
	Jane E. Finkill,	550

	Mary A. Kane,	550
	H. C. Arey,	550
	C. E. Brown,	550
	Agnes J. Dunlap,	550
	Mary A. Brownell,	550
	Lizzie Brightman,	550
PARKER STREET,	Charles E. E. Mosher,	1,750
	Jeannette Hunter,	550
	Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	550
	Martha A. Hemenway,	550
	Helen M. Gordon,	550
	Drusilla W. Sears,	550
	Ada H. Whitton,	550
	Matilda J. Smith,	550
	Lillie R. Spooner,	550
	Abby F. Sullivan,	550
	Sarah L. Spare,	550
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		
HILL,	Elizabeth P. Spooner,	550
	Lucy S. Leach,	475
	Isabella Luscomb,	475
	Carrie E. Delano,	400
MERRIMAC STREET,	Sarah H. Hewins,	550
	Addie L. Dexter,	475
	A. West,	475
	I. Foster,	475
	E. Lincoln,	475
	A. F. Jenney,	475
MAXFIELD STREET,	Mary B. White,	550
	Sarah E. Field,	475
	H. B. S. Wilcox,	475
	Mercy K. Bartlett,	475

CEDAR STREET,	Annie S. Homer,	550
	Judith S. Macomber,	475
	Louisa S. Heath,	475
	Abby D. Whitney,	475
KEMPTON STREET,	Edenia M. Chase,	550
	Eleanor Commerford,	475
	A. F. Richmond,	475
	Maria E. Hayes,	475
BUSH STREET,	Sarah H. Cranston,	550
	Bessie T. Chapman,	475
	S. E. Sears,	475
	Eliza H. Sanford,	475
	E. G. Smith,	475
	R. M. Bosworth,	475
DARTMOUTH STREET,	Isadore F. Eldredge,	550
	S. E. Phillips,	475
	E. A. M. Simmons,	475
	Belle W. Gifford,	475
WILLIAM STREET,	Abby F. Bryant,	550
	A. Lincoln,	475
	M. J. Graham,	475
	L. E. Smith,	475
GRIFFIN ST., (branch,)	S. E. Kirwin,	475
	M. M. Gomley,	450
ARNOLD STREET,	Susan M. Tompkins,	550
GROVE,	S. A. C. Pray,	550
	S. E. Tuell,	475
	M. T. Macy,	400
	E. R. Hathaway,	475

## COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ACUSHNET,	C. C. Carr,	750
	M. F. Sylvia,	475
ROCKDALE,	S. Flora Spare,	500
CANNONVILLE,	L. Macreading,	575
	E. F. Hazard,	475
CLARK'S POINT,	Jane C. Thompson,	550
	Kate N. Lapham,	400
FARM,	H. E. Blanding,	300
NORTH,	C. F. Peckham,	475
PLAINVILLE,	Nellie Davis,	450
MILL SCHOOL,		Per week.
	Emma R. Wentworth,	\$15.62
	P. R. Almy,	11.00
A. Cumming, teacher of Drawing,		\$1,600
Jason White, teacher of Music,		1,400
Jane E. Gilmore, Supernumerary,		600

## TRUANT OFFICER'S REPORT.

---

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 31, 1877.

*To the School Committee of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN, — In presenting to you my second annual Report as Truant Officer, I regret to say that the suggestion made in my first Report in regard to the establishing of a County school for truants and neglected children has not resulted as I hoped it would. Undoubtedly, orphans and children of intemperate parents would be much better off while children, and would make exceedingly better citizens by being trained and educated in such an institution. Such a school I deem a necessity that cannot be longer dispensed with, without great detriment to the children and consequently to the public. I trust the three cities of the county will see the benefit of such a school in its true light, and will take the necessary steps to organize it the incoming year.

My plan of operation this year has been the same as last year. I have found a large majority of parents ready and willing to cooperate with me in securing punctual and steady attendance of their children at school. In some instances, however, I have found parents anxious, apparently, to screen their children even by false representations.

I have sometimes experienced a difficulty in deciding what steps to take in regard to absentees. A girl of twelve years was reported as often absent, and oftener tardy. On calling at her home I found a family of six children, the girl of twelve years the oldest, her mother sick, and the little girl the housekeeper; the father, a day laborer, obliged to be from home ten hours of the day at least in order to supply the family with daily food. The law said, Take her to school; mercy said, Leave her at home. I leaned to the side of mercy, and left the little housekeeper to take care of the little ones and her sick mother as best she could.

An orphan boy's case was urgently pleaded by a brother a few years his senior, for him to be permitted to remain at work, as his own meagre pay (six dollars a week) would barely support himself; and he could not afford to pay his brother's board for him to go to school.

I have found parents who would deprive their children of the benefit of our schools apparently through greed for the trifling sum they can earn as operatives in manufacturing establishments, or as bundle boys in stores. A case in point is of a boy twelve years old, whose mother apprenticed him to a man for a term of years, making no provision for his attending school any portion of the time. She was told the boy must go to school the required twenty weeks of the year. She pleaded that the boy's master threatened to sue her for damage if the boy left him for any such purpose. Not until the master was made distinctly to understand that a complaint would be entered against himself, would he release him to attend school.

There are others who are indifferent to the welfare of their children, and appear to have little or no interest in their training for future usefulness. In dealing with such cases, I have sought to influence parents and children to

conform to school requirements, without resorting to force. Still, of the two hundred parents whom I have consulted, some have constantly neglected to look after their children, and I have been obliged to enforce the law by arrests.

I have found upon the street twenty children loitering about in school hours, and have taken them to school and secured their attendance, with the assistance of the teachers, by vigilant watching.

I have been obliged to arrest and temporarily lock up thirty-seven truants, whose cases have been continued by the court on condition that they in the future would be regular and constant attendants in school.

Eighteen persistent truants have been sent to the Farm school for periods varying from three months to two years.

I have made forty official visits to schools.

In several instances parents have made oath that the children reported as due to school were over fourteen years of age, when the record of the teachers, based upon the statement of the children when they entered school, made them two and even three years younger. The size and appearance of the children seemed to corroborate the teacher's record.

I mention the above fact to show how exceedingly difficult it is to make out cases of neglect, when parents love money better than their children's good.

In closing, I wish to bear testimony to the interest teachers have taken in assisting me in my official work; also to the ready and efficient cooperation of my colleague, Mr. Luther M. Dayton.

Respectfully submitted.

I. S. CORNISH, Truant Officer.

# REPORT

## OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF STREET LIGHTS,

### *For 1877.*

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 31st, 1877.

*To Savory C. Hathaway, Esq., Chairman of Committee  
on the Street Light Department:*

SIR, — I herewith submit to you a statement of such material as is used in the Street Light Department, on hand January 1st, 1878.

Gas burners,	6	Stove,	1
Ladders,	23	Wooden posts,	8
Naphtha tanks,	2	Iron posts,	3
Naphtha cans,	23	Baskets for Boulevard lanterns,	5
Glass, 16 by 14,	6 boxes.	Naphtha tanks,	60
“ 10 by 14,	5 “	Naphtha burners,	10
“ 12 by 10,	3 “	Matches,	12½ gross.
Lanterns, Boulevard,	3	Hand lamps,	75
“ Binney pattern,	13	Stop-cock for gas,	1
Crowbar,	1	Feather dusters,	3
Shovel,	1	Naphtha,	23 barrels.
Pump,	1		

I also present the number of lighters employed on gas, 9; pay per month, \$13. Number of lighters on naphtha, 10; averaging \$20.50 per month.

## STREET LIGHTS REPORT.

2

Statement of number of gas lights set during the year 1877, and where situated :

Hamilton street,	1
Corner Wing and Sixth streets,	1
State street, between Sycamore and Campbell,	1
State street, between Willis and Pearl,	1
Arnold street, west of County,	1
Court street, east of Cedar,	1
Making a total of	387

Naphtha lights ; number set, and where situated :

Durfee street,	2
Corner Cedar and Morgan streets,	1
Emerson street, north of Arnold,	1
Corner Ash and North streets,	1
Corner Locust and Cedar streets,	1
Robeson street,	2
Corner Willis and Chestnut streets,	1
Corner Dartmouth and Grinnell streets,	1
Lindsey street,	1
Corner Locust and Cedar streets,	1
Grand street,	2
Making a total of naphtha lights of	328

I also present to you a statement of gas consumed monthly, as per statement rendered by Gas Company.

Months.	No. of Days.	No. of Lights.	Feet of Gas Consumed.	Amount of Bill.
January,	22	375	225,000	\$600.30
February,	19	375	209,200	585.90
March,	21	379	195,900	548.63
April,	21	379	198,900	557.13
May,	20	383	161,300	451.48
June,	21	383	159,700	447.19
July,	22	383	185,500	500.77
August,	22	384	179,700	485.22
September,	19	385	162,900	439.70
October,	21	386	215,400	581.54
November,	19	387	219,400	592.46
December,	21			

Most respectfully.

GEORGE H. MITCHELL,

Superintendent of Street Lights.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,  
January 3d, 1878.

Received and ordered to be printed in City Documents,  
and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,  
January 3, 1878.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

1878—CITY DOCUMENT No. 8.

---

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF POLICE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL,

*For 1877.*

---

NEW BEDFORD:

E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1878.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,  
January 3d, 1878.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,  
January 3, 1878.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

## REPORT.

---

*To His Honor the Mayor, and the City Council of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN, — In accordance with the provisions governing the Police department of our city, I have the honor to submit the first annual report of the operations of this department since it was reorganized in accordance with the revised ordinances of the city.

The new system of dividing the police into three reliefs has been put in practice and found to work very well, the men, in consequence of shorter hours of service, being fresh all the time ; and especially at night, in going upon their beats for the entire length of their relief, have served more efficiently than they could have done had they reported at the stations every hour.

The men have readily adapted themselves to the requirements of discipline, and now present an appearance when upon parade of which the city may be proud.

In my opinion the exigency of the service calls for the addition of at least ten more to the force, as owing to the extent of territory to be covered, and the constant calls for special service, our present force is inadequate.

During the past year, in consequence of the numerous

incendiary fires, I have found it necessary to employ a number of special officers, thus increasing the expenses of the department to a considerable extent without receiving an adequate return, for as a general thing it is a matter of dollars and cents with officers of this kind, who lack the sense of responsibility which animates the regular officers, and consequently are not so reliable.

The police, as a whole, have served faithfully and well. Especially was this true at the time of the Wamsutta Mills strike, when, deprived of their rest, and called upon for duty at all hours, the officers met each call unflinchingly; and to their able services is our city indebted for its immunity from a riot by the same class of persons which later in the year caused so much trouble in other parts of our country.

On the twentieth day of October I detailed three of the day officers for night service, in addition to the number of special officers which I had already hired, to watch for the person or persons who had been setting fires to property between the hours of sunset and sunrise; and these gentlemen are now at their posts every night, hoping to catch the fire-bug.

The officers now serving on day duty are as follows: Chief, deputy chief, two lieutenants and two patrolmen. While on the night force there are two captains and twenty-five patrolmen, besides three special officers; making in all thirty men on duty in the night-time.

During the year three officers have been suspended from the force, and one discharged for violating the rules and regulations governing our police. In consequence of the discharge, there is now a vacancy in the force.

I have endeavored to impartially enforce the laws of the state, and also the ordinances of the city; and as a whole have had the hearty cooperation of my assistants in that direction, for which I render them my sincere thanks.

## ARRESTS.

Number of arrests, 849. Males, 707; females, 142; Americans, 460; foreigners, 389; non-residents, 153; minors, 129; commitments, 366.

## NATURE OF OFFENCE.

Attempt to rescue,	1	Keeping liquor with intent to	
Assault and battery,	62	sell,	41
Assault on officer,	3	Keeping noisy and disorderly	
Adultery,	1	house,	5
Assault, felonious,	1	Larceny,	56
Arson,	1	Larceny from dwelling,	1
Abduction,	1	Lewdness,	2
Breaking and entering,	10	Malicious mischief,	6
Breaking and entering in the		Maiming a dog,	1
night-time,	1	Obtaining goods by false pre-	
Cruelty to dumb animals,	11	tences,	1
Deserters,	3	Obstructing sidewalk,	1
Disturbing meeting,	1	Obstructing officer,	4
Drunkenness,	456	Peddling without license,	1
Disobedient child,	1	Rape,	1
Evading fare,	1	Receiving stolen goods,	1
Fast driving,	1	Robbery,	1
Escaped convict,	1	Suspicious persons,	2
Gambling house,	1	Selling at auction without license,	1
Highway robbery,	1	Truants,	9
Intimidation,	6	Trespassing,	20
Inciting to perjury,	2	Vagabonds,	20
Idle and disorderly,	22	Violating city ordinances,	2
Illegal sale of liquor,	17	Violating game law,	2
Keeping house of ill-fame,	1	Insane,	29
Keeping liquor nuisance,	35		

## NATIVITY OF PRISONERS.

United States,	458	Scotland,	9
British Provinces,	5	Sweden,	2
Canada,	3	Spain,	2
Ireland,	267	Wales,	2
England,	58	West Indies,	2
France,	14	Norway,	1
Germany,	9	Denmark,	1
Portugal,	16		
		Total,	849

## TRAMPS AND LODGERS. •

The estimated number of lodgings furnished to those applying to us during the year is twenty-five hundred and ninety-six. Of this class of persons nearly nine tenths are those commonly called tramps, the greater portion of them miserable creatures, with apparently no higher object in view than to live without work. Consequently they are travelling from city to city, and town to town, remaining as long as the authorities will allow in each place. They beg their food and clothing from house to house, and if refused often become insolent, and in some cases even assault the party who has befriended them. They are too lazy to even keep their persons clean, and it would seem that they are in this condition from choice, as is often demonstrated by their flat refusal to do the slightest work offered them by those who would give them food and shelter. Very many of the crimes in this part of the country are no doubt committed by these idle loafers, and that the law has yet to deal with them with greater severity is inevitable. It is clearly the duty of every city and town to find some employment for them, even at some expense. The average cost for supplying them with food and lodgings is about nine cents for each person, and as a compensation for their food and lodgings I have caused them to perform one hour's labor at the city yard breaking stone. In several instances they have refused to work. In these cases I have taken them before the court, and they were either reprimanded and given a chance to leave the city, or sentenced to the House of Correction. And although I have caused but a very few of them, comparatively, to be sentenced to that institution, I am strongly of the opinion that the time is not far distant when we will have to be more strict with them. Some of them would rather be imprisoned during the winter months than

to be tramping, and they have often called at the Central station with a statement that if they were not arrested as vagrants they would certainly commit larceny, that they might get a home.

## NATIVITY OF LODGERS.

United States,	1,364	Sweden,	15
British Provinces,	82	Scotland,	68
Canada,	35	Spain,	5
Ireland,	582	Switzerland,	5
England,	326	Sandwich Islands,	50
France,	21	Finland,	1
Germany,	21	Wales,	2
Italy,	6	Denmark,	2
Portugal,	9	Africa,	2
		Total,	2,596

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

As officer of the Board of Health, I have viewed and abated during the year now closed eight hundred and forty-eight nuisances, many of which have required considerable time and frequent visits before abatement. In several instances where the owners of property have refused to abate a nuisance, I have hired men to do the work required and caused the owners to pay the bills.

This department has been attended to this year with a good deal of energy, and in my opinion, under the new system of the police, there is no need of an extra officer for this department, as the police can attend to it thoroughly and save the expense of hiring men for this purpose.

To His Honor the Mayor, and the Physician to the Board, I feel grateful for their ready cooperation in this department.

The flags belonging to this department are at the Central Police Station; the disinfectants, measures, &c., at the City Stable on High street.

During the year now closed the police have served 244 search warrants for intoxicating liquors, and have seized 50 lots of liquors, 45 lots of which have been sent to the chief of the state detective force, and 5 lots returned by order of the court to the owners.

For officers' fees and mittimuses, the clerk of the Third District Court of Bristol has paid to the city treasurer three thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-nine cents; now due the city, two hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-two cents.

It has been my earnest endeavor to conduct, so far as lay in my power, the affairs of the Police Department with all the economy consistent with the public welfare.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you, Mr. Mayor, and also all members of the city government, for the kind consideration I have ever received at your hands.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

HENRY C. HATHAWAY,  
Chief of Police.

December 31st, 1877.

1878—CITY DOCUMENT No. 9.

---

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL,

*For 1877.*

---

NEW BEDFORD:

E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1878.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,  
March 7, 1878.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,  
March 13th, 1878.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

# REPORT.

---

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS,  
January, 1878.

*To Hon. George B. Richmond, Mayor, and the City  
Council of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith present my annual Report of the doings of the department under my charge.

In submitting this Report, I think it my duty to say the work had been commenced and carried on until April 12th before I took charge of the department, and I leave the public to decide whether the work done for the amount appropriated the last year has given general satisfaction or not.

The following tables exhibit the various kinds and amount of work which has been done during the year, and its cost.

Trusting that this Report may be acceptable to your honorable body, I remain

Most respectfully yours,

SETH C. CALDWELL,

Superintendent of Streets.

TABLE No. 1.  
NEW CROSSWALKS.

Streets.	At what Points.	Length. Ft. In.	Cost.	Remarks.
Third,	Corner Maxfield,	22	\$15.25	New.
"	" "	22	15.25	"
"	" "	22	15.25	"
"	" "	22	15.25	"
"	Corner Hillman,	22 6	16.00	"
"	" "	23	16.50	"
"	" "	22	15.30	"
"	" "	21 9	15.00	"
Willis,	Corner Pleasant,	23	16.75	"
North,	Corner Hill,	22	14.50	"
"	" "	22	14.50	"
"	" "	22	15.00	Old.
"	" "	22	15.00	"
Fourth,	Corner South,	22 6	15.50	New.
"	" "	22	16.00	"
Third,	Corner School,	22 6	16 30	"
Water,	At Potomska Mills,	22	16.00	"
"	" " "	22	16 00	"
Hawthorn,	Bush and Cottage,	44 6	30.75	"
	High School,	88 9	62.00	"
	" "	23	16.00	Old.
Orchard,	Corner Clinton,	22	15.00	New.
County,	Corner Franklin,	22 6	15.00	"
Parker,	Corner Cedar,	22 6	15.00	"
Purchase,	Corner William,	44 6	30.50	"
Third,	Corner Spring,	44	30.00	"
Bush,	Cottage and County,	48	40.50	New, 1 ft. 6 in. wide.
		759	\$534.10	

TABLE No. 2.  
NEW AND OLD FLAGGING AND CURBING.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Length. Feet.	Cost.	Remarks.
No. Third,	Merrimac to Wamsutta,	500	\$500.00	New and old.
" "	North to Gosnold Mills,	800	825.00	" " "
So. Third,	Spring to School,	350	360.25	" " "
Fifth,	William to Union,	350	50.00	Gutters relaid.
Bush,	At Howland & Cook's,	350	300.00	New.
Campbell,	State to County,	600	650.00	Curbed, and gutters paved.
State,	Franklin to Pope,	300	200.00	Curbed, and gutters paved.
		3,250	\$2,885.25	

Flagstone bought, 5649 square feet; cost, \$873.58.

TABLE No. 3.  
PAVING, NEW AND OLD.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Square Yards.	Cost.	Remarks.
North Third,	Gosnold Mills and North,	3,200	\$1,600	Old stone broken.
" "	Merrimac and Wamsutta,	1,240	930	New.
Purchase,	Franklin and Pope,	600	300	New and old.
Commercial,	Water and Front,	800	600	New.
First,	By Delano's,	440	330	"
No. Water,	Beetle's spar yard,		200	Old.
Fourth,	Along Horse Railroad,		200	"
Fifth,	William and Union,	100	50	"
Hillman,	Third and Water,		200	"
North,	Second and Third,		100	"
School,	Water and Fourth,	1,200	900	New.
		7,580	\$5,410	

TABLE No. 4.

## MACADAM.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Square Yards.	Cost.	Remarks.	Tons.
Purchase,	Merrimac and Linden,	2,500	\$1,000	Old.	1,500
No. Third,	William and Elm,	600	300	"	165
Third,	Spring and School,	900	500	New.	300
Kempton,	West of County,	3,800	1,500	New and old.	1,200
Third,	Cannon and Bedford,	900	500	" "	315
Ashland,	To Robeson,	2,250	2,000	New.	1,300
County,	Arnold and Spring,	500	350	"	200
"	Russell and Cherry,	600	1,000	"	350
Acush. av.	West of Cedar Grove st.,	5,000	4,000	New and old.	2,325
County,	Pearl and Campbell,	1,000	1,200	New.	500
Fifth,	William and Union,	700	300	New and old	175
	Pope and Fish Islands,	1,600	900	" "	500
		20,350	\$13,550		8,830

The cost of stone is included in the total cost. Pope and Fish Islands should be charged to N. B. Bridge account — \$900.

**TABLE No. 5.**  
GRADING AND GRAVELLING STREETS.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Cost.	Remarks.
South Second,	Walnut to Howland,	\$400	Gravelled.
Coffin,	Second to First,	50	"
Russell,	County to Water,	400	"
Howland,	Second to Third,	50	"
Griffin,	" "	60	"
Orchard,	Bedford to Bush,	200	"
Cottage,	Hawthorn to Arno,	300	"
Borden,	Whole length,	300	Surveyed, graded and gravelled.
North Third,	Wamsutta to Acushnet ave.,	500	Gravelled.
Cove road,	Head of Cove,	1,400	Grade raised, and gravelled.
Mt. Pleasant,	Robeson and Linden,	500	Gravelled.
Robeson,	At French Church,	125	"
Bedford,	County to Cottage,	300	"
Oak,	Whole length,	50	"
Harrison,	" "	50	"
Fair,	" "	50	"
Hickory,	" "	50	"
Bouney,	" "	50	"
		\$4,835	

The cost of gravel is included.

**TABLE No. 6.**  
CONCRETE SIDEWALKS LAID.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Square Yards.	Cost.	Remarks.
North Third,	Merrimac and Wamsutta,	358½	\$215.10	60 cts. per yd.
Pleasant,	Hazard and Merrimac,	151½	90.90	
North,	North and Hill,	127	76.20	
Hillman,	Corner of Pleasant,	136½	81.90	
Fifth,	Wing and South,	496	267.60	
	Ricketson's court,	17	10.20	
Fourth,	South and Rockland,	380	228.00	
Fifth,	By school-house, renew'd,	10	6.00	
State,	Merrimac and Franklin,	263	157.80	
No. Second,	Hathaway's shoe factory,	177	106.20	
Hill,	By N. Moulton's,	9	5.40	
Summer,	Maxfield and Sycamore,	155½	93.30	
Chestnut,	South from Parker,	207½	124.50	
State,	North of Campbell,	78	46.80	
Elm,	Water and Elm,	121	72.60	
		2,687½	\$1,612.50	

TABLE No. 7.  
BUILDING FENCES.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Cost of Material.	Cost of Labor.	Total.
Third,	Merrimac street and railroad,	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$25.00
"	Rolling Mill,	14.00	11.00	25.00
"	At Driscoll's,	10 00	15.00	25.00
"	Kempton,	12.50	12.50	25.00
Topham,		20.00	30.00	50.00
Fourth,	Wing and Grinnell,	30.00	40.00	70.00
	Cove road,	100.00	75.00	175.00
		\$201.50	\$193.50	\$395.00

BUILDING BANK WALLS.

Fourth,	Wing and Grinnell,	\$55.00	\$95.00	\$150.00
No. Third,	Merrimac st. and railroad,	125.00	75.00	200.00
No. Third,	Gosnold Mills,	20.00	30.00	50.00
		\$200.00	\$200.00	\$400.00

BUILDING NEW AND REPAIRING PLANK WALKS.

Locust,	County and Cedar,			\$210
Durfee,	Cedar st. and New County road,			125
Cedar,	Parker and Locust,			75
Willis,	Cedar and Emerson,			75
Kempton,	Park street and Cannonville,			225
Arnold,	Atlantic and Tremont,			130
Cedar,	Kempton and Elm,			160
				\$1,000

Cost of the lumber for the plank walks, and the labor, included in the bills.

TABLE No. 8.

## SANDCATCHERS, NEW.

Streets.	At what Points.	Cost of Material.	Cost of Labor.	Total.
Hazard,	Corner State,	\$60.00	\$70.50	\$130.50
Bedford,	Corner Borden,	55.00	60.00	115.00
Purchase,	North of Pope,	60.50	86.45	146.95
"	" " "	55.70	80.50	136.20
Wing,	Corner Sixth,	50 00	75.40	125.40
"	Corner Fourth,	54.60	80.00	134.60
Grinnell,	" "	48.50	74.65	123.15
		\$384 30	\$527.50	\$911.80

## OLD REPAIRED.

\$300.00    \$50.00    \$650.00

## CLEANING SANDCATCHERS.

\$1,550.70

## BUILDING EYE-HOLES.

Dartmouth,	Near Fair street,	\$20.20	\$30.15	\$50.35
Third,	Near Wamsutta,	25.00	35.00	60.00
Willis,	Near Summer,	23.50	31.00	54.50
		\$68.70	\$96.15	\$164.85

TABLE No. 9.

## NEW SEWERS BUILT.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Ma- terial.	Cost of Material.	Cost of Labor.	Total.
Orchard,	Bush to Arnold,	Pipe.	\$278.55	\$255.93	\$534.48
Ash,	Arnold to Union,	"	337.45	362.55	700.00
Wing,	County to Third,	"	1,450 54	975.42	2,425.96
North Third,	South line of Gosnold				
	Mills to Willis street,	"	923.36	330.93	1,254.29
So. Water,	Howland to Morgan lane,	"	324.16	244.70	568.86
Purchase,	Pope to Franklin,	"		231.36	231.36
Coffin,	E. of Water st., 100 feet,	"		206.61	206.61
Vera brook,	County to Third,	"		130.50	130.50
					\$6,052.06

## COUNTRY ROADS.

## DISTRICT NO. 1.

Comprising the following roads, and in charge of Mr. James A. Lawrence: Old County road, from John Davis's Corner, Acushnet village, north to Freetown line; Braley's station; Philip's road, a branch from Old County road, west side; and three short roads leading from the east side of Old County road to Acushnet line. Amount expended in this district,

\$375.97

## DISTRICT NO. 2.

Comprising the following roads, and in charge of Mr. Philip S. Pool: New County road, from Hathaway road to Dartmouth line; Plainville road, from N. B. railroad to Dartmouth line; and Mount Pleasant street, from Nash road to Plainville road. Amount expended in this district,

609.75

## DISTRICT NO. 3.

Comprising the following roads, and in charge of Mr. George A. Potter: Hathaway road, from New County road to Dartmouth line; Rockdale avenue, from Hathaway road to Kempton street; Kempton street, from Rockdale avenue to Dartmouth line; and Parker street, from Rockdale avenue to New County road. Amount expended in this district,

300.00

## DISTRICT NO. 4.

Comprising the following roads, and in charge of Mr. Benjamin T. King: Hathaway road, from New County road to Mount Pleasant street; Mount Pleasant street, from Nash road to Durfee street; and New County road, from Hathaway road to Parker street. Amount expended in this district,

1,399.96

## DISTRICT NO. 5.

Comprising the following roads, and in charge of Mr. Seth Hoard: Acushnet avenue, from Nash road to Mr. Davis's corner, Acushnet village; Nash road, from Acushnet avenue to N. B. railroad; Tarkiln Hill road, from Acushnet line to N. B. railroad; and Bellville road, from Acushnet avenue to the river, and following the river to the bridge, Acushnet village. Amount expended in this district,

477.45

## DISTRICT No. 6.

Continuation of Durfee street to west of New County road,  
in charge of Mr. Barnabas Collins. Amount expended in  
this district,

336.40

Total,

\$3,499.53

## RECAPITULATION.

New crosswalks laid,	\$534.10
New and old curbing and flagging,	2,885.25
Paving, new and old,	5,410.00
Macadam, new and old,	13,550.00
Grading and gravelling streets,	4,835.00
Concrete sidewalks laid,	1,612.50
Building fences,	395.00
Building bank walls,	400.00
Building new, and repairing old plank walks,	1,000.00
Building new sandcatchers,	911.80
Repairing old sandcatchers,	650.00
Cleaning sandcatchers,	1,550.70
Building eye-holes,	164 85
Running scavenger carts,	4,000.00
Gathering stones from streets, and filling ruts,	500.00
Cleaning streets and gutters,	2,000.00
Trimming trees,	345.60
Country roads,	3,499.53
Flagstone bought,	873.58
Superintendent's salary,	1,200.00
Clerk's salary,	600.00
Hostler's salary,	780.00

\$47,697.91

Less

900.00

Which should be charged to Bridge account.

Total cost of Highways,

\$46,797.91

## STOCK ON HAND JANUARY 1st, 1878.

350 feet (lineal) curbing, at 24½ cents, \$85.75

## INVENTORY, MARCH 1st, 1878.

16 horses,	\$2,460.00
6 pigs,	60.00
5 double carts,	1,000.00
4 single carts,	250.00
2 gears,	125.00
1 light wagon,	65.00

1 lumber wagon,	70.00
1 watering cart,	100.00
2 stone crushers,	1,200.00
2 engines for the crushers,	1,000.00
1 hoisting derrick,	45.00
8 horse blankets,	8.00
5 single harnesses,	125.00
2 wagon harnesses,	75.00
7 double harnesses,	300.00
3 lead harnesses,	30.00
4 collars,	4.00
2 road rollers,	450.00
3 water casks,	6.00
2 water tubs,	2.00
4 tool-houses,	50.00
3 spirit levels,	4.50
3 pairs rubber boots,	3.00
12 lanterns,	6.00
1 snath and scythe,	1.00
3 planes,	1.50
3 rasps,	.50
1 auger,	.50
1 bit-stock and 6 bits,	1.50
1 screwdriver,	.50
3 chisels,	.50
2 framing chisels,	.50
3 saws,	2.50
3 squares,	2.00
1 drawing-knife,	.75
3 hammers,	1.00
1 hatchet,	.50
2 wrenches,	1.00
4 large oil cans,	3.00
6 small oil cans,	1.00
1 wheel-jack,	1.00
6 hay forks,	2.00
5 iron rakes,	1.50
1 hay-cutter,	1.00
8 large pounders,	4.00
7 small pounders,	2.00
40 long-handle shovels,	30.00
30 short-handle shovels,	15.00
15 stone-sledges,	25.00
45 pickaxes,	50.00
6 snow-spades,	3.00

20 hoes,	5.00
35 snow-shovels,	17.00
25 iron bars,	25.00
6 chains,	6.00
3 tackles and falls,	15.00
2 plows,	12.00
10 paving hammers,	12.00
6 drilling hammers,	6.00
10 stone-chisels,	8.00
4 stone-sets,	2.00
5 lbs. of backing, and wedges,	1.50
40 splitting drills,	15.00
4 striking hammers,	8.00
30 stone-hammers,	15.00
6 wheelbarrows,	4.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,742.75

1878—CITY DOCUMENT No. 10.

---

THE  
AUDITOR'S ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES  
OF THE  
CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,  
INCLUDING  
REPORT OF CITY TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

For the Financial Year ending Feb. 28, 1878.

---

NEW BEDFORD:  
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.  
1878.

•



CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.  
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 30, 1878.

*To the Honorable City Council, City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN, — Herewith I respectfully submit my annual Report of all the Receipts and Expenditures of the city for the financial year ending February 28th, 1878, together with a statement of the City Debt, and a schedule of the Real and Personal Property belonging to the city and the estimated value thereof, and such other statements as I have deemed of interest.

EDWARD M. LUCE,  
City Auditor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,  
March 30, 1878.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,  
March 30th, 1878.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

# AUDITOR'S REPORT.

---

## RECEIPTS.

The balance of money in the hands of the City Treasurer  
March 1, 1877, was \$28,606.83

The receipts into the Treasury during the year ending Feb.  
28, 1878, were as follows :

Appropriations, 1876,	4,119.86
Appropriations, 1877,	453,183.00
Poor Department,	8,925.59
Incidentals,	4,983.01
New Bedford Water Works,	29,533.74
Police Department,	3,064.40
Free Public Library,	762.21
Commonwealth,	4,738.22
New Bedford Bridge,	41.37
Repairs of Public Property,	2.10
Highways and Streets,	4,951.46
Schools, (pay of Teachers,)	6.00
Cemeteries,	2,505.00
Real Estate Tax Account,	63.30
Schools, (Incidentals,)	763.46
Trustees Free Public Library,	3,183.42
New Bedford School Committee,	3,000 00
James B. Congdon Library Fund,	500.00
Fire Department,	1,095.08
Temporary Loan,	225,000.00
General Sewer Account,	1,313.93
New School-House,	1,870.00
	<hr/>
	\$782,211.98

---

## EXPENDITURES.

The amounts expended and ordered to be paid from the Treasury during the financial year ending Feb. 28, 1878, are charged to the following accounts, viz.:

Poor Department,	\$51,796.54	
Highways and Streets,	45,516.57 <sup>8</sup> 55,165.78	
Lighting the Streets,	49,511.46 13,654.59	
Free Public Library,	5,021.43 <sup>2</sup> 3,743.60	
Fire Department,	27,256.55	
Trustees Free Public Library,	2,799.91	
Police Department,	33,383.11	
Commonwealth,	3,976.53	
Schools, (Pay of Teachers,)	63,803.91	
New Bedford School Committee,	2,960.65	
Salaries,	9,881.63	
Repairs of Public Property,	6,018.63	
New Bedford Bridge,	4,194.19	
New Bedford Water Works,	51,191.28	
Schools, (Incidentals,)	20,315.40	
Incidentals,	20,259.25	
Debt,	106,217.17	
Cemeteries,	990.90	
New School-House,	13,422.01	
Real Estate Tax Account,	36.18	
Common Sewers,	5,758.69	
Temporary Loan,	260,000.00	\$756,826.50
Balance in Treasury,		25,385.48
		<u>\$782,211.98</u>

# CITY EXPENDITURES.

---

## SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

### Dr.

#### PAID SALARIES :

Earl C. Briggs, Superintendent,	\$1,000.00	
Overseers of the Poor,	1,000.00	
Rev. I. H. Coe, Chaplain,	156.00	\$2,156.00.

#### PAID FOR LABOR AND NURSING :

Earl C. Briggs,	\$1,814.58	
John Blanding,	600.00	
A. A. Chace,	420.00	2,834.58

#### PAID FOR PHYSICIANS AND MEDICINES :

Dr. Henry Johnson,	\$715.32	
Dr. Charles L. Swasey,	10.00	
R. H. Carter,	9.10	
Thomas Otis,	307.30	
Pope & Wood,	18.00	
John P. Taylor,	8.34	
James E. Blake & Co.,	8.04	
William A. Pease,	43.44	
George Perry,	63.80	1,183.34

#### PAID FOR FUEL :

Hart & Akin,	\$2,072.70	
Tripp & Terry,	207.71	
Simeon Hawes,	31.31	
J. Covell,	2,360.08	
Garfield & Proctor,	2,754.01	
David Brownell,	116.25	7,542.06

Amount forward,		\$13,715.98
-----------------	--	-------------

# AUDITOR'S REPORT.

7

Amount forward, \$13,715.98

## PAID FOR GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS :

Isaac Wordell,	\$621.11	
Denison Bros.,	48.00	
Macomber Bros.,	240.14	
George B. Macomber,	1,972.83	
New Bedford Flour Co.,	33.45	
Thomas W. Macomber,	122.04	
William F. Potter & Co.,	385.02	
C. H. Flanders,	85.25	
David A. Snell,	16.76	
Salisbury & Viall,	564.85	
Driscoll, Church & Hall,	280.12	
Hersom & Bryant,	80.50	
S. P. Richmond & Co.,	11.55	
Job B. Sherman,	22.00	
Bryant & Peirce,	16 10	
Israel T. Bryant,	25.50	4,525.22

## PAID FOR DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &C. :

George Bach, making clothing,	\$19.45	
William T. Soule, dry goods,	4.85	
George M. Eddy & Co., "	295.19	
George D. Gifford, "	10.01	
Doane & Co., clothing,	473.99	
Boston Clothing House, "	2.00	
John A. Underwood, "	9.44	
Alden Wordell, "	2.00	
William Tucker, Jr., "	31.90	
E. S. Cannon & Co., hats and caps,	41.34	
Andrew R. Palmer, boots and shoes,	28.60	
Union Boot & Shoe Store, " "	59.67	
E. P. Freeman, " "	48.25	
P. Devoll & Son, " "	164.94	
James Sherry, " "	2.75	1,194.38

## PAID UNDERTAKERS :

T. J. Murphy,	\$308.00	
B. G. Wilson,	411.50	
W. H. Bowen,	130.00	849.50

Amount forward, \$20,285.08

Amount forward, \$20,285.08

PAID STATE, CITIES, TOWNS AND HOSPITALS, FOR SUPPLIES AND BOARD OF PERSONS OUT OF THE CITY:

Commonwealth,	\$573.00	
Taunton Lunatic Asylum,	2,750.25	
Northampton Hospital,	66.98	
City of Springfield,	1.07	
“ Boston,	334.65	
“ Haverhill,	147.46	
“ Lynn,	31.00	
“ Cambridge,	77.75	
“ Lowell,	14.00	
“ Fall River,	88.12	
“ Taunton,	90.78	
“ Worcester,	22.10	
“ Chelsea,	10.63	
Town of Mattapoissett,	208.78	
“ Freetown,	51.00	
“ Wareham,	15.84	
“ Dartmouth,	165.27	
“ Fairhaven,	211.55	
“ Braintree,	110.08	
“ Barnstable,	107.25	
“ Everett,	177.00	
“ Yarmouth,	147.00	
“ Brockton,	72.50	
“ Acushnet,	72.50	5,546.56

PAID FOR SUPPLIES TO PERSONS OUTSIDE OF THE ALMS-HOUSE:

Cash paid by City Treasurer, by order of		
Overseers,	\$2,192.08	
Central Union Association,	3,153.23	
William B. Dwight,	1,477.90	
Tucker & Cummings,	1,503.50	
George B. Macomber,	690.44	
Job B. Sherman,	802.50	
F. Morse & Co.,	980.76	
L. B. Brown,	451.50	
J. W. Frasier,	456.00	
Charles S. Clark,	564.50	
H. R. Luther,	591.50	
E. Milliken & Son,	207.50	
Amount forward,		\$25,831.64

Amount forward,	\$25,831.64
Frank C. Bliss,	158.50
David Cook,	101.92
Cota & Smith,	298.64
John Clare,	122.00
Job M. Terry,	121.27
John Sweeney,	230.00
R. E. Macomber,	107.60
John H. Lowe,	129.46
George L. Dyer,	172.00
R. Washburn,	162.00
N. C. Tripp & Co.,	71.00
Charles A. Bonney,	39.00
Augustus C. Tripp,	92.00
Andrew A. Almy,	128.00
Fred. A. Dammon,	42.00
Fred. S. Gifford,	4.00
C. S. Davis,	71.00
Thomas H. Sullivan,	291.92
James Davis, 2d,	101.00
Isham Couling,	128.50
Patrick Daly,	9.50
Benjamin Dawson,	27.00
H. K. W. Lucas,	63.50
William H. Chappell,	256.26
E. C. Adams & Son,	91.50
Ashley & Smith,	40.00
Seth Coddington,	121.50
Clinton Morse,	110.00
Michael E. Sullivan,	253.50
Henry Holcomb & Son,	289.00
Isaac C. Sherman & Son,	273.00
S. Bennett, agent,	1,491.12
John J. Carroll,	1.00
Sylvester Snow,	144.00
John L. Tilden,	14.50
Charles H. Howland,	181.00
Sylvanus G. Nye,	6.00
Nye Handy,	58.08
James Rock,	5.00
John Notter,	77.26
Swift & Co.,	106.00
William W. Weeden & Coe,	290.50
D. B. Folger & Co.,	207.00
Amount forward,	<hr/> \$25,831.64

Amount forward,		\$25,831.64
Elihu Wood,	134.00	
F. H. Swift,	106.00	
Abm. A. Allen,	12.00	
Albert G. Stanton & Co.,	67.84	
E. H. Forbes,	21.50	
Jasper W. Braley,	263.00	
Orrick Smalley, Jr.,	22.50	
Lot H. Gibbs,	20.00	
Roland Holcomb,	162.50	
James E. Dwight,	170.00	
John F. Edgerton,	108.00	
Eben H. Howland,	20.00	
Isaac R. Case,	24.00	
Ellis & Swift,	118.00	
Robert S. Lawton,	265.72	
Robert S. Cornell,	18.00	
C. W. Potter, Jr.,	3.00	
A. Davis Ashley,	75.26	
Herbert S. Hammond,	13.00	
William F. Howland,	27.00	
Jenney Bros.,	169.60	
Thomas Sanford,	32.00	
Robert Driscoll,	1.50	
S. P. Richmond & Co.,	9.00	
Robert Luscomb,	48.50	
David B. Folger,	35.50	
John G. Remington,	29.86	
Freeman R. Hathaway,	8.00	
Industrial Cooperative Association,	13.50	21,758.22

## PAID INCIDENTAL EXPENSES:

Peleg S. Macy, office expenses,	\$30.35	
Mercury Pub. Co., printing and advertising,	95.70	
Collins & Allen, stationery,	21.50	
Edwin Dews,           “	14.50	
S. Hutchinson,       “	4.11	
E. Anthony & Sons, printing and advertising,	10.50	
Jesse Allen,   repairing harnesses,	3.87	
William H. Willis,   “       “	67.31	
Fall River R. R.,       freight and tickets,	3.60	
N. B. & N. Y. S. S. Co.,   “       “	4.00	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R.,   “       “	94.93	
N. L. Paine, agent,       tickets,	5.80	
Amount forward,		\$47,589.86

Amount forward,		\$47,589.86
Bark Azorean and owners, tickets,	30.00	
Macomber Bros., grain,	240.70	
Thomas W. Macomber, "	222.10	
William Baylies, "	183.00	
Denison Bros., "	82.00	
Wilson & Co., "	45.00	
Denison Bros. & Co., "	113.25	
Hart & Akin, paints, &c.,	128.22	
Earl C. Briggs, live stock,	490.00	
Earl C. Briggs, expenses,	161.71	
L. M. Dayton, expenses out of town,	4.10	
Seth Hinckley, " " "	5.10	
George Delano & Co., oil,	33.01	
Andrew Bulloch & Co., "	15.70	
Durfee & Smith, blacksmithing,	92.95	
Caswell Bros., "	43.00	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., "	9.75	
Caleb Maxfield, repairing furniture,	11.86	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	69.44	
Ambrose Vincent, "	1.20	
William Watkins, "	1.04	
Moses H. Bliss, carpentering,	5.00	
Charles De Wolf, "	2.46	
Estate D. K. Tripp, lumber,	21.48	
Western Lumber Co., "	35.37	
Street Department, delivery of fuel,	729.00	
Street Department, manure,	82.00	
Fire Department, "	206.41	
William G. White, repairing wagons,	81.01	
S. S. Paine & Bro., lime and plaster,	95.25	
Charles S. Paisler, " "	9.65	
Gustavus Delano, whitewashing,	89.17	
Bradford S. Pierce, cement pipe,	1.08	
Charles M. Peirce, " "	51.60	
Wood, Brightman & Co., plumbing, &c.,	38.29	
Tobey & Coggeshall, " "	3.60	
John S. Cook, carriage hire,	31.60	
Phineas White, Jr., repairing pump,	6.00	
House of Correction, baskets,	4.25	
Stephen A. Tripp, lamp,	1.50	
Thomas M. Hart, rope, &c.,	5.92	
Parker & Sherman, repairing stoves,	5.38	
Henry J. Taylor, sundries,	118.94	
Amount forward,		\$47,589.86

Amount forward,		\$47,589.86
Bliss & Nye, sundries,	7.15	
Samuel Bennett, “	9.00	
William Griffin, piling wood,	103.55	
Thomas Donaghy, sole leather,	122.72	4,206.68
To amount transferred to Incidentals,		2,829.05
		<hr/>
		\$54,625.59

## C.R.

By Annual Appropriation,	\$35,000.00
--------------------------	-------------

## BY AMOUNT RECEIVED OF CITIES AND TOWNS :

City of Fall River,	\$270.90	
“ Boston,	278.20	
“ Lawrence,	67.00	
“ Gloucester,	47.00	
“ Worcester,	10.20	
“ Newton,	19.65	
“ Somerville,	19.25	
“ Lowell,	142.95	
“ Cambridge,	28.75	
“ Salem,	1.95	
Town of Freetown,	90.42	
“ Mattapoisett,	116.10	
“ Westport,	1,155.17	
“ Concord,	33.35	
“ Tisbury,	206.81	
“ Hyde Park,	12.00	
“ West Bridgewater,	9.65	
“ Provincetown,	111.90	
“ Yarmouth,	105.10	
“ Barnstable,	55.00	
“ Stoneham,	5.65	
“ Dartmouth,	676.85	
“ Middleborough,	40.30	
“ Hanson,	63.25	
“ Wellfleet,	18.05	
“ Nantucket,	500.31	
“ Brockton,	44.85	
“ Plymouth,	1.50	
“ Acushnet,	97.20	<hr/>
Amount forward,	\$35,000.00	

Amount forward,		\$35,000.00
Town of Mansfield,	76.50	
“ Fairhaven,	155.39	
“ Harwich,	5.75	
“ Abington,	5.30	
“ Chatham,	13.00	
“ Malden,	30.30	
“ Gosnold,	10.00	
“ Edgartown,	3.30	
“ Rochester,	125.70	
“ Arlington,	101.00	
“ Dennis,	25.12	
“ Northampton,	1.65	
“ Falmouth,	10.08	
“ Rehoboth,	13.70	
“ Orleans,	24.00	
“ Weymouth,	66.50	
“ Warren,	20.00	4,916.60

## BY RECEIVED OF

State, for transportation and support of paupers,	\$1,943.01	
Jeremiah Mullins, board at Taunton Hospital,	112.94	
Overseers, received sundries,	17.50	
Fire Department, hay,	232.75	
Street Department, hay,	30.80	
E. C. Briggs, Superintendent,	1,170.24	
House of Correction,	1.75	
Estate Josephine Jennings,	500.00	4,008.99
By Special Appropriations,		10,700.00
		<hr/>
		\$54,625.59

## HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

## Dr.

PAID FOR LABOR AND TEAMING,

\$36,652.69

PAID FOR FLAGGING, STONES AND GRAVEL:

Richard C. Wilson,	\$1,132.03
John W. Manchester,	83.17
William P. Coggeshall,	125.32
Noah H. Wilson,	3.60
David Duff,	179.79
Alexander Gillis & Co.,	114.31
Phineas F. Drew,	40.63
Edward D. Kenney,	25.44
Dennis Finlan,	172.52
Barjona D. Tripp,	64.21
Sylvanus A. Gifford,	256.19
Charles H. W. Butts,	5.15
James L. Humphrey,	35.00
Job B. Sherman,	37.80
I. C. Cory,	27.64
Temple S. Corson,	275.84
Alexander Gillis,	195.89
Jonathan Hawes,	4.00
Reuben Washburn,	15.00
Noah Tripp,	44.04
Isaac H. Manchester,	163.08
S. H. Whitmore,	66.79
J. P. G. Munroe,	27.00
Otis Manchester,	113.90
S. Cummiugs,	9.04
James Duddy,	99.78
George B. Taber,	13.80
John Rounds,	15.92
John P. West,	20.36
Timothy McCarty,	63.94
A. B. Hathaway,	12.18
Pardon Russell,	28.42
Patrick Brown,	11.88
George A. Potter,	57.11
John Green,	43.37
C. F. Spooner,	21.47
Levi W. Brawley,	38.86
Charles Gifford,	51.62
Amount forward,	\$36,652.69

Amount forward,		\$36,652.69
B. S. Brownell,	15.50	
Paul S. Hathaway,	74.90	
Emily M. Butts,	59.36	
Daniel Leary,	35.67	
Charles Skiff,	25.88	
Patrick Hyland,	10.00	
Neal Green,	34.46	
P. S. Poole,	6.16	
William H. Cowing,	221.81	
William L. G. Parker,	11.23	
F. Winslow,	24.98	
A. B. Grinnell,	13.80	
B. Collins,	1.61	
J. S. Sherman,	32.00	
John R. Case,	274.09	
Francis Curran,	6.87	
I. T. Hazard,	15.98	
George Pickens,	53.40	
J. S. Hazard,	44.14	
Eli W. Reed,	353.69	
Lorenzo F. Doane,	27.08	
Charles F. Tripp,	20.45	
Thomas Rogers,	19.07	
A. K. P. Sawin,	27.68	
I. R. Potter,	10.38	
George W. Chace,	21.66	
H. T. Ashley,	83.50	
John Sylvia,	1.40	
Thomas Hersom,	1.20	
Seth Hoard,	.50	
William C. Jones,	5.62	
John Spooner,	1.40	
Alden Lawrence,	4.80	
Frank N. White,	1.80	
Charles Hathaway,	.84	
James H. Hathaway,	12.40	
David Grew, Jr.,	45.38	
William James,	14.06	
Abiathar Rogers,	33.58	
J. Bertram,	26.97	
J. N. Slocum,	2.29	
William S. White,	72.81	
Henry H. Fisher,	327.75	
Amount forward,		\$36,652.69

Amount forward,		\$36,652.69
Augustus C. Tripp,	20.00	
George A. Cobb,	14.11	
James M. Lyons,	50.00	
Obed B. Lewis,	78.90	
Jones Robinson,	141.16	
Benjamin F. King,	5.00	
Estate Benjamin Rodman,	3.45	
Simeon Hawes,	27.75	
Nathaniel Moulton,	8.22	
Clark Leavitt,	4.65	
Tripp & Terry,	10.00	
Gideon Brightman,	14.12	
J. Simmons,	20.28	
Sarah Howland,	134.40	6,306.28

## PAID FOR GRAIN AND HAY:

John Kirk,	\$689.80	
Macomber Bros.,	267.02	
Thomas W. Macomber,	241.74	
Denison Bros.,	137.76	
N. B. Flour Co.,	80.02	
William Baylies,	173.56	
Wilson & Co.,	109.90	
Denison Bros. & Co.,	110.80	
D. H. Potter,	103.23	
Sch. Witch Hazel and owners,	225.28	
John Eldridge,	8.77	
Matthew Merry,	11.47	
Levi W. Brawley,	38.98	
Ame & Co.,	80.00	
A. K. P. Sawin,	111.38	
New Bedford Water Works,	67.50	
John D. Hoxie,	31.29	
Poor Department,	355.95	2,844.45

## PAID REPAIRS OF WAGONS AND HARNESES:

S. B. Skiff,	\$380.48	
Franklin Shaw,	99.50	
James B. Hazard,	66.71	
William H. Willis,	48.67	
Clarence Lowell,	20.75	
Charles H. Wood,	7.92	
D. E. Randall,	19.15	
Amount forward,		\$45,803.42

Amount forward,		\$45,803.42
B. F. Lewis,	2.25	
Lee & Staples,	78.98	
Jones Robinson,	20.11	
Footman & Manchester,	7.00	
Luther Brownell,	32.30	
Jesse Allen,	61.81	
Charles F. Cushing,	40.50	
Gosnold Mills,	2.25	
Temple S. Corson,	7.67	
Brownell, Ashley & Co.,	10.22	
Charles H. Forbes,	111.00	
R. T. King,	23.50	1,040.77

PAID FOR SHARPENING AND REPAIRING TOOLS AND  
MACHINERY:

Bennett Bros.,	\$1.30	
Freeman C. Luce,	1.25	
S. B. Skiff,	162.94	
Benjamin F. Lewis,	6.02	
B. D. Hathaway,	254.69	
William F. King,	19.30	
Lee & Staples,	121.39	
Simeon F. King,	18.65	
William D. Sherman,	49.98	
Andrew R. Springer,	1.65	
Footman & Manchester,	13.79	
Edmund Grinnell,	69.05	
Frank C. Terry,	6.50	
Charles L. Garfield,	5.17	
George L. Swift,	14.55	
Obadiah Mosher,	2.59	
Bowker & Sherman,	45.03	
Blake Crusher Co.,	42.00	
Henry N. Dean,	6.12	
Jireh C. Sherman,	1.37	
Thomas Donaghy,	2.46	
Gosnold Mills,	1.96	
New Bedford Boiler Co.,	128.58	
James W. Snow,	1.47	
John A. Gifford,	46.87	
Covell Manufacturing Co.,	19.55	1,044.23
Amount forward,		\$47,888.42

Amount forward,

\$47.888.42

## PAID MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:

John A. Lee, salary,	\$339.99
Seth C. Caldwell, "	860.01
Isaiah Sears, pigs,	50.00
Nathan Lewis, sundries,	9.15
King & McDonald, horse-shoeing,	4.00
William T. King, "	11.00
Caswell Bros., "	6.15
Charles H. Tripp, "	75.35
Lee & Staples, "	8.20
Durfee & Smith, "	143.40
Brownell, Ashley & Co., "	89.86
William F. Tirrell, "	20.65
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas fitting, &c.,	8.70
West, Cowan & Co., " "	9.17
Jireh C. Sherman, " "	3.79
Mercury Publishing Co., printing,	9.00
C. W. Knight, "	2.75
Hatch & Co., expressage,	2.00
Union Boot & Shoe Co., boots,	10.25
John E. Harrington, lighting lanterns,	5.22
Daniel O'Brien, " "	3.12
Dennis Shea, " "	4.62
Charles Hines, " "	3.96
Thomas L. Butts, " "	2.64
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R., sewer lease,	200.00
N. B. Gas Light Co., gas,	49.37
Robert C. P. Coggeshall, surveying,	208.40
New Bedford Tool Co., hardware,	9.17
Sullings, Kingman & Co., "	144.43
Ambrose Vincent, "	107.60
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentering,	132.37
Francis W. Hammond, "	24.15
A. W. Perkins, concreting,	1,744.66
Estate D. K. Tripp, lumber,	357.75
Abraham Chase, "	2.65
Thomas H. Hathaway, "	31.82
Western Lumber Co., "	16.81
S. B. Hamlin, "	135.26
B. F. Hathaway, coal,	74.62
Acushnet Coal Co., "	79.09
Stephen A. Tripp, lanterns, &c.,	13.87
Amount forward,	\$47.888.42

Amount forward,		\$47,888.42
Benjamin S. Jenkins, painting and glazing,	10.19	
James De Wolf, " "	3.00	
James B. Hazard, " "	4.47	
Eben J. Kempton, " "	1.11	
John P. West, " "	30.82	
Barnabas Collins, use of gear,	8.75	
O. H. Flagg, medical services,	34.50	
James E. Blake & Co., drugs,	6.45	
Edwin Dews, stationery,	23.39	
James M. Lawton, Jr., "	2.25	
Elisha Reynolds, building wall,	5.25	
Purrington & Brown, water jar,	1.75	
Hersom, Tucker & Co., soap,	1.74	
M. F. Whittemore, "	4.19	
North Fish Island Wharf, wharfage,	13.10	
S. S. Paine & Bro., lime, brick, &c.,	658.76	
Charles S. Paisler, " "	570.48	
Charles M. Peirce, cement pipe,	2.43	
Rodolphus Beetle, spars,	13.50	
William H. Sherman, use of horse,	1.50	
Warren Howland, right of way, Cove road,	25.00	
Henry F. Thomas, oil,	20.94	
Andrew Bulloch & Co., "	7.60	
W. A. Robinson & Co., "	77.50	
Charles F. Cushing, blankets,	21.14	
John G. Harding, trimming trees,	345.60	
George E. Hatch, stove,	15.00	
Allen & Robinson, repairing fence,	20.81	
Richards & Soule, barrows,	6.75	
John A. Gomley, carting bound stones,	1.50	
N. B. Water Works, lead,	1.19	
Charles R. Sherman, key,	.20	
Thomas M. Hart, waste,	1.35	
John McCullough, rope,	.75	
N. B. Cordage Co., "	2.61	
B. S. Pierce, drain pipe,	54.00	
Joseph Taber, repairing pumps,	41.27	
William H. Cook & Co., block and fall,	6.00	
Frederick A. Sowle, mop,	.50	
S. Eggers, powder and fuse,	5.40	
Lewis G. Carpenter, horse,	190.00	
New Bedford Ice Co., ice,	6.50	
Amount forward,		\$47,888.42

Amount forward,		\$47,888.42
James H. Pease, sealing scales,	1.12	
Fire Department, hose,	12.00	7,277.36
To amount transferred to Incidentals,		785.68
		<hr/>
		\$55,951.46

## Cr.

By amount of Appropriation,		\$45,000.00
By received for street dirt, flagging, labor, &c.,	\$504.13	
By received sundry errors in rolls,	305.50	809.63

BY RECEIVED FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS FOR LABOR,  
MATERIALS, &c. :

New Bedford Bridge,	\$1,212.44	
Poor Department,	811.00	
Common Sewers,	844.42	
Repairs of Public Property,	153.85	
Incidentals,	295.35	
Fire Department,	313.57	
New Bedford Water Works,	505.20	
New School-House,	6.00	4,141.83

## BY TRANSFERRED FROM

Cemeteries,	\$1,000.00	
New Bedford Bridge,	700.00	
Repairs of Public Property,	300.00	2,000.00
By Special Appropriations,		4,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$55,951.46

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

## Dr.

TO PAID ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN,	\$13,489.96	
Protecting Society,	150.00	\$13,639.96

PAID REPAIRS OF ENGINES, HOSE, WAGONS AND  
HARNESSES:

William H. Willis,	\$103.30	
Franklin Shaw,	36.78	
E. B. Macy,	51.32	
S. B. Skiff,	51.49	
William Cronin,	166.62	
Charles H. Wood,	13.68	
G. P. Palmer,	8.75	
Freeman C. Luce,	37.74	
Godfrey & Howland,	14.75	
New Bedford Boiler Co.,	9.00	
Edmund Grinnell,	17.34	
Lee & Staples,	14.10	
Charles H. Forbes,	121.72	
Gifford & Allen,	45.72	
Charles F. Cushing,	3.75	
John H. Judson,	181.35	
George L. Brownell,	11.05	
William J. Marr,	9.00	
Johnson & Kirby,	3.90	901.36

## PAID FOR REPAIRS OF ENGINE-HOUSES:

West, Cowan & Co., gas-fitting, &c.,	\$13.48	
Gifford & Allen, " "	66.79	
Jireh C. Sherman, " "	33.57	
Thomas J. Gifford & Co., " "	184.02	
James B. Hazard, painting and glazing,	16.80	
James De Wolf, " "	.75	
Hart & Akin, " "	2.00	
S. B. Skiff, blacksmithing,	12.70	
E. B. Macy, "	13.10	
Charles H. Taber, masonry,	8.60	
Almy & Hitch, window fixtures,	.65	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., stone work,	5.96	358.42

Amount forward, \$14,899.74

Amount forward,

\$14,899.74

## PAID FOR HAY AND GRAIN:

A. K. P. Sawin,	hay,	\$333.93	
Hart & Akin,	"	132.35	
Garfield & Proctor,	"	65.35	
Welcome J. Lawton,	"	99.71	
William W. Gifford,	"	42.50	
Poor Department,	"	232.75	
Walter H. Pierce,	straw,	15.75	
M. Bennett,	"	25.82	
E. D. Chase,	"	10.70	
Edwin Blossom,	"	19.18	
C. P. Washburn,	"	5.45	
Denison Bros.,	grain,	44.48	
Macomber Bros.,	"	124.16	
N. B. Flour Co ,	"	49.77	
William Baylies,	"	215.52	
Thomas W. Macomber,	"	138.74	
Denison Bros. & Co.,	"	281.07	
Ame & Co., prepared food,		47.02	
T. A. Allen,	" "	9.00	1,893.25

## PAID FOR REPAIRS OF CENTRAL ENGINE-HOUSE:

E. B. Macy, blacksmithing,	\$38.79
S. B. Skiff, "	73.39
John A. Lee, services as superintendent,	176.00
Gideon T. Sawyer, masonry,	501.45
Abraham Dyer, "	193.31
N. B. Water Works, blasting,	96.75
L. M. Ham & Co., grating,	20.76
Benjamin B. Dunlap, use of screws,	5.00
Doran & Shea, grating,	40.50
J. C. Sherman, plumbing, &c.,	38.04
Gifford & Allen, "	70.00
Thomas J. Gifford & Co., "	40.67
Thomas H. Macy, carpentering,	174.05
New Bedford Tool Co., hardware,	14.52
Charles S. Paisler, lime, brick, &c.,	70.80
S. S. Paine & Bro., " "	300.68
Street Department, labor, &c.,	313.57
Caleb Hammond, labor and plans,	20.28
Estate of D. K. Tripp, lumber,	65.99
Western Lumber Co., " "	257.87

Amount forward,

\$16,792.99

Amount forward,		\$16,792.99
Nathaniel Moulton, sand and teaming,	76.90	
New Bedford Boiler Co., iron work,	29.85	
Parker & Sherman, tin work,	18.04	2,637.21

## PAID MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES :

New Bedford Gas Light Co., gas,	\$468.10	
Joseph Brownell, rent,	85.35	
George A. Bourne, “	27.08	
J. L. Luce, “	5.00	
Hart & Akin, coal,	28.15	
N. B. Gas Light Co., “	58.12	
Garfield & Proctor, “	204.73	
Hart & Akin, use of horses,	109.63	
Nathaniel Moulton, “ “	23.75	
Alexander Gillis & Co., “ “	27.00	
F. H. Sampson, labor,	8.00	
R. S. Taber, “	53.95	
Driscoll, Church & Hall, brooms, soap, &c.,	24.94	
Edward H. Forbes, “ “	14.05	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R., freight and tickets,	109.79	
Frederick Macy, petty expenses,	114.83	
E. B. Macy, blacksmithing,	5.90	
Mercury Pub. Co., printing and subscription,	19.00	
E. Anthony & Sons, “ “ “	42.65	
Charles A. Gray & Co., carting,	.50	
Henry J. Taylor, dusters, &c.,	21.72	
Thomas R. Luce, nickel-plating,	5.00	
Acushnet Nickel Plating Co., “	1.00	
Hatch & Co., expressage,	4.80	
Pierce & Grinnell, indicator,	75.00	
Horace E. Chadwick, patent hitches,	57.75	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	55.60	
Stephen A. Tripp, lanterns, &c.,	101.23	
William A. Robinson & Co., oil,	15.50	
Durfee & Smith, horse-shoeing,	99.68	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., “	56.07	
William F. Tirrell, “	42.75	
Bliss & Nye, sundries,	6.47	
Mark J. Dollard, watching,	21.00	
James Dugan, “	21.00	
Dexter & Haskins, repairing badge,	1.00	
Charles H. Tripp, horse-shoeing,	42.50	
N. B. & N. Y. S. S. Co., freight,	3.50	
Amount forward,		\$19,430.20

Amount forward,	\$19,430.20
James Boyd & Sons, new hose,	1,433.97
James Boyd & Sons, supplies,	58.25
Joseph Chace, Jr., medical services,	7.00
O. H. Flagg, " "	18.00
Joseph T. Ryan, hook and ladder truck,	1,776.00
Joseph T. Ryan, extras on do.,	43.50
Joseph T. Ryan, pung,	125.00
John F. Tucker & Co., rope,	13.30
N. B. Cordage Co., " "	4.05
N. B. Copper Co., spelter,	48.25
Gifford & Allen, repairs to alarm,	9.64
Daniel D. Briggs, expenses to alarm,	46.30
Potomska Mills, waste,	21.12
Clapp & Jones Manufacturing Co., spare wheels,	70.00
Parker & Sherman, repairing stoves,	8.95
Martin Wheeler, use of blocking,	2.00
Paul S. Hathaway, wood,	6.00
Charles W. Hurl, repairing clock,	4.00
William L. Kelley, " "	1.50
F. P. Washburn, care Hancock engine-house,	12.00
D. L. Ware, ointment,	6.00
Collins & Allen, stationery,	7.45
James D. Allen, injuries,	21.00
George M. Eddy & Co., pillow cases, &c.,	27.31
Charles Williams, Jr., wire, &c.,	35.37
William H. Dwelley, three horses,	840.00
Milborn Harding, one horse,	300.00
W. R. Parks, agent, heating apparatus,	500.00
John S. Cook, horse and wagon,	2.00
S. S. Bliss, " "	19.25
Thomas M. Hart, sundries,	2.20
James Duddy, carting,	9.70
Nathan Lewis, brush,	.45
American Sanitary Association, disinfectant,	18.82
N. B. Boiler Co., packings,	12.27
George Perry, liquors,	8.55
Chapman & Shurtleff, sundries,	10.14
Andrew E. Hathaway, board of horse,	10.00
William P. Ricketson, " "	4.50
Holder M. Brownell, " "	15.77
R. H. Taber, lanterns,	6.30
House of Correction, baskets,	8.00
N. Waterman, blankets,	4.75
Amount forward,	\$19,430.20

1878.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

25

Amount forward,		\$19,430.20
William O. Brownell, shovels,	3.50	
H. F. Carpenter, blue vitriol,	167.25	
Caleb Maxfield, repairing furniture,	1.75	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton, drugs,	13.10	7,826.35
To transferred to Incidentals,		38.53
		<u>\$27,295.08</u>

CR.

By Appropriation, \$26,200.00

## BY RECEIVED

For services of engines,	108.00	
For sale of old hose,	203.92	
For sale of glass and coal,	8.00	
Macomber Bros.,	14.50	
Water Works, oil,	1.85	
Town of Middleborough, for old hook and ladder truck,	550.00	
Poor Department, manure,	206.41	
Manure,	2.40	1,095.08
		<u>\$27,295.08</u>

D

## NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

Dr.

## TO PAID SALARIES AND LABOR:

James B. Congdon, water registrar,	\$600.00	
James B. Congdon, clerk water board,	300.00	
Office Assistant,	100.00	
Special Assistant,	65.00	
George B. Wheeler, superintendent,	125.00	
William B. Sherman, “	1,375.00	
Robert C. P. Coggeshall, assistant,	388.71	
Frank M. Ashley, “	900.00	
Albert B. Drake, “	346.53	
William W. Hathaway, “	15.50	
Edwin J. Collamore, engineer,	1,399.96	
Patrick Gibbons, fireman,	720.00	
David Simmons, watchman,	433.25	
John B. Nicholson, keeper,	600.00	
Labor on mains, services, reservoirs, &c.,	4,496.22	\$11,865.17

## PAID FOR MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS:

William W. Hathaway,	\$46.25	
Bowker & Sherman,	4.90	
E. H. Kellogg,	5.25	
Charles E. Howland,	184.46	
Lee & Staples,	68.73	
Jireh C. Sherman,	2.36	
Lowell Felting Co.,	10.80	
E. Packard,	10.00	
Estate D. K. Tripp,	3.34	
Thomas H. Weaver,	15.49	
Boston & Fairhaven Iron Works,	132.89	
Charles R. Sherman,	2.00	
B. S. Jenkins,	1.95	
Union Boiler Co.,	28.89	
James E. Blake & Co.,	21.70	
Seth Hoard,	26.94	
William A. Robinson & Co.,	73.35	
Goff, Cranston & Brownell,	8.00	
Rollins & Ashley,	5.50	
George Delano & Co.,	75.59	
Union Water Meter Co.,	31.50	
Boston Belting Co.,	45.94	
Amount forward,		\$11,865.17

Amount forward,		\$11,865.17
New Bedford Copper Co.,	13.77	
S. B. Skiff,	25.46	
B. C. F. & N. B. R.R.,	1.15	
Hart & Akin,	3,006.63	
Gifford & Allen,	88 03	
Newport Manufacturing Co.,	25.75	
William B. Sherman,	16.03	
Thomas Donaghy,	7.40	
Boston Machine Co.,	18.45	
West, Cowan & Co.,	6.94	
Charles S. Paisler,	60.20	
New Bedford Boiler Co.,	71.87	
Harper Steam Lubricator Co.,	38.00	
Highways and Streets,	18.40	
New Bedford Tool Co.,	1.25	
Morgan Thomas & Co.,	80.70	
Benjamin Wilson,	50.00	
Joseph Taber,	35.00	
John A. Lee,	15.00	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	1.50	
Gideon T. Sawyer,	26.36	
Sturtevant & Sherman,	17.90	
S. S. Paine & Bro.,	7.40	
A. Price & Co.,	2.50	
Thomas M. Hart,	4.65	
Central Union Association,	4.14	
John A. Gifford,	3.86	4,454.17

## TO PAID FOR EXTENSIONS:

Boston & Fairhaven Iron Works,	\$1,019.74	
B. C. F. & N. B. R.R.,	311.76	
P. M. Lund et als,	4,939.56	
Boston Lead Co.,	1,004.88	
A. K. Lissberger,	125.35	
Boston Machine Co.,	71.80	
Newport Manufacturing Co ,	15.00	
Fuller Iron Works,	47.02	
S. B. Skiff,	76.00	
Thomas Phillips & Co.,	1,551.56	
Gloucester Iron Works,	4,754.45	
Gifford & Allen,	728.52	
Joseph Brownell,	275.00	
Wilcox & Richmond Wharf Co.,	65.00	
Amount forward,		\$16,319.34

Amount forward,		\$16,319.34
John Manter, Jr.,	25.00	
Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co.,	30.00	
William B. Sherman,	118.28	
Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Co.,	855.93	
Union Water Meter Co.,	411.35	
Freeman C. Luce,	78.01	
Charles S. Paisler,	47.25	
B. D. Hathaway,	116.20	
F. A. Hathaway,	26.35	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	41.02	
Sturtevant & Sherman,	63.94	
Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co.,	190.80	
Durfee & Smith,	7.90	
C. L. Garfield,	11.40	
Clark Leavitt,	12.20	
B. S. Jenkins,	1.88	
Pugsley & Chapman,	24.50	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	23.98	
North Fish Island Wharf,	208.68	
Estate D. K. Tripp,	271.27	
William G. Hayden & Co.,	5.35	
James Duddy,	15.00	
James B. Congdon,	5.30	
William H. Willis,	4.44	
David Duff,	3.40	
William D. Sherman,	2.68	
Cornish & Dennis,	2,949.66	
Builders' Iron Foundry,	160.20	
Union Boiler Co.,	79.04	
New Bedford Cordage Co.,	77.75	
Jirch C. Sherman,	8.32	
S. Eggers,	21.00	
Temple S. Corson,	64.89	
R. D. Wood & Co.,	35.00	
N. B. & N. Y. S.S. Co.,	1.57	
Highways and Streets,	3.30	
Cozzens & Bull,	272.00	
Joseph Taber,	13.05	
Union Boot & Shoe Store,	14.55	
New Bedford Boiler Co.,	3.26	
Charles A. Gray & Co.,	41.60	
John W. Flansburg,	14.40	
A. K. P. Sawin,	9.00	
Amount forward,		\$16,319.34

Amount forward,		\$16,319.34
Mayor, Lane & Co.,	5.80	
William Watkins,	5.52	
Augustus Swift,	85.11	
Jeremiah L. Luce,	6.00	21,458.77

## PAID INCIDENTAL EXPENSES :

George B. Wheeler,	\$36.62	
Mercury Publishing Co.,	105.70	
Henry J. Taylor,	11.21	
Edwin Dews,	27.67	
Leonard B. Ellis,	3.45	
A. Price & Co.,	4.52	
A. E. Hathaway,	205.00	
William B. Sherman,	59.50	
William P. Coggeshall,	10 40	
J. & W. R. Wing & Co.,	1.25	
William Cronin,	53.40	
Collins & Allen,	7.50	
J. W. Braley,	7.00	
E. Anthony & Sons,	8.62	
S. Hutchinson,	61.50	
George L. Brownell,	18.49	
Nathan Lewis,	6.20	
George A. Bourne & Son,	36.12	
Gifford & Allen,	4.75	
Town of Acushnet,	28.20	
Sturtevant & Sherman,	48.07	
Durfee & Smith,	28.70	
Holder M. Brownell,	27.40	
William H. Willis,	55.00	
Phineas White, Jr.,	9.82	
Charles F. Cushing,	5.00	
Highways and Streets,	483.50	
William H. Ellis,	1.50	
Estate D. K. Tripp,	2.98	
Hart & Akin,	6.65	
B. S. Jenkins,	3.65	
New Bedford Tool Co.,	3.30	
Tobey & Coggeshall,	2.20	
Purrington & Brown,	14.20	
Luther Brownell,	1.10	
Forbes Lithographic Co ,	16.00	
Amount forward,		\$37,778.11

Amount forward,		\$37,778.11
G. S. Woolman,	7.00	1,413.17
To transferred to Appropriation, 1877,		12,000.00
1878, March 1. To Balance,		4,895.33
		<u>\$56,086.61</u>

## CR.

1877.		
March 1.	By balance old account,	\$14,552.87
	By appropriation,	12,000 00
	By received from water takers,	\$22,995.86
	By received for services,	3,777.31
	By received for rents,	68.07
	By received for sale of materials,	38.21
	Turn-offs and on,	22.00
	Return premium,	7.08
	Freight refunded,	236.44
	Fire Department,	96.75
	Mains and labor,	76.37
	Sale reservoir lots,	2,209.76
	Discount on bill,	5.89
		<u>29,533.74</u>
		<u>\$56,086.61</u>

1878, March 1.	By balance old account,	\$4,895.33
----------------	-------------------------	------------

## HEIRS OF ISAIAH CHACE.

## CR.

1877, March 1.	By balance old account,	\$53.24
----------------	-------------------------	---------

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS—PAY OF TEACHERS.

Dr.

To paid salaries as below.

## HIGH SCHOOL:

Charles P. Rugg,	\$2,026.82	
Fred. Farnsworth,	695.11	
William C. Lawton,	962.50	
Mary S. Mendell,	1,013.41	
Sarah D. Ottiwell,	912.05	
Susan B. Cornish,	912.05	
Lizzie P. Briggs,	912.05	
L. J. Cranston,	912.05	
Mary E. Austin,	865.73	\$9,211.77

## FIFTH STREET SCHOOL:

Allen F. Wood,	\$1,796.62	
Hannah B. Robinson,	557.36	
M. R. Hinckley,	557.36	
S. A. Carr,	557.36	
Sara E. Stoddard,	557.36	
Mary E. Allen,	543.95	
Mary A. Coddington,	557.36	
Mary A. Macy,	543.95	
Emma J. Ashley,	543.95	
L. N. Smith,	557.36	
B. M. Reid,	557.36	
Ella F. Bassett,	543.61	7,873.60

## MIDDLE STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL:

Michael C. Rodgers,	\$1,796.62	
Annie R. Commerford,	557.36	
Jane E. Finkill,	557.36	
Mary A. Kane,	557.36	
Hannah C. Arey,	546.11	
A. J. Dunlap,	557.36	
Carrie E. Brown,	511.02	
M. A. Brownell,	534.21	
L. Brightman,	557.36	
C. Commerford,	557.36	6,732.12

Amount forward,		<u>\$23,817.49</u>
-----------------	--	--------------------

Amount forward, \$23,817.49

PARKER STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL:

Charles E. E. Mosher,	\$1,796.62	
Jeannie Hunter,	541.26	
E. J. D. Shepherd,	557.36	
M. A. Hemmenway,	557.36	
Helen M. Gordon,	557.36	
L. Macreading,	107.31	
Ada H. Whitton,	543.61	
M. J. Smith,	557.36	
Lillie R. Spooner,	534.21	
A. F. Sullivan,	557.36	
S. F. Spare,	557.36	
S. Flora Spare,	231.71	
Drusilla W. Sears,	450.05	7,548.93

LINDEN STREET SCHOOL:

E. P. Spooner,	\$557.36	
Lucy S. Leach,	481.37	
Isabella Luscomb,	481.37	
C. E. Delano,	393.78	1,913.88

MERRIMAC STREET SCHOOL:

Sarah H. Hewins,	\$557.36	
Abbie B. Nash,	92.68	
A. West,	481.37	
I. Foster,	481.37	
Ella Lincoln,	481.37	
A. F. Jenney,	446.61	
Addie L. Dexter,	368.57	2,909.33

MAXFIELD STREET SCHOOL:

Mary B. White,	\$557.36	
S. E. Field,	481.37	
H. B. S. Wilcox,	481.37	
Mercie K. Bartlett,	481.37	2,001.47

CEDAR STREET SCHOOL:

A. S. Homer,	\$557.36	
J. S. Macomber,	481.37	
L. S. Heath,	481.37	
A. D. Whitney,	481.37	
S. B. Thomas,	75.00	2,076.47

Amount forward, \$40,267.57

Amount forward,		\$40,267.57
-----------------	--	-------------

## KEMPTON STREET SCHOOL:

E. M. Chase,	\$557.36	
E. Commerford,	481.37	
Annie T. Richmond,	481.37	
M. E. Hayes,	481.37	
S. B. Thomas,	54.63	
Stella Sawtelle,	84.38	2,140.48

## BUSH STREET SCHOOL:

S. H. Cranston,	\$557.36	
Bessie T. Chapman,	457.62	
S. E. Sears,	481.37	
E. H. Sanford,	481.38	
E. G. Smith,	481.37	
R. M. Bosworth,	446.61	2,905.71

## DARTMOUTH STREET SCHOOL:

I. F. Eldridge,	\$557.36	
S. E. Phillips,	481.37	
E. A. M. Simmons,	446.33	
B. W. Gifford,	481.37	1,966.43

## WILLIAM STREET SCHOOL:

A. F. Bryant,	\$557.36	
A. Lincoln,	481.37	
M. J. Graham,	481.37	
L. E. Smith,	481.37	2,001.47

## GRIFFIN STREET SCHOOL:

S. E. Kirwin,	\$481.37	
M. M. Gomley,	456.02	937.39

## ARNOLD STREET SCHOOL:

S. M. Tompkins,	557.36	557.36
-----------------	--------	--------

## GROVE SCHOOL:

S. A. C. Pray,	\$557.36	
S. E. Tuell,	481.37	
M. S. Macy,	405.36	
E. R. Hathaway,	446.61	
Susan M. Pray,	140.63	2,031.33

Amount forward,		\$52,807.74
-----------------	--	-------------

Amount forward,		\$52,807.74
ACUSHNET SCHOOL:		
C. C. Carr,	\$760.06	
M. F. Sylvia,	481.37	1,241.43
ROCKDALE SCHOOL:		
S. W. Almy,	\$231.71	
Addie L. Dexter,	78.04	
Carrie D. Hyde,	21.00	
S. Flora Spare,	275.00	605.75
CLARK'S POINT SCHOOL:		
Jane C. Thompson,	\$557.36	
Kate N. Lapham,	395.36	952.72
FARM SCHOOL:		
H. E. Blanding,	363.94	363.94
NORTH SCHOOL:		
C. F. Peckham,	\$481.37	
N. Davis,	208.52	689.89
MILL SCHOOL:		
E. R. Wentworth,	\$734.14	
P. R. Almy,	517.00	
L. G. Cranston,	98.00	
L. J. Remington,	115.50	1,464.64
CANNONVILLE SCHOOL:		
Adra C. Braley,	\$97.56	
Ella F. Hazzard,	446.61	
L. Macreading,	463.80	1,007.97
PLAINVILLE SCHOOL:		
Sara H. Kelley,	\$298.52	
N. Davis,	157.50	456.02
DRAWING TEACHER:		
Arthur Cumming,	1,644.62	1,644.62
SINGING TEACHER:		
Jason White,	1,534.63	1,534.63
Amount forward,		<u>\$62,769.35</u>

Amount forward,		\$62,769.35
-----------------	--	-------------

## SUPERNUMERARY :

Jane E. Gilmore,	\$608.04	608.04
------------------	----------	--------

## SUBSTITUTES :

Emma C. Richmond,	\$27.43	
Carrie E. Brownell,	3.65	
M. J. Eldridge,	1.83	
C. Sanford,	5.46	
Ruth E. Shepherd,	66.62	
S. B. Thomas,	83.27	
Clara W. Shepherd,	5.95	
M. E. Schwall,	67.29	
Carrie D. Hyde,	1.20	
L. J. Remington,	80.00	
Nellie W. Davis,	41.25	
M. J. Donaghy,	11.25	
Carrie B. Macy,	.94	
S. H. Davis,	30.38	426 52

---

\$63,803.91

To transferred to Incidentals,		202.09
--------------------------------	--	--------

---

\$64,006.00

## CR.

By Appropriation,	\$60,000.00
Special Appropriation,	4,000.00
Received error in roll,	6.00
	<hr/>
	\$64,006.00

NOTE.—It will be seen that the amount paid Teachers during the FINANCIAL YEAR is more than the salaries as fixed by the School Committee. This is caused by the change made in September, when the SCHOOL YEAR was changed from forty-one to forty weeks. The salaries paid during the next FINANCIAL YEAR will be correspondingly less.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS — INCIDENTALS.

## Dr.

## PAID SALARIES:

H. F. Harrington, superintendent,	\$2,666.63	
I. S. Cornish, truant officer,	571.07	
B. Otheman, Jr., " "	77.88	
L. M. Dayton, " "	100.00	\$3,415.58

## PAID FOR BOOKS AND STATIONERY:

S. Hutchinson,	\$1,222.33	
Edwin Dews,	22.85	
James M. Lawton, Jr.,	618.43	
Collins & Allen,	7.00	1,870.61

## PAID JANITORS, AND CLEANING, SWEEPING, &amp;c.:

Pay rolls, bell ringers, &c.,	\$280.65	
John R. Carson, janitor,	1,200.00	
James Wiggins, "	699.96	
John Murdock, "	699.96	
E. T. Morgan, "	529.07	
Herbert Hawes, "	497.97	
Jesse Richardson, "	240.00	
William H. Stewart, "	140.00	
William H. Williams, "	116.68	
Manuel Enos, "	155.04	
S. Brock, "	152.04	
S. D. Stacy, "	173.00	
Albert B. Drake, "	89.09	
Henry Smith, "	276.40	
John R. Barber, "	83.35	
Bridget Enos, cleaning,	8.00	
George A. Potter, "	14.00	
Jennie Burns, "	3.50	
C. F. Peckham, "	8.00	
Addie Jones, "	18.31	
Sara Kelley, "	8.00	5,393.02

## PAID FOR REPAIRS OF SCHOOL-HOUSES:

West, Cowan & Co., plumbing and gas-fitting,	\$4.39
Wood, Brightman & Co., " "	205.18
Jireh C. Sherman, " "	15.65
Thomas J. Gifford & Co., " "	8.40
John Murdock, labor,	34.00

Amount forward,

---

\$10,679.21

Amount forward,		\$10,679.21
James B. Hazard, painting, &c.,	133.76	
William Maxfield, "	2.65	
William B. Jenney, "	108.08	
Oliver E. Gifford, "	6.35	
E. S. Gilbert, "	1.50	
John P. West, "	2.25	
Union Boiler Works, castings,	3.38	
Edmund Grinnell, "	16.27	
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentering,	45.55	
Francis W. Hammond, "	31.65	
Bosworth & Baker, "	17.07	
John M. Foster, "	6.42	
Henry W. Tripp, "	38.05	
Caleb Hammond, "	7.20	
J. K. Cushing, "	87.77	
Alfred A. Smith, whitewashing,	10.00	
Gideon T. Sawyer, "	66.17	
T. M. Weston, "	45.62	
Jesse Richardson, "	16.00	
Ezra W. Lee, "	127.86	
Amos Chaffee, "	25.57	
John A. Lee, "	22.75	
Nathan Phinney, "	18.38	
Charles H. Taber, mason work,	19.24	
Andrew Oman, repairs desks, &c.,	103.29	
George A. Cobb, repairs North school,	30.10	
New Bedford Water Works, services,	16.09	
Almy & Hitch, repairs curtains, &c.,	12.80	
Charles R. Sherman, repairing locks,	13.45	
Frank N. White, setting glass,	1.75	
Estate D. K. Tripp, lumber,	7.28	1,311.92

## PAID REPAIRS OF STOVES AND PIPES:

George E. Hatch,	\$183.09	
Union Boiler Co.,	6.10	
Stephen A. Tripp,	53.86	
Nathan Lewis,	236.24	
Stephen P. Sawyer,	122.95	
George F. Maxfield,	23.08	
A. Brightman,	179.15	
William G. Hayden,	3.00	
Parker & Sherman,	25.72	833.19

Amount forward,		<u>\$12,824.32</u>
-----------------	--	--------------------

Amount forward,

\$12,824.32

## PAID TEACHERS OF EVENING AND DRAWING SCHOOLS:

B. Otheman, Jr.,	\$236.66	
E. Kavanagh,	142.00	
Mrs. S. C. Whelden,	142.00	
Lizzie Lobdell,	36.00	
Robert C. P. Coggeshall,	241.50	
M. T. Ruggles,	54.00	
I. S. Cornish,	139.99	
Rosa L. Cook,	76.00	
Charles F. Lawton,	84.00	
Mrs. S. W. Wilde,	84.00	1,236.15

## PAID MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:

H. F. Harrington, expenses,	\$144.95	
Emma M. Almy, superintendent's clerk,	305.50	
John R. Carson, expenses,	60.86	
John Murdock, labor, &c.,	160.95	
Herbert Hawes,        "	8.00	
Jesse Richardson,    "	7.00	
W. H. Stewart,        "	14.89	
Bliss & Nye,           sundries,	311.79	
Nathan Lewis,         "	65.75	
New Bedford Tool Co., "	12.76	
Purrington & Brown,   "	37.73	
Charles H. Howland,   "	17.44	
Richards & Soule,     "	5.50	
George A. Cobb,        "	12.63	
Hart & Akin,           coal,	212.34	
Garfield & Proctor,   "	1,866.16	
Mrs. Mary P. Ashley, wood,	12.00	
A. Robbins,             "	14.25	
Parker & Sherman, ash barrels,	73.76	
Stephen A. Tripp,       "	14.50	
Mercury Publishing Co., printing,	296.60	
E. Anthony & Sons,     "	83.52	
T. E. M. White, photographs,	15.00	
W. Ricketson, picture frames,	5.00	
Kate Lapham, blackboard,	3.50	
C. P. Rugg,            "	15.00	
John R. Linton, boards,	4.00	
W. H. Taber,           carting,	2.00	
Nathaniel Moulton,    "	2.00	
Amount forward,		\$14,060.47

Amount forward,		\$14,060.47
James McFarlin, carting,	4.50	
John A. Gomley, “	3.50	
Alexander Gomley, “	3.25	
New Bedford Gas Light Co.,	116.78	
Charles Skiff, cleaning vaults,	61.00	
Charles R. Sherman, repairing apparatus,	32.55	
John Anderson, engraving plate of high school,	171.00	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R., freight,	13.34	
Walter Heywood Chair Co., furniture,	2.16	
A. G. Whitcomb, “	351.86	
Caleb Maxfield, “	36.70	
Joseph L. Ross, “	17.50	
J. L. Hammett, “	17.50	
Sterling Furniture Co., “	39.00	
Hatch & Co., expressage,	20.45	
Masonic Building Association, rent,	275.00	
Ladies' City Mission Society, “	450.00	
George W. Chace, taking census school children, Ward 1,	60.00	
Ebenezer Hervey, taking census school children, Ward 2,	45.00	
B. S. Batchelor, taking census school children, Ward 3,	46.00	
George H. Dunbar, taking census school children, Ward 4,	46.00	
James L. Sherman, taking census school children, Ward 5,	46.00	
Isaac H. Coe, taking census school children, Ward 6,	54.00	
William H. Sherman, horse-hire,	194.55	
George W. Chace, “	7.50	
John S. Cook, “	37.15	
George B. Hathaway, diplomas,	19.88	
E. Haskell & Co., ribbon,	8.00	
George Hill, music,	28.00	
Liberty Hall Association, rent of hall,	27.00	
Wm. H. Johnson, getting in coal,	8.50	
Charles Taber & Co., frames,	24.75	
Leonard B. Ellis, “	2.70	
C. Dantsizen, repairing furniture,	2.00	
Walter M. Tobey, “ “	8.90	
Charles W. Hurl, repairing clocks,	14.50	
William L. Kelley, “ “	21.00	
Amount forward,		\$14,060.47

Amount forward,		\$14,060.47
Dexter & Haskins, repairing clocks,	13.50	
James S. Kelley, " "	5.50	
Frank N. White, sawing wood,	7.00	
Jonathan Hawes, messenger,	13.55	
Charles S. Paisler, phosphate,	5.55	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	53.43	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton, chemicals,	29.47	
New Bedford Cordage Co., rope,	1.28	
William Peirce, grading high school yard,	17.25	
George S. Bowen & Co., brooms,	5.50	6,254.93
		<u>\$20,315.40</u>

## CR.

By Appropriation,		\$18,000.00
Received from sweepers' roll,	\$1.25	
Received from County Treasurer, one half dog money,	762 21	763.46
Special Appropriation,		1,500.00
Transferred from Incidentals,		51.94
		<u>\$20,315.40</u>

## INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

## TO AMOUNT PAID :

Ellen Buckley,	damages,	\$200.00
Lawrence L. Casey,	"	500.25
H. A. Barling et als,	"	1,323.75
Joseph F. Lima,	"	211.22
Estate Desire Crocker,	"	75.00
James Parker,	"	200.00
Daniel Thornton,	"	37.00
Hart & Akin,	"	250.00
E. V. McLeod,	"	533.33
George Marston,	legal services,	218.50
Marston & Crapo,	" "	392.91
Hosea M. Knowlton,	legal expenses,	1.40
John H. Mackie,	attendance at court,	20.00
City Treasurer,	interest,	19.26
New England Trust Co.,	"	5,214.38
H. C. Hathaway,	health expenses,	46.67
Charles A. Crooker,	cleaning pest-house,	4.00
Caroline A. Jordan,	" "	3.00
George A. Bourne,	armory rent,	600.00
Charles S. Cummings et al,	headquarters rent,	162.50
New Bedford Gas Light Co.,	gas,	616.05
New Bedford Ice Co.,	ice,	61.30
Mercury Publishing Co.,	printing, &c ,	2,005.07
E. Anthony & Sons,	"	296.52
Edwin Dews,	stationery and binding,	614.91
James M. Lawton, Jr.,	" "	24.90
Collins & Allen,	" "	117.84
S. Hutchinson,	" "	3.35
Latham T. Jennings,	damages,	71.70
Margaret Melling,	"	50.00
Henry J. Taylor,	sundries,	28.99
George H. Freeman,	ink,	1.50
G. A. R. Post 1,		300.00
Pope & Wood,	alcohol,	1.50
William Ferguson,	cleaning,	19.36
William H. King,	"	5.50
William H. Ferguson,	"	5.00
Fred. S. Gifford,	candles,	.72
Eagle Market,	salt,	.47
A. Brightman,	tin trunks,	16.50

George Snow,	horse-hire,	2 50
H. M. Brownell,	"	3.00
William H. Sherman,	"	5.00
John S. Cook,	"	31.50
E. T. Wilson,	return of deaths,	92.00
T. J. Murphy,	" "	35.00
William H. Bowen,	" "	16.25
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	hardware,	2.19
Bliss & Nye,	dusters, &c.,	6.22
Charles C. Sayer,	examining records,	18.00
O. P. Rector,	harbor-master,	131.25
Charles L. Swasey,	city physician,	100.00
Town of Dartmouth,	taxes,	4.64
New Bedford Band,	concerts,	120.00
Union Cornet Band,	"	120.00
Azores Band,	"	120.00
Brown & Allen,	carting band stands,	24.00
Charles S. Paisler,	cement and brick,	9.45
Fiske & Coleman,	drain pipe,	372.94
Bradford S. Pierce,	"	114.14
Charles M. Peirce,	"	171.00
Street Department,	labor,	295.35
E. P. Haskell,	dredging,	107.50
B. C. F. & N. B. R R.,	freight,	201.56
Garfield & Proctor,	coal,	245.12
William H. Watkins,	getting in coal,	18.00
James B. Congdon,	expenses of offices,	491.73
Saml. Thompson,	carting weights and measures,	169.38
William H. Jenney,	care of cemetery lots,	52.77
J. Howland and S. G. Cross,	" "	51.00
George M. Eddy & Co.,	towels,	4.50
George S. Bowen & Co.,	brooms,	.70
Greenough & Co.,	directories,	24.00
North Congregational Church,	use of bell,	60.00
Benjamin Worth,	umbrella rack,	3.00
James H. Pease,	expenses,	3.82
Allan & Whitney,	storing guns,	19.50
Estate Solomon Chadwick,	finishing Third Street	
school-house,		225.00
N. H. Greene,	Third Street school-house,	506.80
Kern & Wright,	" "	4.80
Boston Post,	advertising,	15.00
Boston Daily Advertiser,	"	17.50
Boston Commercial Bulletin,	"	5.50
James M. Coombs,	"	1.50

Bristol County Republican, advertising,	1.00	
William Howe, binding,	1.50	
Henry T. Leonard, recording births, deaths, marriages, &c.,	408.34	
West, Cowan & Co., sundries,	10.25	
George B. Richmond, expenses,	22.50	
Assistant Assessors,	649.75	
Election expenses,	480.50	
Clerical help,	407.95	\$20,259.25

## TO AMOUNT OF TRANSFERS TO

Police Department,	\$1,218.71	
Schools (Incidentals,)	51.94	
Public Debt,	21.17	1,291.82
Transferred to Special Appropriations, 1877,		5,796.67
		<u>\$27,347.74</u>

## CR.

By amount of Appropriation,	\$14,208.11
-----------------------------	-------------

## BY RECEIVED FROM SUNDRY SOURCES, AS BELOW :

Licenses,	\$596.50	
Permits to enter sewers,	210.00	
Interest and summonses on taxes,	546.32	
Interest on deposits,	1,912.79	
Rent Third District Court room,	400.00	
George W. Bennett, rent of land,	10.00	
T. P. Terry, " "	6.00	
Sealer of Weights and Measures, fees,	202.40	
Sale of old desk,	6.00	
Health Officer,	8.00	
City Solicitor, settlement suit T. B. Tripp,	90.00	
Trinitarian Society, rent of ward room,	75.00	
State Treasurer, armory rent,	675.00	
Rent of City Hall,	245.00	4,983.01

By Special Appropriations,	2,300.00
----------------------------	----------

## BY AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED FROM

Salaries,	\$705.87	
Cemeteries,	514.10	
Street Lights,	345.41	
Amount forward,		<u>\$21,491.12</u>

Amount forward,		\$21,491.12
Repairs of Public Property,	183.47	
Highways and Streets,	785.68	
Poor Department,	2,829.05	
New Bedford Bridge,	147.18	
Schools (Pay of Teachers,)	202.09	
Fire Department,	38.53	
Common Sewers,	105.24	5,856.62
		<hr/>
		\$27,347.74

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

## DR.

## TO PAID SALARIES:

Henry C. Hathaway, chief,	\$1,363.98
Jethro C. Brock, “	238.53
Jethro C. Brock, deputy chief,	1,121.04
James L. Wilber, captain,	900.00
Daniel A. Butler, “	900.00
Luther M. Dayton, lieutenant,	708.30
William E. Macomber, “	708.30
Lemuel D. Adams, patrolman,	730.00
James W. Arnett, “	730.00
Henry W. Bumpus, “	730.00
Seth E. Bryant, “	56.00
John Corey, “	730.00
James Crafts, “	730.00
John P. Chadwick, “	56.00
Thomas W. Comstock, “	56.00
John H. Deane, “	730.00
Thomas L. Dunham, “	730.00
Jacob H. Demby, “	56.00
Thomas A. Howland, “	730.00
Benjamin Hillman, “	674.00
Frederick Hussey, “	730.00
Seth Hinckley, “	730.00
Isaac M. Jones, “	730.00
Edward F. Jennings, “	730.00
Nathan J. Knights, “	376.00

John Lincoln,	patrolman,	730.00	
Peter G. Law,	"	56.00	
Robert Moynan,	"	730.00	
James A. Mitchell,	"	730.00	
George F. Netcher,	"	674.00	
Henry Stevens,	"	674.00	
Michael Stevens,	"	56.00	
Ellery Peirce,	"	56.00	
Timothy Sullivan,	"	684.00	
Andrew J. Skiff,	"	674.00	
John Savage,	"	730.00	
Almanza Tripp,	"	674.00	
Edward W. Waite,	"	730.00	
William L. Wade,	"	730.00	
Charles N. Wood,	"	730.00	\$24,632.15

## TO PAID FOR SPECIAL SERVICE:

A. B. Tripp,	\$11.00	
Joseph S. Wood,	10.50	
Isaac P. Webb,	10.50	
James Wilson,	27.00	
Frederick Cushman,	387.50	
Frederick P. Bliss,	125.00	
George W. Weeden,	13.50	
Arthur H. Jones,	186.70	
A. J. M. White,	60.50	
Joseph P. Hicks,	45.37	
Isaac R. Allen,	102.10	
Henry Taber, 2d,	154.80	
John J. Holmes,	71.20	
William C. Gifford,	236.60	
Russell Maxfield,	82.00	
George H. Clark,	3.00	
William H. Thomas,	3.00	
James I. Harper,	232.00	
Elias Staples,	488.00	
William Howland,	32.70	
James A. Wilbur,	65.00	
Joseph B. Wing,	46.95	
Patrick Quirk,	26.00	
William H. Howland,	54.50	
James W. Arnett,	2.80	
Robert Moynan,	63.20	
John Lincoln,	8.70	
Amount forward,		\$24,632.15

Amount forward,		\$24,632.15
Isaac M. Jones,	.60	
Seth Hinckley,	9.05	
H. N. Allen,	9.00	
Frank Ellis,	54.00	
John A. Bowen,	1.00	
Edward Dugan,	26.50	
William H. Allen,	10.50	
Frank Hill,	8.60	
Daniel W. Smith,	6.00	
William G. Howland,	64.00	
Henry Stevens,	1.20	
George K. Dammon,	10.20	
Squire W. Butts,	2.40	2,753.17

## TO PAID FOR HORSE-HIRE AND HACKING :

Holder M. Brownell,	\$95.95	
C. H. Murphy,	10.55	
William D. Richards,	102.50	
James A. Jay,	109.40	
H. S. Himes,	4.90	
Brown & Allen,	84.70	
William H. Sherman,	108.35	
George Snow,	9.85	
Andrew Dwelley,	35.05	
Perry Brownell,	167.45	
George Dwelley,	26.55	
William H. Coffin,	.70	
S. S. Bliss,	15.95	
John S. Cook,	13.55	
Robert S. Cornell,	2.00	787.45

## TO PAID MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES :

Edmund T. Case, janitor, and feeding prison- ers,	\$1,290.49	
Henry C. Hathaway, expenses,	652.90	
Jethro C. Brock,           “	78.89	
Lemuel D. Adams,           “	5.25	
H. W. Bumpus,           “	2.15	
Luther M. Dayton,       “	52.30	
Edward W. Waite,       “	14.40	
John Corey,           “	23.25	
John H. Deane,       “	1.80	
James L. Wilber,       “	21.72	
Amount forward,		\$28,172.77

Amount forward,		\$28,172.77
George M. Eddy & Co., dry goods,	26.87	
William T. Soule, " "	1.02	
Henry H. Fisher, bread,	140.30	
S. P. Richmond & Co., "	9.68	
Mercury Publishing Co., printing, &c.,	153.51	
E. Anthony & Sons, "	76.90	
Merrick, Billings & Otis, carb. of lime,	7.00	
Benjamin Worth, sundries,	9.50	
Edwin Dews, stationery,	270.07	
O. W. Cranston, upholstering,	27.92	
Silvester & Wing, sundries,	5.00	
New Bedford Gas Light Co.,	646.01	
B. C. F. & N. B. R.R., freight,	9.62	
John B. Baylies, sundries,	38.42	
Morris Smith, photographing,	.75	
Robert S. Lawton, labor,	33.00	
C. A. Jordan, "	6.00	
C. A. Crooker, "	8.00	
R. B. Wood, "	56.84	
Alexander Williams, "	23.90	
George F. Randall, "	22.37	
Jonathan Reynolds, "	3.00	
H. M. Gifford, "	3.00	
William Bosworth & Son, carpentering,	190.36	
Richmond B. Wood, "	19.64	
Bent & Bush, wreaths and numbers,	27.00	
H. B. Clarke, medical services,	2.00	
E. R. Sisson, " "	2.00	
B. C. Howland, " "	63.00	
D. Wilder, " "	12.00	
A. M. Pierce, " "	4.00	
E. H. Noble, " "	5.00	
J. H. Jennings, " "	5.00	
C. L. Swasey, " "	10.00	
S. W. Hayes, " "	8.00	
John H. Mackie, " "	40.00	
Charles R. Sherman, thermometer,	1.00	
Edward Allen, soap,	6.75	
Armington & Co., "	6.75	
M. F. Whittemore, "	4.62	
B. S. Jenkins, painting and glazing,	67.75	
Nathan Lewis, hardware,	11.49	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., "	2.25	
Amount forward,		\$28,172.77

Amount forward,		\$28,172.77
T. S. Corson, carting,	3.00	
H. R. Tripp, "	2.50	
Charles H. Walker, "	3.25	
Stephen A. Tripp, fitting stoves, &c.,	90.24	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	43.94	
R. C. P. Coggeshall, surveying,	2.00	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas fitting, &c.,	67.11	
Josiah Holmes, Jr., coal,	4.50	
Garfield & Proctor, "	166.28	
C. Washburn, charcoal,	285.74	
T. J. Gifford, making keys,	.75	
William L. Kelley, repairing clocks,	3.00	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton, sundries,	22.63	
Gideon T. Sawyer, whitewashing, &c.,	93.81	
William A. Tillinghast, chairs,	14.59	
Frank H. Slocum, burying dogs,	4.00	
Dennis Finlan, " "	2.00	
James T. Almy, badges,	18.00	
George Perry, N. E. rum,	4.00	
S. Eggers, repairing revolvers,	3.00	
S. Dana Hayes, analyzing liquors,	5.00	
J. C. Sherman, repairing lock,	.50	
John J. Tower, equipments,	42.00	
Henry J. Taylor, sundries,	35.76	
Gifford & Co., cloth,	1.50	
New Bedford Ice Co., ice,	80.80	5,210.34
		<u>\$33,383.11</u>

## Cr.

By Appropriation,		\$29,100.00
By received fees of officers,	\$2,780.39	
Serving mittimuscs,	178.45	
Lock-ups,	20.00	
Errors in audit,	69.40	
Sale of cloth,	16.16	3,064.40
By transferred from Incidentals,		1,218.71
		<u>\$33,383.11</u>

## REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

## DR.

## TO PAID SALARIES AND LABOR:

Jonathan Hawes, janitor,	\$111.29	
Patrick Cannavan,	488.71	
Stephen Hafford, superintendent common,	306.00	
Russell Maxfield, " "	362.00	
Dennis M. Parker, labor on common,	34.50	
Mortimer McCarty, " "	4.50	
C. H. W. Butts, mowing common,	9.88	
Street Department, labor on common,	37.00	
William Ferguson, labor, City Hall,	1.20	
Andrew Oman, " "	29.82	
Charles Hines, " "	5.00	
William H. Ferguson, " "	13.75	\$1,403.65

## TO PAID FOR REPAIRS OF SCHOOL-HOUSES:

Ephraim Lawrence, 2d, painting,	\$26.05	
Barrows, Lawton & Co., "	53.73	
Hart & Akin, "	151.46	
William L. Dunham, "	7.21	
David W. Sherman, repairing pumps,	9.00	
Walter D. Swan, " "	12.80	
Nathan Lewis, pump ladle and chain,	1.00	
Charles De Wolf, carpentering,	197.06	
Sturtevant & Sherman, "	617.23	
Thomas H. Macy, "	335.50	
Stephen A. Tripp, tinning roof,	11.70	
Morgan Thomas & Co., slating roof,	50.63	
New Bedford Water Works, services,	8.04	
Manuel Enos, whitewashing,	23.00	
A. H. Chase, "	30.66	
Nathan Phinney, "	17.75	
T. M. Weston, "	6.50	
Gideon T. Sawyer, mason work,	62.57	
Charles H. Taber, " "	337.34	
N. H. Greene, " "	61.33	
Charles S. Paisler, lime, brick, &c.,	121.17	
Joshua B. Ashley, blacksmithing,	20.65	
George E. Hatch, stoves,	43.85	
Gifford & Allen, plumbing, &c.,	339.43	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	4.72	
Amount forward,		\$1,403.65

Amount forward,		\$1,403.65
Greene & Wood, lumber,	330.67	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	1.90	
Street Department, labor, &c.,	116.85	2,999.80

## TO PAID MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES AND REPAIRS:

Robert C. P. Coggeshall, surveying,	\$9.00	
B. F. Manchester, repairing flag-pole,	2.50	
West, Cowan & Co., gas-fitting, &c.,	3.90	
Jireh C. Sherman, " "	75.00	
B. S. Jenkins, painting and glazing,	2.85	
Hart & Akin, " "	125.65	
Gilbert & Slocum, " "	105.99	
Barrows, Lawton & Co., " "	38.20	
George S. Bowen, " "	139.49	
Oliver E. Gifford, " "	6.24	
Ephraim Lawrence, 2d, " "	11.40	
Charles De Wolf, carpentering,	161.55	
Moses H. Bliss, " "	14.78	
Thomas H. Macy, " "	108.36	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	68.19	
Ambrose Vincent, " "	1.16	
S. B. Skiff, repairing lawn mower,	5.60	
Charles H. Taber, mason work,	71.22	
Asa B. Pierce, " "	28.70	
A. H. Chase, " "	27.98	
Gideon T. Sawyer, " "	2.57	
Thomas J. Gifford & Co., plumbing, &c.,	54.65	
C. Dantsizen, seating chairs,	3.00	
Caleb Maxfield, use of chairs,	3.00	
Clark & Berthold, frescoing council chamber,	200.00	
New Bedford Water Works, services,	53.21	
Parker & Sherman, tinning roof,	6.45	
John Kirk, seed for common,	6.20	
Edmund Grinnell, castings,	12.45	
John McCullough, use of canvas,	12.27	
James Durfee, blacksmithing,	102.89	
Thomas H. Hathaway, lumber,	7.88	
George Perry, alcohol,	1.50	
Wood, Brightman & Co., labor and material,	123.01	
Buff & Berger, repairing transit,	14.59	
M. F. Whittemore, soap,	3.75	1,615.18

Amount forward,	\$6,018.63
-----------------	------------

Amount forward, \$6,018.63

TO TRANSFERRED TO

New School-House,	\$1,500.00	
Highways and Streets,	300.00	
Incidentals,	183.47	1,983.47
		<u>\$8,002.10</u>

CR.

By Appropriation,		\$8,000.00
Error in Water Works bill,	.90	
Received of William Ferguson,	\$1.20	2.10
		<u>\$8,002.10</u>

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

DR.

TO PAID

George H. Mitchell, superintendent, salary,	\$350.00	
Pay-rolls of Lamplighters,	3,793.62	\$4,143.62

TO PAID FOR GAS AND NAPHTHA:

New Bedford Gas Light Co.,	\$6,442.34	
William F. Potter & Co., naphtha,	1,140.36	
Andrew Bulloch & Co., “	11.82	7,594 52

TO PAID FOR LANTERNS AND POSTS:

Hart & Akin,	\$300.00	
Nathan Lewis,	3.25	
Webb & Stevens,	109.88	
Thomas W. Cook & Co.,	42.00	
Edmund Grinnell,	8.70	
Gideon Wood,	12.37	
Globe Gas Light Co.,	140.00	
Allen & Washburn,	3.75	619.95

Amount forward, \$12,358.09

Amount forward, \$12,358.09

TO PAID MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:

George H. Mitchell, use of horse and wagon,	\$513.50	
George H. Mitchell, drayage,	1.75	
Jesse Richardson, labor,	469.00	
Heirs F. A. Kempton, rent,	25.00	
Frederick A. Sowle, ladder,	1.50	
Freeman C. Luce, blacksmithing,	3.30	
T. S. Corson, carting,	7.40	
Charles A. Gray & Co., "	2.50	
James Duddy, "	2.50	
David Duff, "	2.75	
Alexander Gomley, "	.50	
B. S. Jenkins, paints and oil,	6.39	
N. B. Gas Light Co., moving posts, &c ,	31.01	
George E. Hatch, tinware, and repairing,	68.08	
Nathan Lewis, " "	55.35	
Wood, Brightman & Co., " "	8.05	
George F. Maxfield, " "	4.60	
Henry Holcomb & Son, matches,	21.00	
Haile R. Luther, "	20.00	
Driscoll, Church & Hall, "	20.00	
Bliss & Nye, wicks,	1.00	
N. B. & N. Y. S.S. Co., freight,	1.80	
Ambrose Vincent, pliers,	1.76	
William H. Sherman, use of horse and wagon,	22.51	
E. Anthony & Sons, advertising,	2.75	
Mercury Publishing Co., "	2.50	1,296.50
To transferred to Incidentals,		345.41
		<u>\$14,000.00</u>

CR.

By Appropriation,	<u>\$14,000.00</u>
	<u>\$14,000.00</u>

## COMMON SEWERS.

## DR.

## To PAID

Fiske & Coleman, sewer pipe,	\$1,671.26	
Bradford S. Pierce,     "	836.84	
B. C. F. & N. B. R.R., freight,	638.60	
R. C. P. Coggeshall, surveying,	85.00	
S. S. Paine & Bro., lime, brick, &c.,	32.73	
Charles S. Paisler,     "     "	80.12	
David Duff, carting sand,	7.77	
John E. Harrington, lighting lanterns,	8.40	
Frederick Parker, powder and fuse,	14.29	
S. B. Skiff,             sharpening tools,	12.18	
William D. Sherman,     "     "	5.16	
Pay-rolls,             labor,	1,521.92	
Street Department,     "	844.42	\$5,758.69
To transferred to Incidentals,		105.24
		<hr/>
		\$5,863.93

## CR.

By Appropriation,	\$4,550.00
BY RECEIVED ASSESSMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:	
William Hathaway, Orchard street,	\$57.68
J. H. Jennings,     "	36.85
Jonathan Bourne,     "	63.58
E. P. Abbe,     "	44.24
John Kiernan,     Ash street,	17.90
William Smith,     "	17.91
B. Allen, Jr.,     "	24.32
Charity Stanton,     "	13.43
Henry Greeley,     "	17.31
Estate D. K. Tripp,     "	22.32
William Doran,     "	29.13
Thomas S. Hathaway,     "	69.93
William Clark,     "	13.43
Sarah Swain,     "	13.43
M. Downey,     Water street,	9.12
Joseph F. King,     "	14.62
Amount forward,	<hr/>
	\$4,550.00

Amount forward,			\$4,550.00
James B. Watkins,	Water street,	3.32	
Mission Chapel,	"	12.93	
T. D. Elliot's heirs,	"	34.95	
J. Baldwin's estate,	"	6.03	
Edward Murphy,	"	14.94	
Lucy Joseph,	"	7.78	
John Gorman,	"	34.58	
Joseph Joaquim,	"	12.02	
Joseph Frasier's estate,	"	26.62	
A. L. Sylvia,	"	6.84	
Thomas J. Holmes,	"	14.29	
Charles E. Tillinghast,	"	43.80	
M. Buckley's estate,	North Third street,	25.60	
Hannah Fuller,	Wing street,	31.39	
Morse T. D. and Mach. Co.,	"	92.34	
Benjamin Tripp,	"	34.21	
Isaiah Woodbridge,	"	40.49	
John C. Smith,	"	11.77	
Joseph Cruze,	"	36.06	
Antone Joseph,	"	30.55	
John Sullivan,	"	21.71	
Sylvester Snow,	"	102.75	
Mrs. James A. Tripp,	"	156.66	
Thomas B. Tripp,	"	11.77	
Wilson Chase,	"	35.33	1,313.93
			<hr/>
			\$5,863.93

## NEW BEDFORD BRIDGE.

## DR.

## TO PAID

John F. Aikin, draw-tender,	\$600.00	
S. F. Perry & Son, damages,	875.97	
Andrew Bulloch & Co., sperm oil,	7.50	
James A. Patter & Co., lumber,	754.47	
Estate D. K. Tripp,           “	24.55	
Acushnet Saw Mill Co.,   “	2.50	
James Doull,               “	178.91	
Briggs & Look,   carpentering,	119.64	
Henry W. Briggs,           “	38.68	
Abraham Chase,           “	257.50	
E. P. Haskell, coal,	8.20	
Tucker & Cummings, brooms,	1.40	
Hersom, Tucker & Co., salt,	.60	
Street Department, labor,	1,212.44	
S. B. Skiff,           blacksmithing,	3.30	
John A. Sawyer,           “	22.36	
William Watkins,       hardware,	70.87	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,   “	11.00	
Eben J. Kempton,         “	3.30	
T. S. Corson, carting,	1.00	\$4,194.19
To transferred to Highways and Streets,	700.00	
“       “       Incidentals,	147.18	847.18
		<hr/>
		\$5,041.37

## CR.

By Appropriation,	\$5,000.00	
Received for damages to bridge,	41.37	
		<hr/>
		\$5,041.37

## NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE — THIRD STREET.

## DR.

## To PAID

George A. Bourne & Son, commission on sale of old school-house,	\$31.05	
H. F. Palmer, land,	5,136.70	
Solomon Chadwick, on acct. contract,	2,000.00	
Estate Solomon Chadwick, “ “	6,000.00	
N. B. Water Works, services,	26.70	
Hayden & Crossman, stoves, and labor,	81.96	
Hart & Akin, coal,	60.00	
Street Department, labor,	6.00	
James Durfee, blacksmithing,	7.60	
Gifford & Allen, vane,	65.00	
D. D. Murphy, labor,	7.00	\$13,422.01
To Balance,		4,447.99
		<hr/>
		\$17,870.00

## CR.

By Appropriation,	\$7,000.00
Sale old school-house,	1,870.00
Transferred from Repairs of Public Property,	1,500.00
Special Appropriations,	7,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$17,870.00

## CR.

1878, March 1. By Balance,	\$4,447.99
----------------------------	------------

## NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

## DR.

## To PAID

S. Hutchinson,	books and stationery,	\$835.73	
James M. Lawton, Jr.,	“ “	131.85	
Edwin Dews,	“ “	109.05	
George Peirce,	care of instruments,	205.00	
Allen F. Wood,	books,	85.00	
M. W. Tewksbury,	“	50.00	
D. Appleton & Co.,	encyclopædias,	360.00	
Mary B. White,	teacher in Training school,	465.05	
J. L. Hammett,	charts,	89.05	
L. B. Ellis,	frames,	29.75	
Hall & Benjamin,	philosophical apparatus,	250.00	
L. Prang & Co.,	drawing studies,	9.17	
B. W. Peirce,	“ “	6.00	
Mercury Publishing Co.,	printing,	50.00	
Charles P. Rugg,	spectroscope,	60.00	
E. Boden, Jr.,	organs,	225 00	\$2,960.65

To Balance,	1,945.86
	<u>\$4,906.51</u>

## CR.

1877, March 1.	By Balance,	\$1,906.51
	By Income on Trust Fund,	3,000.00
		<u>\$4,906.51</u>

## CR.

1878, March 1.	By Balance,	\$1,945.86
	II	

## TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Dr.

## TO PAID FOR BINDING PERIODICALS, &amp;c.:

Edwin Dews,	\$92.35	
Collins & Allen,	53.34	\$145.69

## TO PAID FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS:

Interior Department,	\$50.00	
S. Hutchinson,	466.56	
James M. Lawton, Jr.,	525.38	
Charles L. Woodward,	27.22	
Benjamin R. Tucker,	5.00	
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	245.43	
D. Van Nostrand,	49.67	
Essex Institute,	6.00	
G. P. Putnam's Sons,	406.03	
Little, Brown & Co.,	39.48	
George M. Elliott,	43.50	
John Allyn,	265.59	
Academy of Natural Sciences,	5.00	
David G. Francis,	90.13	
Alexander Denham,	6.07	
Loring, Short & Harmon,	5.00	
American Library Journal,	5.00	
Edward Burgess,	3.00	
E. W. Nash,	16.65	
Peter G. Thompson,	108.50	
Maine Historical Society,	6.00	
J. S. Green,	6.30	
T. O. Ungel,	40.92	
Magazine of American History,	5.00	
J. Munsell,	40.25	
J. W. Bouton,	80.10	
S. T. Congdon,	5.00	
James B. Congdon,	79.81	
E. Anthony & Sons,	6.00	
Eben P. Raymond,	3 00	
O. Ditson & Co.,	2.00	
J. B. Lippincott & Co.,	10.63	2,654.22
To Balance,		10,615.42
		<hr/> \$13,415.33 <hr/>

1878.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

59

CR.

1877, March 1.	By Balance,	\$10,231.91
	Income from Trust Funds,†	3,183.42
		<hr/>
		\$13,415.33
		<hr/>

CR.

1878, March 1.	By Balance,	\$10,615.42
----------------	-------------	-------------

## FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

## DR.

## TO PAID SALARIES :

Robert C. Ingraham, librarian,	\$2,000.00	
Josephine A. Merrick, assistant,	400.00	
Mary A. Brown,                    “	400.00	
Susie H. Gammons,               “	104.25	
Louisa P. Brown,                 “	18.00	\$2,922.25

## TO PAID MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES :

Collins & Allen, stationery and binding,	\$45.14	
Edwin Dews,                       “               “	254.85	
Mercury Publishing Co., printing and adv.,	179.84	
E. Anthony & Sons,               “               “	40.75	
Almy, Milne & Co., Fall River News,	5.00	
Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, Providence Journal,	2.90	
B. S. Jenkins, painting,	4 98	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	17.50	
William H. Watkins, cleaning,	168.25	
Charles De Wolf, carpentering,	54.51	
Henry J. Taylor, mats, &c.,	15.75	
O. W. Cranston, upholstering,	31.88	821.35
1878, March 1. To Balance,		887.26
		<hr/> \$4,630.86 <hr/>

## CR.

1877, March 1. By Balance,	\$468.65
Appropriation,	3,400.00
One half of dog money,	762.21
	<hr/> \$4,630.86 <hr/>

## CR.

1878, March 1. By Balance,	\$887.26
----------------------------	----------

## SALARY ACCOUNT.

## DR.

## TO PAID SALARIES OF

Hon. Alanson Borden, Mayor,	\$666.64	
Hon. George B. Richmond, "	133.36	
James B. Congdon, Treasurer and Collector,	2,633.30	
Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk,	1,233.33	
Hiram Webb, City Auditor,	113.87	
Edward M. Luce, " "	886.13	
Hosea M. Knowlton, City Solicitor,	350.00	
Jas. H. Pease, Sealer of Weights and Measures,	350.00	
James H. Pease, Sealer of Coal Baskets,	15.00	
David B. Willcox, Chairman Board of Assessors,	900.00	
William Tallman, Jr., Assessor at Large,	700.00	
Silas Alden, " "	700.00	
William A. Church, Clerk of Common Council,	250.00	
William Ferguson, City Messenger,	700.00	
Thomas T. Allen, City Bell Ringer,	175.00	
James S. Kelley, Superintendent of City Clock,	75.00	\$9,881.63

To transferred to Incidentals,	705.87	
		<u>\$10,587.50</u>

## CR.

1877, March 1. By Balance,	\$772.50	
Appropriation,	9,815.00	
		<u>\$10,587.50</u>

## CEMETERIES.

## DR.

## TO PAID

William H. Jenney, salary as superintendent,	\$200.00	
William H. Jenney, expenses,	10.80	
Charles F. Cornell, labor at Oak Grove,	374.14	
Thomas Davis, labor at Rural,	237.41	
Mercury Publishing Co., advertising,	1.75	
E. Anthony & Sons,                    "	3.75	
William A. Kirby, carpentering,	57.67	
Eben J. Kempton, painting,	75.47	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	1.00	
John B. Baylies, sundries,	6.91	
John S. Cook, horse-hire,	6.00	
Robert C. P. Coggeshall, staking and making plan of Rural Cemetery,	12.00	
Ezra T. Jenney, repairing chairs,	4.00	\$990.90
To transferred to Highways and Streets,	\$1,000.00	
Incidentals,	514.10	1,514.10
		<hr/>
		\$2,505.00

## CR.

## BY RECEIVED FROM SALE OF LOTS:

Oak Grove Cemetery,	\$1,465.00
Rural Cemetery,	1,018.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,	22.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,505.00

## TEMPORARY LOANS.

## DR.

To paid loans,	\$295,000.00
1878, March 1. To Balance,	35,000.00
	<u>\$330,000.00</u>

## CR.

1877, March 1. By Balance old account,	\$70,000.00
Sundry loans,	260,000.00
	<u>\$330,000.00</u>

## CR.

1878, March 1. By Balance old account, loans outstanding,	\$35,000.00
---	-------------

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

## DR.

1877, March 1. To Balance,	\$7,816.64
Amount advanced by the city for state aid,	3,976.53
	<u>\$11,793.17</u>

## CR.

By sundry amounts of state aid uncalled for,	\$222.35
Received from State Treasurer,	4,515.87
Balance due from state,	7,054.95
	<u>\$11,793.17</u>

## DR.

1878, March 1. To Balance,	\$7,054.95
----------------------------	------------

## REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

## DR.

1877, March 1.	To Balance,	\$416.46
	Paid taxes and costs on real estate (advanced by City Treasurer,)	36.18
		<u>\$452.64</u>

## CR.

By received W. H. Negus,	taxes of 1874,	\$10.72	
Daniel McCarty,	" 1875,	23.48	
Robert Black,	" 1876,	18.38	
John F. Lloyd,	" 1876,	10.72	\$63.30
By Balance,			<u>389.34</u>
			<u>\$452.64</u>

## DR.

1878, March 1.	To Balance,	\$389.34
----------------	-------------	----------

## HEIRS OF I. CHACE.

## CR.

1877, March 1.	By Balance old account,	\$53.24
----------------	-------------------------	---------

## PUBLIC DEBT—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

## DR.

To paid Interest on Bonds and Trust Funds,	\$76,217.17	
Bonds,	30,000.00	\$106,217.17
To Balance,		30.00
		<u>\$106,247.17</u>

## CR.

By Appropriation,	\$106,226.00
Incidentals,	21.17
	<u>\$106,247.17</u>

## CR.

1878, March 1. By Balance (coupon outstanding,)	\$30.00
---	---------

## PUBLIC PROPERTY.

## DR.

1877, March 1. To Balance old account,	\$780,413.34
Excess of valuation of 1877 over 1876,	48,839.00
	<u>\$829,252.34</u>

## CR.

1878, March 1. By Balance account,	\$829,252.34
	<u>\$829,252.34</u>

## DR.

1878, March 1. To Balance old account,	\$829,252.34
--	--------------

## BALANCE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

## DR.

1878, March 1.	To Balance account,	\$481,252.34
		<u>\$481,252.34</u>

## CR.

1877, March 1.	By Balance old account,	\$402,413.34
	Excess of valuation of 1877 over 1876,	48,839.00
	Bonds paid,	30,000.00
		<u>\$481,252.34</u>

## CR.

1878, March 1.	By Balance old account,	\$481,252.34
----------------	-------------------------	--------------

## WATER WORKS.

## DR.

1878, March 1.	To valuation of works,	\$1,000,000.00
----------------	------------------------	----------------

1878.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

67

## BONDS.

## DR.

To Bonds paid,	\$30,000.00
Balance account,	1,148,000.00
	<u>\$1,178,000.00</u>

## CR.

1877, March 1. By Balance old account,	\$1,178,000.00
	<u>\$1,178,000.00</u>

## CR.

1878, March 1. By Balance old account:	
Amount of Bonds outstanding,	\$1,148,000.00



## ABATEMENT ON TAXES.

## DR.

To transferred to Appropriations 1877,	\$10,000.00
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>

## CR.

By Appropriation,	\$10,000.00
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>

## APPROPRIATIONS 1876.

## DR.

1877, March 1. To Balance old account,	\$4,119.86
	<u>\$4,119.86</u>

## CR.

By received Taxes of 1876,	\$4,119.86
	<u>\$4,119.86</u>



## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS 1876.

## DR.

1877, March 1. To Balance old account,	\$60,700.89
	<u>\$60,700.89</u>

## CR.

By Appropriation,	\$60,700.89
	<u>\$60,700.89</u>

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS 1877.

Dr.

TO AMOUNT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY  
ORDER OF CITY COUNCIL:

New School-House,	\$7,500.00
Incidental Expense account,	2,300.00
Poor Department,	10,700.00
Highways and Streets,	4,000.00
Public Schools (Pay of Teachers,)	4,000.00
Public Schools (Incidentals,)	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$30,000.00

Cr.

By transferred from Incidental Expense account,	\$5,796.67
1878, March 1. By Balance,	24,203.33
	<hr/>
	\$30,000.00

Dr.

1878, March 1. To Balance old account,	\$24,203.33
--	-------------

## UNAPPROPRIATED TAX ACCOUNT.

## Dr.

To transferred to Appropriations 1877,	\$2,034.87
	<u>\$2,034.87</u>

## Cr.

By received Taxes 1863,	\$2.00
“ “ 1864,	2.00
“ “ 1865,	4.00
“ “ 1866,	6.00
“ “ 1867,	4.00
“ “ 1868,	4.75
“ “ 1869,	2.00
“ “ 1870,	22.00
“ “ 1871,	19.20
“ “ 1872,	76.76
“ “ 1873,	29.92
“ “ 1874,	19.22
“ “ 1875,	84.30
“ “ 1876,	1,758.72
	<u>\$2,034.87</u>

## GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS 1877.

## Dr.

TO APPROPRIATIONS PASSED TO CREDIT OF THE FOLLOWING  
ACCOUNTS, AS PER ORDER OF CITY COUNCIL:

Salaries,	\$9,815.00
Support of the Poor,	35,000.00
Repairs of Public Property,	8,000.00
New School-House,	7,000.00
Fire Department,	26,200.00
Lighting the Streets,	14,000.00
Free Public Library,	3,400.00
New Bedford Bridge,	5,000.00
Police Department,	29,100.00
Incidental Expense Account,	14,208.11
Public Debt,	106,226.00
Special Appropriations 1876,	60,700.89
Discount on Taxes,	10,000.00
Public Schools (Pay of Teachers,)	60,000.00
Public Schools (Incidentals,)	18,000.00
Highways and Streets,	45,000.00
Common Sewers,	4,550.00
N. B. Water Works,	12,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$468,200.00

## Cr.

By received of Collector of Taxes,	\$419,449.81	
State Treasurer, Corporation		
and Bank Taxes,	19,698.32	\$439,148.13

## BY TRANSFERRED FROM BELOW:

Abatement,	\$10,000.00	
N. B. Water Works,	12,000.00	
Unappropriated Tax Account,	2,034.87	24,034.87
1878, March 1. By Balance,		5,017.00
		<hr/>
		\$468,200.00

## Dr.

1878, March 1. To Balance old account,	\$5,017.00
--	------------

## TRUST FUNDS.

## CR.

## BY SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND:

One half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the support of Liberal Education and Free Public Library,	\$50,000.00
--	-------------

## BY SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND EDUCATIONAL FUND:

One half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the support of Liberal Education and Free Public Library,	50,000.00
--	-----------

BY SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND WATER BEQUEST,	100,000.00
--------------------------------------	------------

## BY GEORGE HOWLAND JR. FUND:

Donation to Free Public Library,	1,600.00
----------------------------------	----------

## BY CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND:

Bequest to Free Public Library,	1,000.00
---------------------------------	----------

## BY JAMES B. CONGDON FUND:

Donation to Free Public Library,	500.00
----------------------------------	--------

## BY CEMETERY FUND:

Deposit in the Treasury by Borden Wood,	\$50.00	
“ “ “ Emeline Colesworthy,	15.00	
“ “ “ for Paul Spooner,	100.00	
“ “ “ by Edmund B. Gardner,	100.00	
“ “ “ Jonathan Howland,	150.00	
“ “ “ Sylvia G. Cross,	150.00	
“ “ “ Thomas Buchanan,	100.00	
“ “ “ Wm. Blackmer's est.,	50.00	
“ “ “ Est. of E. R. Johnson,	300.00	
“ “ “ B. Clark,	60.00	1,075.00
		<u>\$204,175.00</u>

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.  
IN COMMITTEE, March 27th, 1878.

The subcommittee appointed by the Finance Committee to appraise the city property and prepare a schedule of the same, have attended to that duty, and submit the following report, viz. :

POOR DEPARTMENT :

Alms-House and outbuildings,	\$30,000.00	
Old Alms-House and outbuildings,	1,400.00	
Small Pox Hospital,	800.00	
Farm, containing 76 acres,	20,000.00	
Furniture in Superintendent's department,	300.00	
Furniture in Small Pox Hospital,	75.00	
Tools and farming utensils,	450.00	
Stone and mowing machines,	280.00	
Carts, gears, and lumber wagons,	600.00	
Light wagons and harnesses,	500.00	
Farm stock and horses,	1,200.00	
Hay and grain,	1,300.00	
Woodshed in City Yard,	400.00	
Furniture in inmates' department,	2,000.00	\$59,305.00

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS DEPARTMENT :

Two stone crushers,	\$1,200.00	
Two steam engines,	1,200.00	
Sixteen horses,	2,400.00	
Two rollers,	400.00	
Five double and five single carts, and two stone gears,	1,800.00	
One light and one lumber wagon,	125.00	
One water cart,	100.00	
Seventeen sets of harnesses,	400.00	
One hoisting derrick,	50.00	
Hay and grain,	100.00	
500 tons of stones,	250.00	
Ashley gravel hill,	2,000.00	
Tools, shovels, picks, barrows, and tool- houses,	500.00	10,525.00

## STREET LIGHT DEPARTMENT :

Gas lamps, posts and lanterns, and naphtha lamps,	\$14,450.00	
Lighters' house and tools,	500.00	
Tools for Petroleum Inspector,	50.00	15,000.00

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LAND, &amp;c. :

City Hall and lot,	\$70,000.00	
City Library building and lots,	56,000.00	
City Common,	50,000.00	
Rural Cemetery,	20,000.00	
Oak Grove Cemetery,	15,000.00	
Pine Grove Cemetery,	800.00	
Central Police Station and lot,	15,000.00	
North Station-House and lot,	325.00	
South Station-House and lot,	300.00	
Volumes in City Library,	40,000.00	
City Stable, outbuildings and lot,	9,200.00	
Scales at City Stable,	300.00	
Land on William street, corner Pleasant,	6,000.00	
Land on Clark's Point,	200.00	
Land at Clark's Cove,	100.00	
Powder magazine,	450.00	
Land on Dartmouth street,	1,000.00	
Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven,	300.00	
South Pound lot,	200.00	
Land near Jonathan Tobey's,	25.00	
Windmill lot,	250.00	
Ward House and lot, Fifth Ward,	1,400.00	
Ward House and lot, Sixth Ward,	1,600.00	
Standard weights and measures,	300.00	
Surveying instruments,	300.00	
Two brass fieldpieces, muskets, &c.,	1,300.00	290,350.00

## SCHOOL DEPARTMENT :

North school-house and lot,	\$500.00
Acushnet " "	1,500.00
Plainville " "	1,000.00
Rockdale " "	1,200.00
Cannonville " "	1,500.00
Linden Street " "	2,500.00

Merrimac Street school-house and lot,	18,000.00	
Parker Street           "           "	50,000.00	
Cedar Street           "           "	2,500.00	
High Street           "           "	2,000.00	
Maxfield Street       "           "	2,500.00	
Kempton Street       "           "	5,000.00	
Middle Street       "           "	30,000.00	
William Street       "           "	5,000.00	
Arnold Street       "           "	900.00	
Bush Street           "           "	7,000.00	
Fifth Street           "           "	50,000.00	
Dartmouth Street   "           "	5,000.00	
Grove               "           "	2,500.00	
Clark's Point       "           "	800.00	
High               "           "	127,000.00	
New               "           " Third st.,	18,000.00	
Apparatus in school-houses,	7,500.00	341,900.00

## FIRE DEPARTMENT:

Engine-House and lot, Acushnet,	\$600.00	
"           "       Hillman street,	12,000.00	
"           "       Purchase street,	12,000.00	
"           "       "           "	12,000.00	
"           "       Sixth street,	12,000.00	
Steam Fire Engine Onward,   and reel,	4,000.00	
"           "       Progress,       "	2,500.00	
"           "       Excelsior,       "	3,500.00	
"           "       C. Howland,    "	4,500.00	
"           "       Z. Hillman,     "	4,500.00	
Hand Engine,	250.00	
Hook and Ladder Carriage, and ladders,	1,800.00	
Hose Carriage,	750.00	
Hose,	9,000.00	
16 horses and harnesses,	4,000.00	
Wagons,	600.00	
Fire Alarm Telegraph,	12,500.00	
Sundries,	2,000.00	98,500.00

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS, 1,000,000.00

FIRE ALARM BELL AND STRIKER, 1,742.34

---

\$1,817,822.34

---

## RECAPITULATION.

Poor Department,	\$59,305.00
Highways and Streets Department,	10,525.00
Street Light Department,	15,000.00
Public Buildings and Land,	290,350.00
Fire Department,	98,500.00
School-Houses and Land,	341,900.00
New Bedford Water Works,	1,000,000.00
Fire Alarm Bell and Striker,	1,742.34
	<hr/>
	\$1,817,322.34

---

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN HASTINGS,	} Committee.
NATHAN CHASE,	
JOHN M. FOSTER,	
A. G. STANTON,	
FRANCIS C. TERRY,	

THE FOLLOWING TABLE EXHIBITS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE BONDED DEBT OF THIS CITY; THE AMOUNT OF BONDS PAYABLE EACH YEAR; THE AMOUNT DUE EACH YEAR FOR INTEREST; AND THE AGGREGATE OF BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST TO BE PAID IN LIQUIDATION.

Years.	Bonds.	Interest.	Amount.
1878,	\$25,000	\$68,520	\$93,520
1879,	37,000	67,220	104,220
1880,	27,000	65,080	92,080
1881,	25,000	63,680	88,680
1882,	25,000	62,380	87,380
1883,	35,000	61,080	96,080
1884,	41,000	59,080	100,080
1885,	35,000	56,780	91,780
1886,	35,000	54,580	89,580
1887,	35,000	52,380	87,380
1888,	35,000	50,180	85,180
1889,	35,000	47,980	82,980
1890,	35,000	45,780	80,780
1891,	40,000	43,580	83,580
1892,	40,000	41,080	81,080
1893,	33,000	38,580	71,580
1894,	30,000	36,600	66,600
1895,	30,000	34,800	64,800
1896,	30,000	33,000	63,000
1897,	30,000	31,200	61,200
1898,	30,000	29,400	59,400
1899,	30,000	27,600	57,600
1900,	40,000	25,800	65,800
1901,	40,000	23,500	63,500
1902,	40,000	21,200	61,200
1903,	40,000	18,900	58,900
1904,	40,000	16,600	56,600
1905,	40,000	14,300	54,300
1906,	40,000	11,800	51,800
1907,	40,000	9,300	49,300
1908,	40,000	6,800	46,800
1909,	40,000	4,300	44,300
1910,	30,000	1,800	31,800
	\$1,148,000	\$1,224,860	\$2,372,860

The interest on the Trust Funds is \$6186 per annum, in addition to above.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED IN THIS CITY SINCE 1863, AND THE RATE PER THOUSAND, FOR STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY PURPOSES; ALSO THE NUMBER OF POLLS.

Year.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Valuation of Personal Property.	State Tax.	County Tax.	City Tax.	Overlay.	No. of Polls.	Rate of Tax.
1863,	\$8,610,200.00	\$14,496,900.00	\$61,632.00	\$22,881.42	\$159,000.00	\$8,861.43	4,875	\$10.50
1864,	8,158,500.00	10,935,100.00	61,632.00	19,358.55	225,000.05	8,523.05	4,508	16.00
1865,	8,161,800.00	12,171,800.00	92,919.00	19,461.85	215,000.00	7,106.35	4,578	16.00
1866,	8,118,300.00	13,240,800.00	59,310.00	20,434.95	252,000.00	8,637.10	4,658	15.50
1867,	8,268,500.00	13,740,000.00	98,850.00	20,434.95	200,000.00	9,136.30	4,647	14.50
1868,	8,288,100.00	13,508,100.00	39,540.00	21,083.67	230,000.00	13,633.03	5,004	13.50
1869,	8,277,900.00	14,652,100.00	49,425.00	19,461.85	287,000.00	9,340.15	4,906	15.50
1870,	8,774,500.00	14,221,514.00	49,425.00	17,840.02	290,000.00	9,475.20	5,151	15.50
1871,	9,115,600.00	13,844,651.67	49,425.00	22,705.48	293,300.00	12,599.52	5,333	16.00
1872,	10,050,800.00	13,742,898.00	32,280.00	18,943.65	356,000.00	13,181.96	5,577	17.20
1873,	11,125,700.00	14,114,364.20	36,315.00	23,679.57	349,000.00	11,454.46	5,780	16.20
1874,	11,665,400.00	13,846,904.95	32,280.00	27,874.24	354,000.00	11,005.10	5,930	16.20
1875,	11,946,600.00	14,428,674.00	32,280.00	28,415.48	383,000.00	17,136.07	6,226	17.00
1876,	12,411,200.00	14,339,002.00	26,244.00	23,859.86	387,000.00	20,251.49	6,651	16.60
1877,	12,609,200.00	13,524,697.00	21,870.00	23,859.86	436,200.00	17,273.46	6,562	18.60

Average rate for 15 years, \$15.65½.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.  
IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 30th, 1878.

Ordered, That the sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-Five Thousand Five Hundred Dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to meet the expenses of the several departments of the City Government for the Financial Year, viz. :

Salaries,	\$8,765.00
Support of the Poor,	25,000.00
Repairs of Public Property,	5,000.00
New School-House,	4,000.00
Fire Department,	25,000.00
Lighting the Streets,	14,000.00
Free Public Library,	3,000.00
New Bedford Bridge,	2,250.00
Police Department,	29,000.00
Incidental Expenses,	14,075.67
City Debt,	99,706.00
Special Appropriations 1877,	24,203.33
Discount on Taxes,	10,000.00
Support of Public Schools (Teachers,)	58,000.00
Repairs of Highways and Streets,	40,000.00
Sewers, Main Drains, &c.,	4,500.00
New Bedford Water Works (by Ordinance,)	12,000.00
Support of Public Schools (Incidentals,)	17,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$395,500.00

Adopted in concurrence.

Approved by the Mayor April 8th, 1878.

A true copy of the record. Attest:

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

To HIRAM WEBB, Esq., City Auditor.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,  
IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 30, 1878.

Ordered, That the officers of the city hereinafter named receive the following salaries for the present municipal year, ending the first Monday in January, 1879, the same to be paid in monthly payments.

The Mayor,	\$800.00
Assessors at Large, Chairman,	850.00
“ “ two others, each \$600,	1,200.00
City Solicitor,	350.00
Clerk of Common Council,	200.00
City Messenger,	600.00
Sealer of Weights and Measures,	350.00
Sealer of Coal Baskets,	15.00
City Bell Ringer,	125.00
Superintendent of City Clock,	75.00

And that the salaries of the following officers, whose year terminates in the month of April, 1879, receive the following salaries.

City Treasurer and Collector, including clerk-hire,	\$2,400.00
City Clerk, exclusive of fees,	1,000.00
City Auditor,	800.00

Also the salaries of the following officers, to be charged to their respective departments.

Superintendent of Streets,	\$1,100.00
Superintendent of Lights,	350.00
Overseers of the Poor,	900.00
Chief Engineer of the Fire Department,	500.00
Four Assistant Engineers of do., each \$100,	400.00
Clerk of Board of Engineers,	100.00
Superintendent of Cemeteries,	200.00
Superintendent of N. B. Bridge,	550.00
Quarantine Physician,	100.00
Chief of Police,	1,500.00
Captains of Police, each	900.00
Lieutenants of Police, each	800.00
Patrolmen, each,	\$2 per day.
Harbor Master,	125.00

Adopted in concurrence. H. T. LEONARD, City Clerk.  
Approved by the Mayor April 8, 1878.

## AUDITOR'S BALANCE SHEET.

## DR.

Water Works,	\$1,000,000.00
Public Property,	829,252.34
General Appropriations 1877,	5,017.00
Special Appropriations 1877,	24,203.33
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	7,054.95
Real Estate Tax Account,	389.34
City Treasurer,	25,385.48
	<hr/>
	\$1,891,302.44

## CR.

Trust Funds,	\$203,100.00
Bonds,	1,148,000.00
Balance of Property,	481,252.34
Trustees of Free Public Library,	10,615.42
New Bedford School Committee,	1,945.86
New Bedford Water Works,	4,895.33
Public Debt,	30.00
Cemetery Funds,	1,075.00
Temporary Loans,	35,000.00
Free Public Library,	887.26
New School-House,	4,447.99
Heirs of Isaiah Chace,	53.24
	<hr/>
	\$1,891,302.44

March 7, 1878.

EDWARD M. LUCE,

City Auditor.

We have examined the above, and find it correct.

THOS. R. RODMAN,

ISAAC N. MARSHALL,

Subcommittee of Committee on Finance appointed to  
examine the books and accounts of the city.

Approved.

I. W. BENJAMIN,

JAMES E. STANTON,

HIRAM W. WENTWORTH,

CHAS. W. BROWNEILL,

Committee on Accounts.



REPORTS

OF THE

COLLECTOR OF TAXES AND CITY TREASURER,

*For the Financial Year ending*

MARCH 1st, 1878.



STATEMENT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES,  
*March 1st, 1878.*

---

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.  
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,  
March 1, 1878.

*To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN, — I respectfully lay before you, in accordance with the provisions of the city by-laws, my twentieth annual statement as Collector of Taxes.

With the highest respect.

JAMES B. CONGDON,  
Treasurer and Collector of Taxes.

UNPAID TAXES.

BALANCES AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEARS PREVIOUS TO  
1877.

Year.	Unpaid March 1, 1877.	Paid or Remitted.	Unpaid March 1, 1878.
1863,	\$219.15	\$2.00	\$217.15
1864,	16.20	2.00	10.24
1868,	1,976.87	4.75	1,972.12
1869,	1,536.02	2.00	1,534.02
1870,	1,837.97	22.00	1,815.97
1871,	2,190.47	19.20	2,171.27
1872,	2,512.39	76.76	2,435.63
1873,	2,951.40	72.42	2,878.98
1874,	2,101.89	53.62	2,048.27
1875,	3,158.72	101.90	3,056.82
1876,	9,916.10	5,924.64	3,997.47
	\$28,417.18	\$6,279.79	\$22,137 39

## TAX BILLS FOR 1877.

## CHARGES.

Amount of tax bills,		\$499,203.32
State tax,	\$21,870.00	
County tax,	23,859.86	
City tax,	436,200.00	
Overlay,	17,273.46	\$499,203.32

## PAYMENTS.

State Treasurer,	\$21,870.00	
County Treasurer,	23,859.86	\$45,729.86
Abatement for prompt pay, including commis-		
sion authorized by law on bank taxes,	24,265.03	
Remittances,	1,189.94	
City Treasurer,	419,442.94	
	<hr/>	
	\$490,627.77	
Balance unpaid,	8,575.55	\$499,203.32

NOTE.—This unpaid balance is 1.66 per cent. of the assessment. In 1876 the balance at the close of the financial year was 2 per cent.; in 1875, 1.98 per cent.

## MEMORANDUM.

The balance of the appropriations for 1877 not yet provided for, is, according to the Auditor's account,		\$5,017.00
Balance of taxes unpaid as above,		8,575.55
		<hr/>
Balance in excess of appropriations,		\$3,558.55
Difference between the estimated receipts from the corporation and outside bank taxes and the amounts received from Commonwealth,		301.68
		<hr/>
		\$3,860.23
Overlay,	\$17,273.46	
Appropriation for abatement,	10,000.00	
Credit to the General Appropriation account for receipts for taxes previous to 1877,	2,041.74	\$29,315.20
Abatement,	24,265.03	
Remittances,	1,189.94	25,454.97
		<hr/>
Balance as above,		\$3,860.23
The estimated amount of the state corporation tax was		\$20,000.00
And this amount was deducted from the aggregate of the city appropriation for 1877, and not assessed.		

There has been received from the Treasurer of the Commonwealth for this account,	15,113.97
--	-----------

Leaving a deficiency of	<u>\$4,886.03</u>
-------------------------	-------------------

This deficiency has been nearly met by the following items :

Tax on bank stock owned in banks out of the city, paid through the State Treasurer,	\$4,123.82
---	------------

Amount allowed by Tax Commissioner on New Bedford bank stock, in addition to the same assessed and collected by us,	460.53	<u>4,584.35</u>
---	--------	-----------------

Leaving still a deficiency of	\$301.68
-------------------------------	----------

To be provided for; the balance unprovided for of the appropriations of 1877 being this amount larger than it would have been had the receipts from the Commonwealth met the amount that had been deducted from the appropriations.



# STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER,

*March 1, 1878.*

---

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.  
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 1, 1878.

*To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN, — I lay before you herewith, in accordance with the by-laws of the city, my account of the transactions of this office for the financial year ending this day.

With the highest regard.

JAMES B. CONGDON,  
City Treasurer.

## PAYMENTS INTO THE TREASURY.

The payments into the treasury during the year, and the balance in the treasury March 1st, 1877, are shown in the following statement.

Balance in the treasury March 1st, 1877,	\$28,606 83
--	-------------

## RECEIPTS FROM THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

1863,	\$2.00
1864,	2.00
1865,	4.00
1866,	6.00
1867,	4.00
1868,	4.75
1869,	2.00
1870,	22.00
1871,	19.20

1872,	76.76	
1873,	31.92	
1874,	19.22	
1875,	84.30	
1876,	5,883.45	
1877,	419,442.94	\$425,604.54

## APPROPRIATIONS OF 1877, OTHER THAN TAXES.

Amount transferred from Water Department,	\$12,000.00	
Of State Treasurer, corporation tax,	\$15,113.97	
National bank taxes on stock owned		
out of city,	4,123.82	
Of State Treasurer, additional amount		
received for taxes on city bank stock,	460.53	\$19,698.32      31,698.32

## MEMORANDUM.

The amount of the corporation tax received of	
State Treasurer was	\$15,113.97
Estimate by City Council, and applied towards	
appropriations,	20,000.00

Deficiency,	\$4,886.03
-------------	------------

Which is nearly made up as follows :

Amount of taxes on outside bank stock, and	
additions to local bank stock taxes allowed	
by Tax Commissioner,	4,584.35

The difference between these sums is	\$301.68
--------------------------------------	----------

Which is the sum unprovided for of the twenty thousand dollars deducted from the general appropriations; the balance of that account being at this time larger by that amount.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE POOR.

The receipts into the treasury for this department have been as follows :

## TOWNS AND CITIES.

Freetown,	\$90.42
Mattapoisett,	116.10
Westport,	1,065.93
Fall River,	239.70
Tisbury,	206.81
Concord,	33.35
Hyde Park,	12.00

West Bridgewater,	9.65	
Provincetown,	111.90	
Barnstable,	55.00	
Yarmouth,	105.10	
Stoneham,	5.65	
Dartmouth,	676.85	
Middleborough,	40.30	
Hanson,	63.25	
Wellfleet,	18.05	
Nantucket,	500.31	
Brockton,	44.85	
Plymouth,	1.50	
Fall River,	31.20	
Acushnet,	97.20	
Mansfield,	76.50	
Fairhaven,	155.39	
Harwich,	5.75	
Boston,	278.20	
Lawrence,	67.00	
Gloucester,	47.00	
Worcester,	10.20	
Newton,	19.65	
Somerville,	19.25	
Abington,	5.30	
Westport,	89.24	
Lowell,	142.95	
Chatham,	13.00	
Malden,	30.30	
Gosnold,	10.00	
Edgartown,	3.30	
Rochester,	125.70	
Arlington,	101.00	
Cambridge,	28.95	
Dennis,	25.12	
Northampton,	1.65	
Salem,	1.95	
Falmouth,	10.08	
Rehoboth,	13.70	
Orleans,	24.00	
Weymouth,	66.50	
Warren,	20.00	\$4,916.60

## FROM SUNDRY OTHER SOURCES.

E. C. Briggs, error in former account,	20.00	
House of Correction,	1.75	
Josephine Jennings' estate, sale of real estate,	500.00	
Of Overseers,	17.50	
Jerry Mullins, for hospital bill,	112.94	
Of Fire Department,	232.75	
Of Highway Department,	30.80	
Of Superintendent, sales of produce,	1,150.24	
Of Commonwealth, state paupers,	1,943.01	8,925.59

## HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Receipts are as follows :

Poor Department,	\$811.00	
Bridge,	1,212.44	
Public Property,	485.78	
Cornish & Dennis,	66.50	
Sundry errors in rolls for labor,	305.50	
Water Department,	505.20	
School-House,	6.00	
Fire Department,	313.57	
Incidentals,	295.35	
Sewers,	513.49	
Sundry receipts for dirt, stone, flagging and labor,	436.63	4,951.46

## COMMONWEALTH.

Sundry state aid allowances not paid, 1877,	\$67.60	
Sundry state aid allowances previous to 1874, not paid,	154.75	
State aid advances, 1876, whole amount of our account rendered,	4,515.87	4,738.22

## CEMETERIES.

Received for sale of lots :

Oak Grove,	\$1,465.00	
Rural,	1,018.00	
Pine Grove,	22.00	2,505.00

## TRUST FUNDS.

Of James B. Congdon, Free Public Library,	500.00
---	--------

## SCHOOLS — INCIDENTALS.

Error in roll,	\$1.25	
Of County Treasurer, dog fund,	762.21	763.46

## FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY—TRUSTEES' ACCOUNT.

Income on sundry Trust Funds, as follows :

Of N. B. Savings Institution, interest on deposit,	\$6.25	
Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,	3,000.00	•
Charles W. Morgan Free Public Library Fund,	60.00	
George Howland Jr. Free Public Library Fund,	96.00	
James B. Congdon Free Public Library Fund,	21.17	3,183.42

## NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Income of Trust Fund :

One year's interest on Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund, 3,000.00

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sales of old materials,	\$187.75	
Error in audit,	14.50	
Received for pumping,	124.42	
From Highways,	12.00	
Sale of hose, and ladder carriage,	550.00	
From Poor Department,	206.41	1,095.08

## REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

Paid by sundry persons, taxes and costs :

William H. Negus,	\$10.72	
Daniel McCarty's estate,	23.48	
Robert Black,	18.38	
J. F. Lloyd,	10.72	63.30

## SCHOOLS—PAY OF TEACHERS.

Bill allowed second time,	6.00
---------------------------	------

## FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

One half of dog fund, of County Treasurer,	762.21
--	--------

## PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Errors in audit,	2.10
------------------	------

## NEW BEDFORD AND FAIRHAVEN BRIDGE.

Received for damage,	41.37
----------------------	-------

## THIRD STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Sale of Sixth Street school-house and lot,	1,870.00
--	----------

## TEMPORARY LOAN.

Received at sundry times for notes issued,	225,000.00
--	------------

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Paid into the treasury from sundry sources :

Sale cloth,	\$16.16	
Witness fees,	2,780.39	
Mittimuscs,	178.45	
Lock-up receipts,	20.00	
Sundry errors in audit,	69.40	3,064.40

## NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

Paid by water-takers,	\$22,995.86	
Received for services,	3,777.31	
Received for rents,	68.07	
Sale of articles,	38.21	
Turn-off money,	22.00	
Return premium,	7.08	
Freight paid and refunded,	236.44	
Fire Department,	96.75	
Mains, and labor,	76.37	
Sale reservoir lots,	2,209.76	
Discount on a bill,	5.89	29,533.74

## SEWER ACCOUNT.

Received for assessments as follows :

Orchard street,	\$202.35	
Ash street,	239.11	
Wing street,	605.03	
South Water street,	226.90	
North Third street,	40.54	1,313.93

## INCIDENTALS.

The receipts for this account have been as follows :

Rents,—District Court room,	\$400.00	
Land,	10.00	
T. P. Terry,	6.00	
Ward room,	75.00	
City Hall,	281.00	
Armory, of state,	675.00	\$1,447.00
Licenses,		560.50
Permits to enter sewers,		210.00
Interest on bank deposits,		1,912.79

Interest on taxes, and summonses,	546.32	
Fees of Sealer of Weights and Measures,	202.40	
Sale of desk,	6.00	
Of Health Officer,	8.00	
Costs received by City Solicitor,	90.00	4,983.01
Total of receipts, including balance,		<u>\$782,211.98</u>

## PAYMENTS.

Payments have been made on warrants of the Mayor, as follows :

Poor Department,	\$51,796.54	
Highways and Streets,	55,165.78	
Light Department,	13,654.59	
Free Public Library,	3,743.60	
Fire Department,	27,256.55	
Trustees Free Public Library,	2,799.91	
Police Department,	33,883.11	
Commonwealth, state aid,	3,976.53	
Schools (Pay of Teachers,)	63,803.91	
Schools (Incidentals,)	20,315.40	
Salaries,	9,881.63	
New Bedford School Committee,	2,960.65	
Repairs Public Property,	6,018.63	
New Bedford Bridge,	4,194.19	
New Bedford Water Works,	51,191.28	
Incidentals,	20,259.25	
Permanent Debt—		
Principal,	\$30,000.00	
Interest, and coupons,	76,217.17	106,217.17
Cemeteries,	990.90	
Third Street school-house,	13,422.01	
Real Estate Tax Account,	36.18	
General Sewer Account,	5,758.69	
Temporary Loan,	260,000.00	\$756,826.50
Balance, cash in treasury,		<u>25,385.48</u>
		<u>\$782,211.98</u>

Correct.

EDWARD M. LUCE, Auditor.



1878—CITY DOCUMENT No. 11.

---

# REPORT

OF THE

# OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

*Feb. 28th, 1878.*

---

NEW BEDFORD:

E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1878.



# REPORT.

---

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

OFFICE OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,  
City Hall Building, March 1, 1878.

*To the Honorable the City Council of the City of New  
Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN, — In accordance with a provision of the City Ordinance, the Overseers of the Poor respectfully present their annual Report for the financial year ending Feb. 28th, 1878.

# STATISTICAL EXHIBIT.

---

## RECEIPTS.

Appropriation,	\$35,000.00
Cities and towns,	4,850.10
Commonwealth,	1,684.86
Products of farm,	1,738.94
Estate of Josephine Jenney,	500.00
Special appropriation and transfers,	7,870.95
Jeremiah Mullins,	112.94
Sundries,	89.25
	<hr/>
	\$51,796.54

## EXPENDITURES.

Paupers at Alms-house,	\$9,030.80
Inmates of Work-house,	1,283.40
Inmates of Farm school,	2,042.90
City paupers outside,	16,628.89
Cities and towns,	6,703.19
Commonwealth,	10,948.25
Transportation,	84.05
Sick state paupers,	1,147.05
Burial of state paupers,	354.75
Lunatics,	3,193.46
State reform,	260.00
Temporary aid of state paupers,	120.20
	<hr/>
	\$51,796.54

Average yearly expense of each person at Alms-house,	\$161.20
Average monthly expense of each person at Alms-house,	13.21
Average weekly expense of each person at Alms-house,	3.10

Average monthly number supported at Alms-house,	58
Average monthly number supported in Work-house,	10
Average monthly number supported in Farm school,	15

Total,	<hr/> 83
--------	----------

# OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

5

Number of state paupers supported at the Alms-house,  
 being too sick to be removed to the State Alms-house, 6  
 Expense of the same, which is charged to the commonwealth, \$133.50

Number supported at the Alms-house who have settle-  
 ments in other cities and towns, 5  
 Expense of the same will be reimbursed, \$272.50

Number admitted to the Alms-house during the year :

Paupers,	Males, 47	Females, 25	
Work-house,	" 7	" 24	
Farm school,	" 20		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total,	74	49	123

Number discharged during the year :

Paupers,	Males, 46	Females, 20	
Work-house,	" 11	" 23	
Farm school,	" 25		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total,	82	43	125

Number of deaths during the year, included in the  
 above discharges :

Paupers,	Males, 7	Females, 5	
Total,			12

Number supported at the Alms-house at the present  
 time :

Paupers,	62
Work-house,	4
Farm school,	5
	<hr/>
Total,	71

Number of families who have received aid outside of  
 Alms-house :

City,	475
Cities and towns,	161
Commonwealth,	318
	<hr/>
Total,	954

Average yearly expense of each family outside of the Alms-house, exclusive of lunatics and state reform :

City,	\$35.01
Cities and towns,	41.64
Commonwealth,	33.63

Average monthly expense of each family outside of the Alms-house :

City,	\$2.92
Cities and towns,	3.47
Commonwealth,	2.80

Average weekly expense of each family outside of the Alms-house :

City,	67 cents.
Cities and towns,	80 "
Commonwealth,	65 "

Number of persons who have received aid outside of Alms-house :

City,	Males, 437	Females, 703
Cities and towns,	" 183	" 242
Commonwealth,	" 410	" 597
Sent to State Alms-house,	" 15	" 9
Travellers,	" 7	" 9
Total,	<u>1052</u>	<u>1565</u>

Number of persons who have received temporary aid in accordance with the act of 1877, 139  
Expense of the same, which will be reimbursed by the Commonwealth, \$120.30

Average yearly expense of each person outside of the Alms-house :

City,	\$14.52
Cities and towns,	15.77
Commonwealth,	9.97

Average monthly expense of each person outside of the Alms-house :

City,	\$1.21
Cities and towns,	1.29
Commonwealth,	.84

Average weekly expense of each person outside of the Alms-house :

City,	28 cents.
Cities and towns,	30 "
Commonwealth,	17 "

Register of colored persons included in the above schedule of outside relief :

Number of families :

City,	110
Cities and towns,	14
Commonwealth,	77
Total,	201

Number of persons :

City,	Males, 92	Females, 134
Cities and towns,	" 14	" 20
Commonwealth,	" 55	" 109
Total,	161	263

Number of families having settlements in this city and supported elsewhere,	36
Number of persons,	88
Expense of the same,	\$1,478.92
Average yearly expense of each family,	41.08
Average monthly expense of each family,	3.42
Average weekly expense of each family,	.77

Expense of medical attendance for Alms-house and outside,	\$600.00
Expense of medicine outside,	250.00
Number of visits to the Alms-house by the city physician,	96
Number of visits outside of the Alms-house,	1,149
Number of patients,	204
Average expense of each patient,	\$4.17

Burial of state paupers, the expense of which will be reimbursed by the Commonwealth, with the exception of the extra allowance :

Adults, 17 at \$10.00,	\$170.00
Children, 35 at \$5.00,	175.00
Extra allowance by the city,	9.75
Total,	<u>\$354.75</u>

Number of state paupers too sick to be removed to the State Alms-house, relieved at their place of residence,	87
Expense of the same, which is charged to the Commonwealth,	\$1,147.05
Average expense of each,	13.17

Number of paupers having no settlement in the Commonwealth, whose expense is charged to the Commonwealth in consequence of their wives having settlement,	13
Expense of the same,	\$161.08

The amount of \$6,703.19, which is charged to other cities and towns, will be reimbursed in full.

Number of lunatics supported at the asylum for the insane during the year,	25
Number remaining,	14
Expense of the same,	\$3,193 46
The regular price charged is \$3.50 per week for board, with extra charge for breakage and clothing, which makes the average price for the year, per week,	4.74

Number supported at the State Reform schools :

Males, at Westborough,	3
Females, at Lancaster,	2
Total,	5
Expense of the same, \$1.00 per week,	\$260.00

Expense of paupers having settlements in this city :

Alms-house,	\$8,624.30
Outside,	16,628.89
Lunatics,	3,140.66
State Reform schools,	260.00
Total,	<u>\$28,653.85</u>

Number sent to the State Alms-house during the year :

Males,	15
Females,	9
	<hr/>
Total,	24
Expense of the same,	\$65.40

Number of travellers who have been provided with tickets to other places :

Males,	7
Females,	9
	<hr/>
Total,	16
Expense of the same,	\$18.65

Amount of labor performed for the street department by tickets issued from this office, at 10 cents per hour, and for which this department receives no credit, \$434.50

Number of families who have received aid for the first time, 280

Number of persons :

Males,	314
Females,	390
	<hr/>
Total,	704

#### PRODUCTS OF FARM.

Beef,	8,296 lbs.
Pork,	8,757 "
Veal,	335 "
Potatoes,	866 bush.
Oats,	216 "
Turnips,	211 "
Beets and carrots,	107 "
Cabbages,	700 heads.
Milk,	18,870 qts.
Hay,	95 tons.

**MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, 1877.**

His Honor ALANSON BORDEN, ex officio Chairman.

Ward 1—GEO. B. MACOMBER.  
2—HENRY R. WILCOX.  
3—JOB B. SHERMAN.  
4—DR. GEO. T. HOUGH.  
5—PELEG S. MACY.  
6—SIMEON DOANE.

---

Superintendent of Alms-house, EARL C. BRIGGS.

Chaplain at Alms-house, Rev. I. H. COE.

City Physician, Dr. HENRY JOHNSON.

Committee on Purchasing, Dr. GEO. T. HOUGH, GEO. B. MACOMBER.

Committee on Relief, PELEG S. MACY, JOB B. SHERMAN.

Committee on Alms-house, HENRY R. WILCOX, SIMEON DOANE.

**MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, 1878.**

His Honor GEO. B. RICHMOND, ex officio Chairman.

Ward 1—MARCUS W. TABER.  
2—HENRY R. WILCOX.  
3—JOB B. SHERMAN.  
4—ATWOOD HOLMES.  
5—PELEG S. MACY.  
6—SIMON S. POLLOCK.

---

Superintendent of the Alms-house, EARL C. BRIGGS.

Chaplain at the Alms-house, Rev. I. H. COE.

City Physician, A. MARTIN PIERCE.

Committee on Purchasing, JOB B. SHERMAN, HENRY R. WILCOX.

Committee on Relief, PELEG S. MACY, ATWOOD HOLMES.

Committee on Alms-house, SIMON S. POLLOCK, MARCUS W. TABER.

For and in behalf of the Board,

PELEG S. MACY, Secy.

# GENERAL SCHEDULE.

Return concerning paupers and indigent persons supported or relieved by the city of New Bedford, in the county of Bristol, for the year ending March 31, 1878.

## SECT. I. Number of paupers fully supported, viz :

	Within the Year.	Remaining April 1, 1878.
1. At our Alms-house,	126	62
2. At alms-houses in other towns,		14
3. At some hospital or receptacle for the insane,	25	14
4. In private families or other places not named above,	5	5
Total number,	156	81

SECT. II. Number of persons, not including vagrants or travellers, relieved or partially supported within the year, viz. :

	Males.	Females.
1. Were state paupers,	450	624
2. Had a settlement in our city,	437	698
3. Had a settlement elsewhere in the state,	177	280
Total number,	1,064	1,602

4. Number of persons who were partially supported one portion of the year and fully supported another portion of the year, not including vagrants or travellers,	8	10
5. Number of children under 16 years of age who were partially supported within the year,	248	290

SECT. III. Number of vagrants or travellers lodged at the expense of the city within the year, viz. :

1. At Alms-house,	5
2. Elsewhere (office 14, police station 2490,)	2,504
Total number,	2,509

SECT. IV. Expenses of the city during the year for the support and relief of all classes of the poor, including full support, partial support, and vagrants or travellers, viz. :

1. For support at our Alms-house, not including salaries or wages,	\$6,168.96
2. For full support at some hospital or receptacle for the insane,	3,193.46
3. For full support elsewhere than at the Alms-house or in lunatic hospitals,	260.00
4. For temporary relief and partial support,	31,138.88
5. For salaries and wages of persons employed at the Alms-house,	3,820.68
6. For all other expenses of the pauper department, including salaries of Overseers of the Poor,	1,000.00
Total amount paid,	<u>\$45,581.98</u>

SECT. V. Amount of expense reimbursed to the city during the year, viz. :

1. By the state,	\$1,310.54
2. By towns or cities,	6,174.07

SECT. VI. Real or estimated cost to the city of vagrants or travellers, viz. :

1. Cost at the Alms-house,	\$5.00
2. Cost elsewhere (office \$14.40, police station \$122.50,)	136.90

Number of persons, not vagrants or travellers, who were receiving partial support at these dates, viz. :

October 1, 1877,	873
January 1, 1878,	1,840
April 1, 1878,	1,286

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing is a correct return.

P. S. MACY, Secy.,  
And one of the Overseers of the Poor  
of the city of New Bedford.

## OF THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

---

[GENERAL STATUTES, CHAP. 69.]

SECTION 1. Legal settlements may be acquired in any city or town, so as to oblige such place to relieve and support the persons acquiring the same, in case they are poor and stand in need of relief, in the manner following, and not otherwise, namely :

*First.* A married woman shall follow, and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the state ; otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage.

*Second.* Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father, if he has any within the state, until they gain a settlement of their own ; but if he has none, they shall in like manner follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she has any.

*Third.* Illegitimate children shall follow, and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if she then has any within the state ; but neither legitimate nor illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the place where they may be born, if neither of their parents then has a settlement therein.

*Fourth.* Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate of inheritance or freehold in any place within the state, and living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

*Fifth.* Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate, the principal of which shall be set at two hundred dollars, or the income at twelve dollars, in the valuation of estates made by assessors, and being assessed for the same to state, county, city or town taxes for five years successively in the place where he dwells and has his home, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

*Sixth.* Any person being chosen and actually serving one whole year in the office of clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable, or collector of taxes in any place, shall thereby gain a settlement therein. For this purpose a year shall be considered as including the time between the choice of such officers at one annual meeting and the choice at the next annual meeting, whether more or less than a calendar year.

*Seventh.* Every settled ordained minister of the gospel shall be deemed to have acquired a legal settlement in the place wherein he is or may be settled as a minister.

*Eighth.* Any person admitted an inhabitant by any place, at a legal meeting held under a warrant containing an article for that purpose, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

*Ninth.* Any citizen of this or any other of the United States, dwelling and having his home in any unincorpo-

rated place at the time it is incorporated into a town, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

*Tenth.* Upon the division of a city or town, every person having a legal settlement therein, but being absent at the time of such division, and not having acquired a legal settlement elsewhere, shall have his legal settlement in that place wherein his last dwelling place or home happens to fall upon such division; and when a new city or town is incorporated, composed of a part of one or more incorporated places, every person legally settled in the places of which such new city or town is so composed, and who actually dwells and has his home within the bounds of such new city or town at the time of its incorporation, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement in such new place: *provided*, that no person residing in that part of a place which upon such division shall be incorporated into a new city or town, having then no legal settlement therein, shall acquire any by force of such incorporation only; nor shall such incorporation prevent his acquiring a settlement therein, within the time and by the means by which he would have gained it there if no such division had been made.

*Eleventh.* A minor who serves an apprenticeship to a lawful trade for the space of four years in any place, and actually sets up such trade therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old, and continues there to carry on the same for five years, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place; but being hired as a journeyman shall not be considered as setting up a trade.

*Twelfth.* Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, who resides in any place within this state for ten years together, and pays all state, county, city or town taxes, duly assessed on his poll or estate for any five years within said time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. No person who has begun to acquire a settlement by the laws in force at and before the time when this chapter takes effect, in any of the ways in which any time is prescribed for a residence, or for the continuance or succession of any other act, shall be prevented or delayed by the provisions of this chapter; but he shall acquire a settlement by a continuance or succession of the same residence, or other act, in the same time and manner as if the former laws had continued in force.

SECT. 3. Every legal settlement shall continue till it is lost or defeated by acquiring a new one within this state; and upon acquiring such new settlement all former settlements shall be defeated and lost.

[GENERAL STATUTES, CHAP. 70.]

OF THE SUPPORT OF PAUPERS BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

SECT. 1. Every city and town shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they stand in need thereof.

SECT. 2. The overseers of the poor shall have the care and oversight of all such poor and indigent persons so long as they remain at the charge of their respective cities or towns, and shall see that they are suitably relieved, supported and employed, either in the work-house

or alms-house, or in such other manner as the city or town directs, or otherwise at the discretion of said overseers. They may remove to the alms-house such children as are suffering destitution from extreme neglect of dissolute or intemperate parents or guardians.

SECT. 3. The overseers of the poor shall have the same power and authority over persons placed under their care, which directors or masters of work-houses have over persons committed thereto.

SECT. 4. The kindred of such poor persons, in the line or degree of father or grandfather, mother or grandmother, children or grandchildren, by consanguinity, living in this state and of sufficient ability, shall be bound to support such paupers, in proportion to their respective ability.

SECT. 5. The superior court in the county where any one of such kindred to be charged resides, upon complaint of any city, town, or kindred who shall have been at expense for the relief and support of such pauper, may on due hearing assess and apportion upon such of the kindred as they shall find to be of sufficient ability, and in proportion thereto, such sum as they shall deem reasonable for or toward the support of the pauper to the time of such assessment; and may enforce payment thereof by execution in common form: *provided*, that such assessment shall not extend to any expense for relief afforded more than six months previous to the filing of the complaint.

SECT. 6. The court may further assess and apportion upon said kindred such weekly sum as they shall deem

sufficient for the future support of the pauper, to be paid quarter yearly until the further order of court ; and upon application from time to time of the city, town, or kindred to whom the same is ordered to be paid, the clerk of said court shall issue and may renew an execution for the arrears of any preceding quarter.

SECT. 7. When the court adjudges two or more of the kindred of a pauper to be of sufficient ability to contribute to his support, they shall tax no more costs against any one respondent than is occasioned by his default or separate defence.

SECT. 8. The court may further order with whom of such kindred, that may desire it, such pauper shall live and be relieved, and such time with one, and such time with another, as they shall deem proper, having regard to the comfort of the pauper as well as the convenience of the kindred.

SECT. 9. The complaint made as provided in this chapter shall be filed in the clerk's office, and a summons shall be thereupon issued requiring the kindred therein named to appear and answer thereto ; which summons shall be directed to any officer qualified to serve civil process between the parties, and served like an original summons, fourteen days at least before the sitting of the court to which it is returnable.

SECT. 10. Upon suggestion that there are other kindred of ability, not summoned in the original process, they may be summoned, and after due notice, whether they appear or are defaulted, the court may proceed

against them in the same manner as if they had been summoned upon the original complaint.

SECT. 11. The court may take further order from time to time in the premises, upon application of any party interested, and may alter such assessment and apportionment according to circumstances; and upon all such complaints they may award costs to either party, as justice requires.

SECT. 12. Said overseers, in their respective places, shall provide for the immediate comfort and relief of all persons residing or found therein, having lawful settlements in other places, when they fall into distress and stand in need of immediate relief, and until they are removed to the places of their lawful settlements; the expenses whereof, incurred within three months next before notice given to the place to be charged, as also of their removal, or burial in case of their decease, may be recovered by the place incurring the same against the place liable therefor, in an action at law, to be instituted within two years after the cause of action arises, but not otherwise.

SECT. 13. A recovery in such action shall bar the place against which it shall be had from disputing the settlement of such pauper with the place so recovering, in any future action brought for his support.

SECT. 14. When a person is supported in a place other than that in which he has his settlement, the place liable for his support shall not be required to pay therefor more than at the rate of one dollar a week: *provided*, that the place so liable shall cause the pauper to be removed within

thirty days from the time of receiving legal notice that such support has been furnished.

SECT. 15. The overseers of the poor of each place shall also relieve, support and employ, all poor persons residing or found therein, having no lawful settlements within this state, until their removal to a state alms-house, and in case of their decease shall decently bury them; the expense whereof may be recovered of their kindred, if they have any chargeable by law for their support, in the manner herein before provided; and if in case of their burial the expense thereof is not paid by such kindred, there shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth ten dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper over twelve years of age, and two dollars and fifty cents for the funeral expenses of each pauper under that age.

SECT. 16. Every city and town shall be held to pay any expense necessarily incurred for the relief of a pauper therein by any person who is not liable by law for his support, after notice and request made to the overseers thereof, and until provision is made by them.

SECT. 17. The overseers of any place may send a written notification, stating the facts relating to any person actually become chargeable thereto, to one or more of the overseers of the place where his settlement is supposed to be, and requesting them to remove him, which they may do by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same.

SECT. 18. If such removal is not effected by the last mentioned overseers within two months after receiving the notice, they shall within said two months send to one or

more of the overseers requesting such removal, a written answer, signed by one or more of them, stating therein their objections to the removal; and if they fail so to do, the overseers who requested the removal may cause the pauper to be removed to the place of his supposed settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same; and the overseers of the place to which the pauper is so sent, shall receive and provide for him; and such place shall be liable for the expenses of his support and removal, to be recovered in an action by the place incurring the same, and shall be barred from contesting the question of settlement with the plaintiffs in such action.

SECT. 19. The notification and answer mentioned in the two preceding sections may be sent by mail; and such notification or answer, directed to the overseers of the poor of the place intended to be notified or answered, postage prepaid, shall be deemed a sufficient notice or answer, and shall be considered as delivered to the overseers to whom it is directed at the time when it is received in the post office of the place to which it is directed and in which the overseers reside.

SECT. 20. Whoever brings into and leaves any poor and indigent person in any place in this state, wherein such pauper is not lawfully settled, knowing him to be poor and indigent, and with intent to charge such place with his relief or support, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered in an action of tort to the use of such place.

SECT. 21. Upon the death of a pauper who at the time

of his decease is actually chargeable to any place within this state, the overseers of the poor of such place may take possession of all his real and personal property ; and if administration is not taken upon his estate within thirty days after his decease, the overseers may in their own names sell and convey so much thereof as may be necessary to repay the expenses incurred for the pauper. If any part of such property is withheld from said overseers, they may in their own names sue for and recover possession of the real estate, and shall have the same remedy for the recovery of the personal estate or its value, that an administrator might have in like case.

SECT. 22. In all actions and prosecutions founded on the preceding provisions of this chapter, the overseers of the poor of any place or any person by writing under their hands appointed shall appear, prosecute or defend the same to final judgment and execution, in behalf of such place.

[ACTS OF 1867, CHAP. 97.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE BURIAL OF STATE PAUPERS.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

Section fifteen of chapter seventy of the General Statutes is hereby amended, so that ten dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper over twelve years of age, and five dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper under that age, shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth. [Approved March 23, 1867.]

## [GENERAL STATUTES, CHAP. 165.]

SECT. 28. Rogues and vagabonds, idle and dissolute persons who go about begging, persons who use any juggling or unlawful games or plays, common pipers and fiddlers, stubborn children, runaways, common drunkards, common night walkers, pilferers, lewd, wanton, and lascivious persons in speech or behavior, common railers and brawlers, persons who neglect their calling or employment, misspend what they earn and do not provide for themselves or for the support of their families, and all other idle and disorderly persons, including therein those persons who neglect all lawful business and habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill fame, gaming houses or tippling shops, may, upon conviction, be committed, for a term not exceeding six months, to the house of correction, or to the house of industry or work-house within the city or town where the conviction is had, or to the work-house, if any there is, in the city or town in which the offender has a legal settlement, if such town is within the county.

SECT. 35. When a person is convicted as a common night walker, and it is alleged in the complaint and proved at the trial that the defendant has been previously twice convicted of the same offence, such person may be sentenced to the house of correction, house of industry, or work-house, if any such is established in the town or city, for a term not exceeding five years.

[ACTS OF 1868, CHAP. 328.]

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. Hereafter, any person of the age of twenty-one years, having the other qualifications mentioned in the fourth, fifth, ninth and twelfth clauses of the first section of chapter sixty-nine of the General Statutes, shall be deemed to have thereby gained a settlement as therein provided, although not a citizen of this or any other of the United States.

SECT. 2. If any person, actually become chargeable as a pauper to any city or town in which he has a settlement, has a settlement subsequently acquired in any place without this Commonwealth, the overseers of the poor of such city or town may cause him to be removed to said place of subsequent settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same.  
[Approved June 9, 1868.]

[ACTS OF 1870, CHAP. 392.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. R. [Any unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years who shall hereafter reside in any place within this state for ten years together without receiving relief as a pauper or being convicted of a crime, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.]

SECT. 2. All settlements acquired by virtue of any provision of law in force prior to the eleventh day of Feb-

ruary, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, except where the existence of such settlement prevented a subsequent acquisition, are hereby declared defeated and lost.

SECT. 3. Any person who shall have been duly enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as a part of the quota of any city or town in this commonwealth, under any call of the President of the United States, during the recent civil war, and who shall have continued in such service for a term not less than one year, or who shall have died or become disabled from wounds or disease received or contracted while engaged in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and the wife or widow and minor children of such person, shall be deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such city or town.

SECT. 4. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to any person who shall have enlisted and received a bounty for such enlistment in more than one town, unless the second enlistment was made after an honorable discharge from the first term of service, nor to any person who shall have been proved guilty of wilful desertion, or to have left the service otherwise than by reason of disability or an honorable discharge.

SECT. 5. Any person who would otherwise be entitled to a settlement under section three of this act, but who was not a part of the quota of any city or town, shall, if he served as a part of the quota of this Commonwealth, be deemed to have acquired a settlement in the city or

town where he actually resided at the time of his enlistment. [Approved June 22, 1870.]

[ACTS OF 1871, CHAP. 379.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. Chapter three hundred and twenty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight is hereby amended in the first section by adding thereto the words, “whether such other qualifications shall have been acquired before or after the enactment hereof.”

SECT. 2. Chapter three hundred and ninety-two of the acts of eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby amended in the third section by adding after the words civil war, “or duly assigned as a part of the quota thereof, after having been enlisted and mustered into such service.”

SECT. 3. Wherever a settlement acquired by marriage has been defeated by virtue of the provisions of the second section of chapter three hundred and ninety-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy, the former settlement of the wife, if not defeated by the same provisions, shall be deemed to have been thereby revived.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next. [Approved May 26, 1871.]

[ACTS OF 1873, CHAP. 213.]

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE COMPENSATION FOR SUPPORT  
OF PAUPERS BEFORE REMOVAL.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

Section fourteen of chapter seventy of the General Statutes is amended by striking out the words "one dollar," and inserting instead thereof the words "two dollars."  
[Approved April 19, 1873.]

[ACTS OF 1874, CHAP. 274.]

AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT RELIEF OF THE POOR.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. Any person of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this state for five years together and pays all state, county, city or town taxes duly assessed on his poll or estate for any three years within that time shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. Any woman of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this state for five years together without receiving relief as a pauper shall thereby gain a settlement in such place. The first section of the three hundred and ninety-second chapter of the acts of eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. No existing settlement shall be changed by any provision of this act unless the entire residence and taxation herein required accrues after its passage; but any unsettled person shall be deemed to have gained a settlement upon the completion of the residence and tax-

ation herein required, though the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act.

SECT. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who at the date of its passage is an inmate of either of the state lunatic hospitals, the asylum for the insane or the state alms-house at Tewksbury, the state work-house, or the state primary school, until such person has been duly discharged from said institution. [Approved May 28, 1874.]

[ACTS OF 1875, CHAP. 216.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE ANNUAL RETURN OF PERSONS  
SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. Section two of chapter two hundred and nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven is hereby repealed, and the following shall stand instead thereof, to wit: An annual return of the numbers of persons supported and relieved, as enumerated in the first section, with the cost of such support and relief, and a record of those fully supported, shall be made by the overseers of the poor to the secretary of the board of state charities during the month of April in each year, and shall be for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March preceding: *provided*, that for the present year said returns shall be made on or before the thirty-first day of May. In the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and in every tenth year thereafter, the returns provided for in section twenty-three, chapter seventy of the General Statutes, shall be made and transmitted by overseers of the

poor to the secretary of the board of state charities during the month of April, and shall be for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March preceding.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.  
[Approved May 19, 1875.]

[ACTS OF 1875, CHAP. 70.]

AN ACT CONCERNING VAGRANTS.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

The overseers of the poor of any town or city, or keepers of alms houses acting under their directions, may require any person, not a resident of said town or city, applying to them for and receiving from them food and lodging, or either, in an alms-house or other place, to perform a reasonable amount of labor in return for such food and lodging, and may detain such person until the same is performed, but not beyond the hour of eleven in the forenoon of the day succeeding his application; and if any such person shall refuse or neglect when so required to perform such labor suited to his age, strength and capacity, or wilfully damage any of the property of such town or city in the charge of such overseers or other officers, he shall be deemed a vagrant within the meaning of the statutes relating to vagrants and vagabonds, and may be prosecuted and punished in the manner provided by chapter two hundred and fifty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or as otherwise provided by law. [Approved March 24, 1875.]

[ACTS OF 1869, CHAP. 258.]

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE  
STATE WORKHOUSE AT BRIDGEWATER.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. Upon complaint of the overseers of the poor of any city or town, trial justices and justices of the police and municipal courts may, in their discretion, commit persons, convicted before them of any of the offences enumerated in sections twenty-eight and thirty-five of chapter one hundred and sixty-five of the General Statutes, to the state workhouse at Bridgewater, for a term not less than three months, nor more than two years, there to be governed and subject to the same liabilities as persons sentenced under the provisions of chapter one hundred and ninety-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six; or such offenders may be sentenced as now provided by law.

SECT. 2. The board of state charities shall have the same power to apprentice or discharge any person so committed, as is now vested in overseers of houses of correction; and they may cause any such person, not having a legal settlement within this Commonwealth, to be removed to the state or place where he belongs, or whence he came, in accordance with existing laws. But if any person so removed shall return to this state before the expiration of his term of sentence, he shall be liable to be rearrested and returned to the state workhouse, there to serve out the remainder of said term.

SECT. 3. If any person so committed shall have a legal

settlement in any city or town in this Commonwealth, the said city or town shall pay for his support such sum per week as may be fixed upon by the said board, reference being had to his capacity for labor; and all moneys so received shall be paid into the treasury in the manner now provided by law: *provided, however*, that upon the written request of said overseers, the board of state charities shall permit him to be transferred to the workhouse of his place of settlement, where he shall serve out the remainder of his sentence. [Approved May 10th, 1869.]

[ACTS OF 1876, CHAP. 169.]

AN ACT RELATING TO THE SUPPORT OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. Whenever a person having a settlement in this Commonwealth is committed to the State Industrial School or to the State Reform School, the trustees of the school to which such commitment is made shall give written notice of such commitment to the overseers of the poor of the place of settlement, and the town or city in which such person has a settlement, if notified as above stated, shall pay one dollar per week, from the date of such notice, for the support of such person in said school, which sum shall be paid to the treasurer of the Commonwealth, or be recovered by him through the general agent of state charities. Any sum so paid may be recovered by such city or town of any parent, kindred or guardian liable by law to maintain such person.

SECT. 2. Section twenty-nine of chapter seventy-six of the General Statutes, and section one of chapter two hundred and fifty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, are hereby repealed, saving all actions pending and all existing rights and liabilities.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next. [Approved April 26, 1876.]

[ACTS OF 1877, CHAP. 183.]

AN ACT RELATING TO THE TEMPORARY AID OF STATE  
PAUPERS BY CITIES OR TOWNS.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. Any city or town, through its authorities having charge of the execution of the laws for the maintenance of the poor, may, if said authorities deem that the same is for the public interest, furnish temporary aid to poor persons found within its limits, having no settlement within the Commonwealth, and the expense thereby incurred, after notice has been sent as hereinafter provided, shall be repaid from the treasury of the Commonwealth to such city or town: *provided*, that said authorities shall give immediate notice by mail in each case to the general agent of state charities, who in person, or by one of his assistants, shall examine the case and direct the continuance of such aid, or removal to the state almshouse or to some place outside the Commonwealth, either before or after removal to the state almshouse, in accordance with existing laws; and *provided, also*, that except in cases of sick state poor, such aid shall not be furnished at any one time for a longer period than four weeks, or to

a greater amount than one dollar per week for each person, or five dollars per week for each family; and *provided, also*, that all claims of cities and towns against the Commonwealth for furnishing aid under the provisions of this act shall be rendered in detail, and shall be approved by the general agent of state charities before the same shall be paid.

SECT. 2. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or repeal any of the provisions of law in regard to the sick state poor, or persons ill with contagious diseases. [Approved May 4th, 1877.]

The following correspondence in relation to the act of 1877, in reference to temporary aid, was suggested by a difference in opinion of officials in its application.

*Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

---

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES,

GENERAL AGENT'S DEPARTMENT,

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, July 9, 1877.

*Hon. Levi C. Wade, Newton, Mass.:*

DEAR SIR,—Inasmuch as your connection with the passage of the act numbered 183, in the acts of the year 1877, was more intimate than was that of any other member of the legislature, I desire your judgment on my construction of that statute. My recollection of the argument of yourself and others before the committee that subsequently reported the bill is this: that there were in the various communities worthy, industrious families, who were usually self-supporting, but in consequence of the sudden death of some of their members, or their temporary inability to obtain employment, or the enforcement of the

statute which requires children of a certain age to attend school, were necessitated to appeal to the public for aid; and that it was unwise to compel such families to receive such aid in the alms-house, but that some provision should be made by which the aid might be furnished, in the case of persons non-settled at their usual homes, and at the expense of the state. In a word, that the act was intended to benefit those who had a reasonably well-assured and not far distant future, when they would require no further assistance; and, perhaps, at the discretion of the general agent, another, but very limited class of the deserving and superannuated poor, who could be relieved with greater comfort and economy at their several homes. Again, in answer to my objection, that many towns would take advantage of the act to throw upon the state a considerable number of chronic paupers that they had long supported, or others who for any reason they did not wish sent to the state alms-house, it was urged that inasmuch as the bill gave me the power to order any or all to the state alms-house, the remedy for this evil would be in my own hands. With this understanding, I have, after examination, notified certain town authorities that reimbursement under the statute would not in particular cases be allowed, and instructed them that the state could support such families only in the alms-house; whereupon I am met with the objection that this is a matter entirely within their province, and that my duty is simply a clerical one, to wit, — to audit the bills. As a result of such reasoning, certain of the municipalities of this commonwealth have already notified me of persons for whom they should claim reimbursement, who have been relieved at the charge of these cities and towns to a greater or less extent each year for the last fifteen years; and of others whose support commenced later, but who will probably continue for some half a dozen years to come.

Under these circumstances, I have thought it wise to obtain the opinion of those whose connection with this legislation was the most intimate, to the end that it might be authoritatively declared what the legislature intended by the passage of the act before referred to, and what was the duty of the officer charged with its execution.

Dr. Wheelwright, who appeared with you before the committee, fully indorses this statement, and approves the construction I have given the statute.

Very respectfully yours,

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,

General Agent.

Boston, June 30, 1877.

*S. C. Wrightington, Esq., General Agent of State Charities:*

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 27th has been received and carefully considered, in connection with chapter 183 of the acts of 1877, to which it refers.

The sole object of the statute is to enable cities and towns to give a little help in those cases in which a trifling assistance will carry a family, or an individual, through a temporary strait, and so prevent them from becoming permanent paupers, which is apt to result from removal to the alms-house.

If the General Agent of State Charities directs removal to the alms-house, the liability of the state ceases. There is no provision to the effect that the agent “shall audit bills”; but the liability of the state is based upon the condition that the agent *approves* the bills rendered.

You are entirely right in regard to the intention of the legislature in passing the law.

Yours truly,

LEVI C. WADE.

ATTLEBOROUGH, July 3, 1877.

*S. C. Wrightington, General Agent State Charities, Boston, Mass.:*

DEAR SIR, — I have carefully examined your letter of the 27th inst. to Mr. Wade, and his answer to the same. I fully indorse the construction you place upon the statute of 1877, and am satisfied that you have expressed the intention of the legislature.

Yours truly,

S. S. GINNODO,

Senate Chairman Committee on Towns.

[HOUSE DOCUMENT No. 310.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

April 30, 1874.

The Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, to whom was recommitted the bill for the more efficient relief of the poor, have carefully reviewed the whole subject, and sought such additional information as seemed desirable.

They find that any scheme for the relief of the poor, or any radical change in the laws of settlement, is beset with great difficulties, and is likely to be productive of more harm than good to those whom it is sought to benefit. They believe that it is safest to make haste slowly, and to test by experience the effect of moderate changes. If these prove successful, further legislation can readily be had in the direction they indicate.

We therefore report a bill, in a new draft, which we explain as follows, premising that the main object thereof,

in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, is to make better provision for the unsettled poor.

*First.* It does not change existing settlements. Every settled person is to remain where he now belongs, until that settlement is defeated and a new one gained in the ordinary course of law.

*Second.* It does not interrupt or defeat any settlement in process of acquisition. This is to be completed, as before, under existing laws.

*Third.* It does not change the principles underlying the present laws, but merely adapts them to the exigencies of the present day, by shortening the time and lessening the number of taxes required for settlement.

*Fourth.* It gives all settled persons a fair and equal start by allowing them to commence now to gain a new settlement under its provisions.

*Fifth.* It provides liberally for the unsettled by giving all a settlement who can show a continuous residence of five years and the payment of three taxes within that time, whether the residence and taxation be wholly before or wholly after, or partly before and partly after its enactment.

*Sixth.* It relieves the most pressing claim brought to the attention of the legislature, by giving women a settlement by five years' residence, providing within that time they have been neither paupers nor criminals.

And finally, it exempts from its benefits the present state pauper inmates of the public institutions—to the end that no injustice may be done to any city or town.

It will be seen that the bill bears alike upon all the mu-

nicipalities, by maintaining, as nearly as possible, the same proportion of residence and taxation as at present, and that the provisions of its third section obviate the danger of confusion, and the objections that would arise as between the towns on account of any sudden change.

The committee deem it proper to add that the bill as reported has the unanimous sanction of the Board of State Charities, who agree that no further change is at present desirable.

For the committee.

L. J. COLE.

The Attorney General was requested by the Board of State Charities to give his interpretation of the first clause of the second section of this law. He did so as follows:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

BOSTON, September 19, 1874.

*To the Board of State Charities:*

Prior to acts of 1870, chapter 392, an unmarried woman could obtain a settlement only under the provisions of the General Statutes, chapter 69. By the act of 1870, "any unmarried woman" obtained a settlement by a residence of ten years together, in any place, under certain conditions. By chapter 274, section 2, of the acts of 1874, section 1 of chapter 392, acts of 1870, is repealed, and a new provision substituted. The substitute changes the law of 1870 in three particulars; the effect of one only is material for me to consider under the question submitted by your Board for my opinion. In the act of 1874, the word "unmarried" is omitted. The plain and obvious intention of the legislature by this change of the law, is to so arrange the law of settlement as that women shall

have the same rights irrespective of any condition of marriage. The language of the act, taken in connection with the act repealed, does not allow of any other construction, and the intention of the legislature, if it can be ascertained, is to govern. In the present instance, the omission of the word "unmarried," and the use of the word "woman" only, makes it appear manifestly to have been the intention of the legislature to use the word "woman" in the act, so as not to be affected or modified by the condition of marriage; and in my opinion, no other construction can be given the act. The intention of the legislature being manifest, no consideration of presumption can arise.

Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Sept. 12th, 1876.

*City of Somerville vs. The City of Boston.*

The plaintiff in this suit sought to recover for relief furnished under the pauper laws to a married woman. It was claimed by the plaintiff that Mary McCloskey, who before her marriage had no settlement in this Commonwealth, acquired one in Boston, under Stat. 1874, chap. 274, sec. 2, by marriage, and five years' continuous residence in that city with her husband, who had himself no settlement there or elsewhere in this state, and who acquired none by such residence. The statute relied on declares that any woman of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this state for five years together, without receiving relief as a pauper, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place; and it expressly repeals the first section of chapter 392 of the acts of 1870,

by which any unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years was permitted to gain a settlement by ten years' residence. By the first clause of sect. 1 of chapter 69 of the General Statutes, the settlement of a married woman is made to follow the settlement of her husband, if he has any, otherwise her own, at the time of marriage, if she then had any, is not lost or suspended by the marriage. The question to be decided was whether section 2 of chapter 274 of the laws of 1874 so far repeals the first clause of section 1 of chapter 69 that a married woman shall thereby acquire a settlement in a city or town where her husband has none.

The case was heard on agreed facts, and judgment has now been reached for the defendant. The rescript is as follows :

“The statute of 1874 was intended to diminish the time from ten to five years, required to give to an unmarried woman a settlement, and not to extend the class of persons to whom the law as it then stood was applicable.”

C. ROBINSON, JR., for the Plaintiff; and

J. L. STACKPOLE, for the Defendant.

[ACTS OF 1865, CHAP. 162.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE ADMISSION OF SICK PERSONS  
TO THE STATE ALMS-HOUSES.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. No city or town authorities shall be allowed to send to either of the state alms-houses any person infected with small pox or other disease dangerous to the public health, nor any other sick person whose health

would be endangered by removal; but all such persons liable to be maintained by the Commonwealth, shall be supported during such sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick, and notice of such sickness shall be given to the board of state charities, who shall have authority to examine the case, and order the removal of the patient if they deem expedient.

SECT. 2. The expense incurred by any city or town under the provisions of the first section of this act, after notice shall have been given as therein required, and the bills for said support having been approved by the agent of the board of state charities, shall be reimbursed by the Commonwealth to an amount not exceeding at the rate of the average weekly cost of the support of similar patients at the Rainsford Island Hospital.

SECT. 3. Any mayor or overseer of the poor who shall knowingly offend against the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. [Approved April 27, 1865.]

[ACTS OF 1874, CHAP. 121.]

AN ACT RELATING TO THE SMALL POX AND OTHER DISEASES DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH, AND PROVIDING FOR THE REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES INCURRED IN RELATION THERETO.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. In any case arising under the provisions of the twenty-sixth chapter of the General Statutes and the acts in addition thereto, in which the board of health shall

have acted, said board of health shall retain charge of the same to the exclusion of the overseers of the poor of any city or town.

SECT. 2. All reasonable expenses which have been heretofore, or may hereafter be incurred by the board of health of any city or town, in making the provision required by law for any person infected with the small-pox or any other disease dangerous to the public health, shall be paid by the person himself, his parents, or master, if able; otherwise by the town in which he has a legal settlement, and if he has no settlement in any town, by the Commonwealth, in which case the bills therefor shall be approved by the board of state charities.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.  
[Approved March 30, 1874.]

## ORDINANCES.

---

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Eight.

### AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTION ONE OF CHAPTER FOURTEEN OF THE  
CITY ORDINANCES.

*Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New  
Bedford, as follows:*

SECT. 1. The police department shall consist of the chief of police, one captain of police, and such number of lieutenants and other policemen as the city council may from time to time direct; all the members of which department shall be appointed and removed in accordance with the provisions of the charter and laws of the state, and they shall severally hold their offices until vacated by death or resignation, or until they may be removed by the mayor. They shall perform all the duties, and be subject to all the rules and regulations which now are, or shall hereafter be, prescribed by the laws of the state, the ordinances of the city council, or orders of the board of aldermen.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 5th, 1878.

Passed to be ordained.

GEO. B. RICHMOND, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 5th, 1878.

Passed to be ordained,

THOS. R. RODMAN, President.

NEW BEDFORD, April 8th, 1878.

Approved.

GEO. B. RICHMOND, Mayor.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Eight.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTIONS EIGHT AND NINE OF CHAPTER  
TWENTY-TWO OF THE CITY ORDINANCES.

*Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New  
Bedford, as follows:*

SECT. 1. Sections eight and nine of chapter twenty-  
two of the ordinances are hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. This ordinance shall take effect upon its  
passage.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 4th, 1878.

Passed to be ordained.

GEO. B. RICHMOND, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 4th, 1878.

Passed to be ordained.

THOS. R. RODMAN, President.

NEW BEDFORD, 4th mo. 8th, 1878.

Approved.

GEO. B. RICHMOND, Mayor.







